

# ARMS AND THE MAN

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**THE NATIONAL  
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# ARMS AND THE MAN

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## THE WORK OF THE QUARTERMASTER.

BY LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT R. STEVENS, *Deputy Quartermaster, U. S. A.*

THE scope assigned to this paper includes the duties of the quartermaster, the transportation of troops in the field, and the establishment of camps.

The interest shown by the National Guard, of recent years, in the details of the quartermaster's service, and the creditable work which they have performed in that connection, would render it especially attractive to take up with them the entire system of modern quartermaster's administration.

While the general principles upon which the department service is based are like axioms, generally known, the details extend into the field of long professional study. These could hardly be discussed effectively by any measures less than a convention of those engaged in the quartermaster's service. The time which could fairly be granted in a general assembly could not actually meet this condition nor would it be fair to impose those details upon the Service at large.

It is true that in passing from the more massive questions to the level of the last details, much ground will be traversed which presents itself in our first or daily transactions as a quartermaster, but beyond this lies the wide range of remote and infinitesimal detail which might in a time of emergency arise to embarrass an important undertaking in the Service, and which, with the most expert quartermaster, requires him to keep in close touch with the current orders and other existing authorities, for his guidance.

The nature of the quartermaster's duties is defined in Paragraph 1010 of the Army Regulations, which, after a detailed enumeration as to all that the quartermaster shall do, adds the injunction that he shall attend to "all matters connected with military operations which are not expressly assigned to some other bureau of the War Department." I will limit consideration of his duties, however, to the two subjects defined.

It is related of Hugh Capet, of France, that his life was sacrificed to the cumbersome methods of court administration. He had found himself dangerously close to a rapidly heating stove (or similar appliance in use at that time), but his dignity as a monarch absolutely forbade moving himself, and there was no one in the court who had authority to move his chair. The question was taken under consideration at once, but before it could be properly settled, the monarch had collapsed beyond recovery.

If he had had the diplomacy of today, he would have previously provided for such an emergency by appointing a quartermaster, the handy man of the Service, whose prescribed duty it is to be ever on watch and do whatever others may have left undone.

One of the permanent and most responsible duties of a Chief Quartermaster, and, by analogy, the Quartermaster-General of a State National Guard, is to keep himself informed upon the transportation resources, rail, water and wagon, upon which his command would have to depend in case of an emergency, requiring immediate mobilization; and his information should include data as to trackage and general loading facilities at various principal embarking points, water and rail, within the limits of his jurisdiction. Within recent years Chief Quartermasters have been required to solve problems of the movement of their respective commands and of their supply on an assumed route, and the same test might be of advantage to the National Guard.

It may fall to the quartermaster not only to organize and apply means of transportation furnished to his hand, but in a hostile country to "rustle" for his transportation.

In Northern Luzon, of the Philippine Islands, the chief quartermaster of the Second Division was, in his endeavor to secure field transportation for the renewal of the campaign, after reinforcements had arrived, informed that he could only be furnished with regular draft animals for his hospital ambulances, and that he would be compelled to depend upon the country for his supply trains. With the entire Northern Luzon in a state of insurrection, impressment was as a rule the only recourse. The effort to secure the required transportation, even for rations alone, was for some time

extremely precarious. A complete system of transportation was, however, finally evolved from these resources, and consisted of carabao carts and banca transportation, for main supply, and trotting bulls or Australian cattle in relays for expedited lines supplying fresh beef to isolated locations in the interior.

### TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES.

The quartermaster will, as his experience grows, learn to devote his attention not only to those issues which, from their massive importance, demand consideration at the time, but to the world of less obtrusive detail which is dependent upon his attention and perhaps demonstrate his ability to perform several separate undertakings at one and the same time. It is not alone a carload shipment to which his attention must turn; it is to the shipment of the smallest unit under his charge.

The primary object is to supply the individual needs of the soldier and to deliver his field kit where it will be available when he reaches camp, including his rations, his clothing, his shelter and his extra individual ammunition supply in the field. The successful management of the train of any expedition requires, therefore, that all these small units shall reach their destination and be accessible without disorder or delay at the end of the day's march. It is true that all these details will in due time probably fall to the organizations to which the individual belongs, but in the first movement the road transportation is, as a rule, under the quartermaster of the command at large. Inconvenience and loss will almost invariably arise where such articles are loaded indiscriminately and started on the road without proper listing. The importance of these details is naturally known through the experience of the old quartermaster, but they are extremely liable to be overlooked without such experience.

### MOBILIZATION.

This refers (1) to transportation of troops to the place of disembarkation for field operations; (2) to the transportation of the marching column in the field; and (3) the establishment and care of transportation in camp.

Mobilization by rail or water will generally require local wagon transportation. In any case, preliminary procedure would be about as follows:

1. Issue of order by the immediate commander, based upon orders from higher authority, generally the War Department.
2. Call of the quartermaster on the various commands for data required as a basis for call on railroads, or other long distance carriers.
3. Preparation of specifications and issue of call on such companies.
4. Award and preparation of contract.
5. Delivery to the shipping quartermaster of property by the organizations on accurate invoices.
6. Preparation of bills of lading and transportation requests for the movement.

7. Entraining of troops and loading of supplies. The details of forms in this connection and instructions for loading are shown, in part, in the Quartermaster's Manual and partly in the Field Service Regulations. The Army Regulations refer to the same subjects in a more general manner.

The shipment of property with troops practically involves a double accountability between the Government authorities and the carrier, which, in case of loss, gives rise to difficulty in adjustment. The property is not actually in the hands of the transportation company, yet the bill of lading makes them responsible, though in many cases a military guard is placed in immediate charge of the property en route. This especially relates to the property of individual organizations, companies, or troops, which must be reached on the way, or to property in unsealed cars. Bills of lading for Government property are marked "Released" to indicate shipment at the owner's risk, except in case of officer's allowance, which is shipped at risk of the carrier.

When the equipment has been furnished for any transportation service,



whether by wagon, rail, or water, it is the first, and one of the most important, duties of the quartermaster to thoroughly inspect such equipment with reference to its serviceability and to its accommodations in every form. He should see that such accommodations meet every requirement as to comfort and cleanliness, that the water supply is abundant and unobjectionable in quality, that ice is in readiness for placing in the reservoirs, and that every other provision is met for the trip according to the specifications of the contract. Freight cars should be inspected to see that they are not deficient as to air brakes, to stability and to general security of property shipped—inspecting cars for animals as to ventilation, secureness of floors and doors, and the absence of nails or any other obstruction which might injure the animals.

The details as to the method of shipping animals vary considerably. When placed loose in the car, especially in case where the weather is not too warm, it is of some advantage to pack the animals closely; in other cases it may be necessary to allow more room.

Instructions should be issued to the different organizations for preparing their property for shipment under the contract, the storage for that which remains behind, and the method and time of delivering to the railroad.

One of the most important preliminary details would be the preparation by the various organizations of an exact invoice of all the property to be shipped—corresponding receipts to be given by the quartermaster after carefully checking the property. These data supply the basis for the preparation of the bills of lading to cover the transit of the property by the initial carrier or by the lines which carry the property without transfer and if possible with but one bill of lading from the initial point to point of destination.

#### ENTRAINING TROOPS AND LOADING PROPERTY.

The Quartermaster's Manual states that as soon as the award for the service has been made and the final arrangements completed the quartermaster of the troops should be furnished through his commanding officer with a copy of the agreement and with a letter detailing the time and place fixed for loading the freight and troops and the time the train will start.

In detraining troops, where there is not sufficient quantity of Government transportation on hand to carry property to point of destination it may be necessary to incur various transportation expenses. In such case drayage bills may be issued and paid by the Quartermaster's Department upon proper receipt. In case of long trips by wagon transportation the wagon form of bill of lading is used.

The designation of all articles and packages should be stated in order that the Government may take advantage of the established rates for different classes of articles and not pay a maximum rate for shipments that would probably take a minimum rate if properly classified.

Upon arrival at destination property should be checked always in the presence of someone authorized to represent the carrier, and the bill of lading accomplished to show the condition in which supplies are received, and any deficiencies or defects noted—such exception, as a rule, to be made the subject of a board of survey unless the carrier agrees to make payment upon the basis fixed by the Government representative.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The details of this work will not be entered upon here. They will depend, in each case in the field, upon the question of materials nearest at hand. In the passage of a wagon train, especially in the case of temporary freshet, roads may be most hastily constructed. In such cases a rude structure of poles covered with earth, and in the Philippines, neipa palm or cogon grass may be thrown across the waterway.

In the Philippine campaign an unusual condition arose. One of the worst errors which was shown to my knowledge was the repair of a road by the use of bamboo or other cane-like material as a basis. When the superincumbent earth became saturated animals sank through, with the effect of disabling them from fetlock cuts by the sharp surfaces of the broken material.

In the same operations a somewhat novel method of road repair arose. The wagonways were often rendered impassible by standing water. In the level country it was not found practicable to discharge this water. One of the most ready and effective methods of remedying this was by turning it into the road, where the latter had a longitudinal slope. The deep ruts were by this means leveled up and the loam largely washed out, leaving the sand. This natural method of repair was used to good effect in the Northern Luzon Campaign.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF CAMPS.

Immediately upon receipt of the order for the establishment of any encampment the quartermaster should take steps to prepare estimates for supplies and funds required for its establishment and maintenance, determining, first, by reference to the order, the extent of the encampment in force and duration, the nature of the accommodations to be provided (in case of bedding, whether cots or bedsacks of straw or hay), every detail as to the nature and extent of the water supply, bathing facilities, disposal of camp soil and of garbage, and all other details necessary to complete the estimate in advance for the conditions to be met. The determination of

the force to be present would require correspondence, and such details should receive the first attention.

Inquiry should also be made as to the general supply market with reference to the possibility of making purchases in the vicinity of the camp at a saving on cost under regular contracts.

The question of the establishment of a camp may relate to that of the daily camps of a command on the march, sometimes in the nature of bivouacs, or to a cantonment or encampment where troops may remain for an indefinite period and where greater attention is required to permanent sanitation and supply.

(To be continued.)

## WE NEED THEM BOTH.

By E. C. CROSSMAN.

IN your issue of the 17th, I find a letter from Mr. H. B. Cornwell of the 2nd Inf., W. Va. N. G., on the subject of civilian rifle practice as compared with the National Guard curriculum for fitting our citizens for future possible wars. The gentleman rather goes for Mr. Garlington for making some remarks that tended to disparage the knowledge of National Guard men anent rifle shooting and rifles in general.

Lest I be misinterpreted as attacking the National Guard of which I am heartily in favor, I desire to say in preface that I have served ten years in the Guard of two States, am still a member of the National Guard and, as far as I can see, will continue to be for some time. I am also secretary of a civilian rifle club and believe I can see both sides of the question without prejudice.

The question seems to have simmered down to the relative value of the two ways we have of preparing our citizens for war—through civilian rifle clubs which teach but one part of a soldier's mental equipment, or through the National Guard which endeavors to inculcate into the minds of its members all that privates or noncommissioned officers have to know to perform the duties of soldiers. I am unable to see that either plan can be worked out to the entire exclusion of the other, nor that there is any call for the somewhat bullheaded attitude of Mr. Cornwell that, if the National Guard is correct in principle, the civilian rifle clubs should be done away with. This attitude has its counterpart among many other "military men," that is, men who drill once a week around an armory floor and who are therefore soldiers, and it has done much to render unavailing the efforts to turn out enough civilian riflemen to make them worthy of consideration when the number of our fighting men is counted.

To be frank, it is nonsense to take into consideration, in debating the question of how best to produce civilian fighting men, the element of patriotism in the times of peace. Every American is patriotic at heart but the feeling is not strong enough except in time of war to make him do something that he doesn't want to do—something that will take up his time, interfere with his pleasures or interfere with his making a living.

In spite of the screaming-eagle attitude of Mr. Cornwell neither he nor any other National Guardsman join from purely patriotic motives. One man joins because he believes that the training is a good one—for the same reason that another man joins an athletic club. Another man joins because he likes the drill. Still another enlists because he likes rifle shooting and sees in membership in the Guard a chance to shoot a rifle free of cost and perhaps to get on a State or regimental team. A fourth man enlists because he likes some of the men already in the guard, or is looking for the same sociability that some men find in their clubs. Of course all of these guardsmen have the comfortable, holier-than-thou feeling that they are engaged in a good work and are more patriotic than the fellows not in the Militia.

But go to your friends and ask them to shovel dirt two hours each week that they may learn intrenching and *ergo* be of benefit to the Government in case hurried entrenchments are needed.

You may find one man who likes to shovel dirt and who will agree but he'll be lonesome.

Strip service in the Militia of the things that make it attractive to the different men and see how great a membership you would have.

Now civilian rifle clubs afford an opportunity for the man to learn the use of the military rifle or to keep in practice after he has been instructed in the mysteries of the rifled tube and they incidentally afford an excellent recruiting school for the National Guard. This is not theory, but the statement is made from practical experience. Many men go to the Guard from civilian clubs, after learning of the privileges enjoyed by the guardsmen in the rifle shooting line and after meeting the guardsmen themselves on the range or in their armories. Civilian rifle clubs, instead of detracting from the membership of the Guard, increase it.

On the other hand there are many men who are just as good patriots as Mr. Cornwall but who believe that making a living for the family is of more importance in time of peace than devoting several hours per week to drilling, several weeks per year to camp to the probable exclusion of their vacation with their families, and perhaps a month or so now and then to persuading union gentlemen to allow the corporations with which they are employed to run their own business. To say that because these men do not



join the Guard they would not fight if the time came, is a rank and malicious slander on the several million of men in the United States who do not belong to the Guard.

If we can persuade any of these men to join a rifle club in which they are in no danger of being called away from business or families to help settle the disputes of labor and capital, we are that much richer for having added a trained rifleman to the fighting strength of the country. Perhaps he cannot execute the manual of arms. This is unfortunate. He may not know that he should salute an officer with the hand furthest from that dignitary. This will lose no battles. He may even lay his rifle down, roll a cigarette and smoke when on duty, if war should come and he went into the ranks. This is of course wrong and is a thing that no National Guardsman does. On the other hand he can come nearer to hitting what he shoots at than the average National Guardsman.

If he is a hunter he will come nearer to knowing how to take care of himself than the National Guardsman who is not a lover of the chase. The writer has found nothing in the course through which the National Guardsman passes to transform him into a Napoleon and George Washington rolled into one.

He knows more about soldiering than a civilian by far, and he is more useful in case of war than any civilian rifleman can be without military training, but it is nonsense to say that because he has put in two hours per week for about 45 weeks per year for three years, with one or two or even three camps of instruction during the time, that he is a soldier of high degree and not to be spoken of in the same breath with the scrub civilian shot.

After all, the chief and primary end of the soldier is to fight. Maybe the man who knows nothing but how to hit what he shoots at, is harder to get onto the firing line in military formation but, shot for shot, once there, he will come close to holding his own with the half trained military shot.

National Guardsmen shoot because shooting is part of their duties. Some of them take to it like ducks to water. Others hate it and dread going to the range. The writer here speaks whereof he knows. The civilian rifle shot digs up large round iron dollars for his cartridges and rifle. If he didn't like it and want to make good at it, he would not follow the game. This is certainly logical. Therefore the rank and file of the purely civilian riflemen will outshoot the rank and file of the Guardsmen. Dr. W. G. Hudson is a fair example of the civilian rifle shot, even though he did serve as a surgeon at one time in the Guard.

For proof as to the efficacy of the nonmilitary rifleman, consider our friends the Boers against the *trained* troops of England. And the writer firmly believes that the Boers would not be deuce high as compared with our civilian riflemen.

Mr. Cornwall speaks loftily of the civilian rifleman as "playing" at being useful to his country. Ergo, hiking around an armory floor two hours per week in exchange for the use of an armory clubhouse, free ammunition, a chance for a free trip to Camp Perry, free uniform and free everything is "work." The gentleman forgets that the "play" of the civilian rifleman costs real money, something the work of Mr. Cornwall does not.

Mr. Cornwall places himself on record as stating that civilian riflemen are chiefly employed in "knocking" the National Guard. The writer belonging to both organizations should be able to judge pretty fairly of this and he has come to the conclusion that if there is any knocking the amount is small—it is on the other side of the fence. Mr. Cornwall's own article is a fair example.

Civilian clubs appeal to men who could not be induced to join the Guard. They are wrong of course but we cannot alter human nature to suit ourselves. Therefore if we can persuade them to shoot a rifle we are that much better off. There is no occasion for drawing any dividing line between the two organizations; they fit in together.

It is such whooperup, alleged patriotism as Mr. Cornwall's that has brought the Guard into disfavor with many people. "Join our organization or you're a traitor to your country," or words to that effect.

We have many men of many minds and if we can't get 'em into the Guard, why not pat them on the back and get them to do the next best thing instead of abusing them as a lot of unpatriotic lobsters.

When a man says that he joined the Guard through *purely* patriotic motives, the writer keeps his eye on him—he's got something up his sleeve. The man that joins the Guard *is* patriotic, of course, but most of us have other and more personal reasons for so doing.

#### A MOVING TARGET RANGE.

**T**HE benefit to be derived from the use of the Sub-Target Gun Machine as an aid to rifle practice instruction, has now become so well recognized as to be beyond the necessity of argument. At the same time many organizations are unable to engage in the use of the Sub-Target Gun Machine on account of the first cost of the machine.

To meet these conditions there has been suggested a method which seems to us to possess much merit. A great many of the National Guard organi-

zations have the units separated by a greater or less distance. The plan proposed would involve the purchase of one Sub-Target Gun Machine for each regiment. If the regiment happened to be in one armory the matter is simple. If the regiment is divided then the machine should be sent from company station to company station, remaining at each two or three weeks, or a sufficient length of time to allow preliminary instruction of each man in the organization.

Without doubt the greatest aid to preliminary knowledge of how to hold and pull is the Sub-Target Gun Machine, and the course which has been indicated should be one within the reach of every man in the National Guard. It is put forward by us at the earnest request of a prominent officer of the National Guard who does not care to have his name mentioned in this connection. However, it is so sound in every respect that we have no hesitation in fathering it.

#### PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE PHYSICAL TESTS.

**W**ITH the purpose of improving upon the physical tests now annually given officers of the Army, a tentative plan has been prepared and an order drawn in accordance with the terms of the plan. The essential features of the new idea are daily exercise to the amount of three miles walked or six miles ridden in an hour per day.

The original opposition raised by the physical tests when they were first introduced by Mr. Roosevelt, has lost much of its force, as responsible officers and the public as well have come to understand that some physical test, a means by which the strength and the staying qualities of officers may be assured, is as essential as the existence of life itself.

If any argument were needed to drive the truth of this statement home, a reference to the almost unbelievable strength and stamina of the Japanese would supply it. Can you imagine a fat, flabby Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel or Major, one unable to walk three miles or ride six within the hour without puffing his head off, staying on the firing line awake, alert, active and aggressive for forty-eight hours at a time?

The American Army is a small one, far too small. All the more reason, then, why it must be made good; good from top to bottom, in every element. Officer and man must be physically fit to take the field at any and every moment, ready to deliver in his own proper person 100 per cent of fighting strength.

The new method of physical tests seems to us an improvement over the old, but if it fails to insure physical competence on the part of every officer who retains a commission in the active force then it must be again changed. Out of 13,000,000 men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years we can surely find 70,000 who can be made and kept constantly physically fit as well as otherwise fully qualified for the more than arduous obligations of modern battle service.

#### CARTRIDGES FOR THE SERVICE REVOLVER.

**I**T will be remembered that last year the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice made a somewhat radical departure from the methods which had previously obtained in the National Matches for a supply of ammunition.

Last year the Board recommended to the Secretary of War direction to the Chief of Ordnance to purchase 200,000 rounds of .38 ball cartridges from each of as many makers of commercial ammunition as cared to submit bids to supply the same.

The five kinds of ammunition which were furnished were tried out by a Board appointed for the purpose and the one found best was used in the National Matches.

A similar rule has been adopted for the 1910 ammunition, the only difference being that bids were asked for by the Chief of Ordnance before the Board made its report. Of course all of these facts and the attendant circumstances have been previously described in the fullest detail in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN. They are only referred to at this time to serve as an introduction to some comment upon the specifications governing the manufacture of revolver caliber .38 ammunition for 1910, a subject in which many of our readers will be greatly interested.

We observe in the beginning that the cartridges have to conform strictly to the dimensions of the standard gauges and drawings furnished by the Ordnance Department. They must be waterproof, and the resistance of the bullet in the assembled cartridge against further movement in the case must be not less than 60 nor more than 150 pounds.

The shells are made of cartridge brass 0.09 inch to 0.092 inch thick, and when fired in the Colt's revolver with a muzzle velocity of 750 feet per second and reloaded in the usual way, must have an endurance of 10 rounds before showing signs of rupture.

The primer is very carefully described. The composition is definitely specified as: 110 parts flower of sulphur pulverized, washed; 320 parts



sulphite of antimony; 632 parts chlorate of potash; 212 parts of glass crystals.

After priming the cartridge shell, a drop of the shellac colored with basic rosaniline must be placed on the primer to waterproof the joint around the primer. For this purpose the standard solution is 7 grains of rosaniline to 5 ounces of shellac dissolved in 1 quart of alcohol.

For powder the Bullseye smokeless three grains in quantity is specified. Another powder may be used but that would require a test of it to ascertain quality and effectiveness before acceptance.

The bullet is made from an alloy of 16 parts lead and one part tin. The weight and dimensions are given on drawings furnished by the Ordnance Department and in the table with this article.

Before insertion in the case the grooves on the bullet are filled with Japan wax.

The principal dimensions of the cartridge and its components are as follows:

Cartridge case.	Maximum.	Standard.	Minimum.
Total length.....	1.025 in.	.....	1.015 in.
Diameter of body.....	0.3805 in.	.....	0.3795 in.
Diameter of head.....	0.445 in.	.....	0.432 in.
Thickness of head.....	0.06 in.	.....	0.055 in.
Diameter of neck taper.....	.....	.....	.....
Chamber gauge.....	.....	.....	.....
Depth of pocket.....	.....	0.12 in.	.....
Diameter of pocket.....	0.175 in.	.....	0.1745 in.
Primer.			
Thickness of cup metal.....	0.185 in.	.....	0.018 in.
Length of cup.....	0.115 in.	.....	0.112 in.
Diameter of cup outside.....	0.175 in.	.....	0.1745 in.
Diameter of cup inside.....	0.1545 in.	.....	0.154 in.
Thickness of anvil metal.....	0.037 in.	.....	0.036 in.
Thickness of anvil.....	0.082 in.	.....	0.081 in.
Thickness of anvil bridge.....	0.056 in.	.....	0.050 in.
Diameter of anvil.....	0.1555 in.	.....	0.1552 in.
Length of finished primer.....	0.121 in.	.....	0.118 in.
Diameter of finished primer.....	0.1765 in.	.....	0.1755 in.
Thickness of pellet.....	.....	.....	.....
Weight of pellet.....	.....	0.30 gr. dry	0.30 gr.
Thickness of paper.....	0.003 in.	.....	0.0025 gr.
Bullet.			
Length.....	0.675 in.	.....	0.665 in.
Diameter of body.....	0.361 in.	0.36 in.	.....
Diameter of base.....	.....	.....	.....
Weight.....	149.5 grs.	148 grs.	146.5 grs.
Point gauge.....	.....	.....	.....
Groove, diameter.....	.....	0.33 in.	.....
Finished cartridge.			
Length.....	1.325 in.	.....	1.315 in.

The inspection and test of the finished cartridges showing the Government requirements should not be without interest, so a verbatim reproduction of them is offered:

INSPECTION AND TEST OF FINISHED CARTRIDGES.

For the inspection of the finished product the cartridges will be presented in lots of 50,000, packed in their proper boxes, but with the lining covers unsoldered.

One thousand cartridges of each lot will be separately gauged and inspected. 150 of the cartridges inspected and gauged will be fired as follows:

- (a) Five targets of 10 shots each at 50 feet and 100 feet. No target shall have a mean radius greater than one inch for 50 feet and 1½ inches for 100 feet.
- (b) Twenty shots for velocity. At 25 feet the mean velocity must not be less than 750 foot-seconds nor more than 800 foot-seconds. The mean variation must not exceed 15 foot-seconds, the extreme variation must not exceed 70 foot-seconds.
- (c) Ten shots fired for pressure. The maximum pressure must not exceed 15,000 pounds per square inch.
- (d) Five shots for penetration. The penetration at 15 feet in selected white pine must not be less than five inches.
- (e) Ten shots for velocity. After the cartridges have been immersed in water to a depth of 12 inches, for twenty-four hours, then wiped dry and allowed to attain a temperature of 70° F. The mean velocity of these cartridges shall not vary from the standard previously made by more than 25 feet, nor shall the mean variation exceed 15 feet.
- (f) Five cartridge cases shall be fired 15 times with Service charges to test the endurance of the metal. No case shall rupture and no case shall split which has been fired less than 10 times.

The defects discovered by gauging and inspecting must not exceed the following:

Passed limit dimension of minor importance.....	10
Large body.....	0
Short body (only).....	1
Thick head or flange.....	5
Thin head or flange.....	5

Small diameter head or flange.....	2
Projecting primers.....	0
Loose primers.....	0

The defects discovered in the firing test must not exceed the following:

Missed fire.....	0
Pierced primer.....	1
Leaky primer, large.....	1
Leaky primer, small.....	5
Loose primer.....	0
Case leaked back.....	0
Case split small.....	3
Case ruptured.....	0

Should the inspection develop defects of the kind in excess of the number before enumerated, or such other cases of special defects to a number which in the judgment of the inspector shall justify such action, the entire lot will be reinspected.

The lot may, prior to reinspection, be looked over by the contractor for the elimination of the defects, but if reinspection should develop defects of the kinds and in excess of the number hereinbefore enumerated, the entire lot of 50,000 shall be rejected. But in case of a failure in the accuracy, velocity, pressure, stripping, waterproof, or endurance tests, the inspector may limit the reinspection to the failing tests or test.

In all cases of reinspection or retest, the number of cartridges examined or fired will be double the number required by the first inspection or test.

If the tests prove satisfactory, the lot will be accepted, the covers of the linings soldered on and the air-tight quality of the cases proved with an air pump to the satisfaction of the inspector. The boxes will then be sealed and marked.

AERONAUTICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

AS an evidence of the progress being made by the English in military aeronautics we present the statement of Mr. Haldane to the recently assembled Parliament, which seems to cover the ground very thoroughly:

"We made a start last year in this subject by getting a plan worked out by the Defence Committee for future progress, giving the rigid dirigibles to the Navy and the non-rigid dirigibles and the aeroplanes to the Army. Then the Prime Minister set up the organization of the National Physical Laboratory and Aeronautical Department on a considerable scale. That department got to work almost at once. Since then it has been found necessary to increase its buildings and staff. The Treasury have responded very freely, and the work at Teddington is now in full swing. Since last year we have also reorganized the construction department at Aldershot. It used to be under the care of an officer who did remarkably good work, Colonel Capper; but we want his great ability to train the officers and men who are to form the balloon school and the corps which will navigate the dirigibles. We feel that the practical instruction should be in the hands of a civilian expert.

We have a man of great capacity and high eminence, Mr. O'Gorman, who is very well known in connection not only with the construction of motor engines, but other matters connected with motoring. Mr. O'Gorman who has been at work for some time, has now organized a staff at Aldershot. The construction staff is four times the size of that which we have had till now, buildings are proceeding apace, and various plants are being set up.

The next step we propose to take is to substitute for the present corps a regular aeronautical corps, such as exists in Germany, separate from any other corps in the Army. Lord Rayleigh's Committee at Teddington, which was presided over by Dr. Glazebrook, has been engaged in consultations with the experts of the Army and Navy on all sorts of matters, such as defects in the engine, steering apparatus, the fabric of balloons, gusts, the illumination of the sky for the detection of foreign dirigibles, and projectiles for their destruction. At present we have one small dirigible at Aldershot, which so far has been doing well.

There are coming over from France two more—the Clement Bayard, negotiations for which have been undertaken by the Aeronautical Committee of the House, and which it is not impossible that we may purchase if it is satisfactory, and the Lebaudy, which, through the patriotism of the 'Morning Post,' has been offered to us. Then we are working out designs for a large dirigible of our own. Of course, there is the great Navy dirigible, which is approaching completion and will be launched during the summer. As soon as we are advanced in the lessons these teach us we shall go on working with the construction of others.

We are making provision for construction at Aldershot under Mr. O'Gorman of such a size that it can cope with the working out of the designs of a fleet. I hope the Aeronautic Corps and School, reorganized as they will be under Colonel Capper, will provide for the rest. So much for dirigibles. The whole subject is so much in its infancy that I am never alarmed in reading about the work of other nations in this matter. No doubt we are behind. So we were at first in regard to motor cars, but we afterwards went ahead very quickly. So much of the material produced by foreign nations has already turned out to be unsatisfactory that I have not really much fear if we address ourselves in earnest to the task that we shall be left behind."

On a Substantial Footing.

It is not for mere man to question the right or title of the average chorus girl to live. Has she not, even to the most casual eye, visible means of support?



**MODIFICATION OF THE ARTICLES OF WAR.**

**T**HE changes in the Articles of War accomplished by the present Congress, previously mentioned in ARMS AND THE MAN, have been announced in General Orders by the War Department.

Article 122 has been altered to read as follows:

"ART. 122. If, upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different corps of the Army happen to join or do duty together, the officer highest in rank of the line of the Army, Marine Corps, Organized Militia, or Volunteers, by commission, there on duty or in quarters, shall command the whole, and give orders for what is needful in the Service, unless otherwise specially directed by the President, according to the nature of the case."

Article 123 is wholly repealed and article 124 now reads:

"ART. 124. Officers of the Organized Militia of the several States, when called into the Service of the United States, shall on all detachments, courts-martial, and other duty, wherein they may be employed in conjunction with the Regular or Volunteer forces of the United States, take rank next after all officers of the like grade in said Regular forces, and shall take precedence of all officers of volunteers of equal or inferior rank, notwithstanding the commissions of such Militia officers may be older than the commissions of the said officers of the Regular forces of the United States."

**12-INCH BARREL EXPERIMENTS.**

BY DR. F. W. MANN.

**A**FTER the 32-inch, No. 4, full round Pope barrel had been cut into six pieces for short-barrel work, one of 12 inches remained, including chamber, and tests were made with this to discover if blast at the muzzle would deflect the differently shaped bullets more than from a regular 32-inch barrel.

A .32-40 chamber was cut and barrel mounted in concentric rings. In firing from V-rest the experimenter stands by side of the barrel and with this short one the blast is so severe that it causes acute pain in the ears.

Test 61.—On March 7, 1903, with 12-inch barrel, 187-grain cylindrical, 1 to 60 bullet, oleo wad, the size of group was 2.37 inches, no larger than many groups made with full-length barrels. Tests have shown that the best shooting has never been done with this alloyed tin and lead bullet, in any rifle while using black powder.

These minor changes from one test to another do not present a very logical order to the student, but being often made in this haphazard manner, without thought at the time of tabulating, no other method suggests itself of keeping records for easy reference.

Test 62.—March 13. This was like previous one except a lead bullet was used; two 5-shot groups were made, smallest being 1, largest 1.06 inches. Both combined by the pasteboard backing make a 10-shot group of 1.12 inches; not very bad for a 12-inch barrel, and it weakens the muzzle-blast theory, for surely there was blast enough from this barrel, judging from its effects upon one's ears.

Fig. 47 represents a plot, reduced in size from four to one, of the groups made by this 12-inch barrel in this and the three following tests. The above 10-shot group is represented by black faces and marked "Group 1."

Test 63.—March 7 and 13. In this test the upper edge of bore at muzzle was whittled with a knife, then two groups were made from this mutilated muzzle on the 7th, giving 2.75 and 1.75 inches respectively. Still attempting to obtain a decided deflection from a mutilated muzzle, the cut edge was made deeper and extended one-third around, and seven shots made the 13th, gave a 1.75-inch group with good prints. This last group is shown in cut in heavy-faced circles marked "6," showing their prints about two inches higher than the black-faced normal group.

The muzzle end of barrel was then beveled to an angle of 2½ degrees with a very coarse file, leaving the burrs in bore and the muzzle unfinished. A 5-shot group was made with short side of bore and burr side up; size of group was 1.50 inches, but it was four inches below the normal, shown in cut marked "Group 3." When mutilations were reversed by turning the barrel, the two shots "Group 4" was made, which printed 4 inches above the normal Group 1.

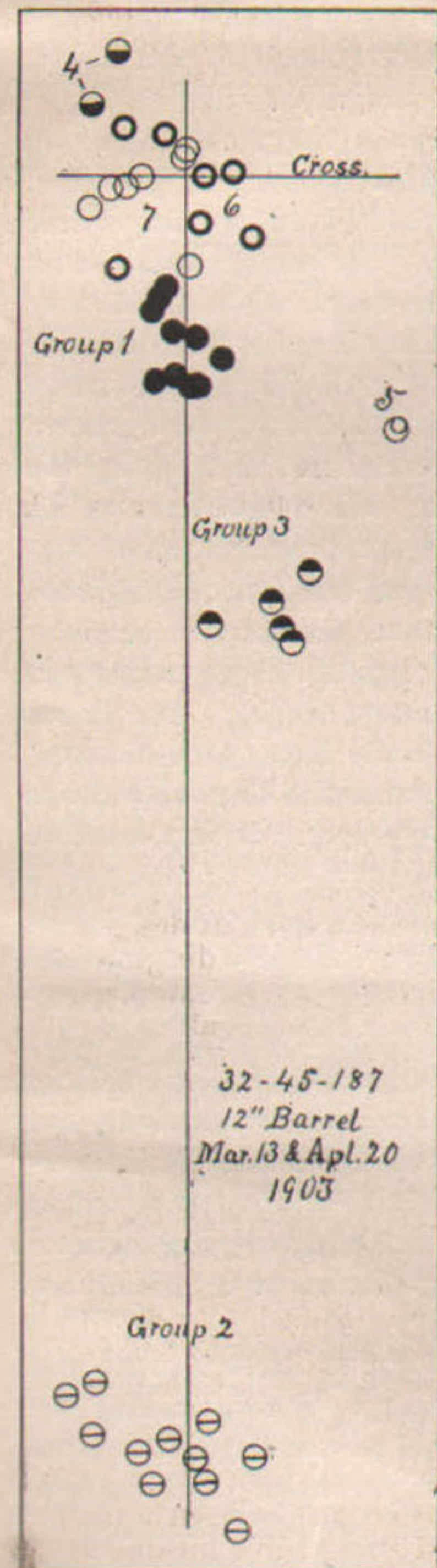


FIGURE 47.

The cross in cut shows where a 32-inch barrel makes its normal group.

This deflection of groups up and down resulted from the two mutilations, beveling and extension of burrs into the bore. The group size remained the same as with normal conditions, but the next test seems to indicate that burrs in muzzle caused deflection, oblique muzzle having no appreciable effect.

Test 64.—April 20, after squaring up this 12-inch barrel, a center punch was driven into muzzle end of barrel between lands, 16-inch from edge of bore, and muzzle was again squared up. This left in the bore a large bunch of metal which plowed a furrow along the side of bullet as it passed the muzzle, nearly to depth of the grease grooves in bullet.

The barrel was turned in V-rest to bring this muzzle obstruction to its upper side and 12 shots fired from it; size of the group was 2.36 inches horizontal and 1.75 perpendicular, printing 15½ inches directly under normal. No doubt if muzzle obstruction had been perfectly on top as barrel lay in its rest, instead of being approximately placed by the eye, the horizontal group size would have been same as perpendicular. This group is shown at bottom of cut marked "Group 2," and its size remained the same as normal from a perfect muzzle, but printing in another place.

Test 65.—April 20, after bunch was filed out of bore, a group of seven shots showed that prints returned to nearly their normal position; size of group made was 1.62 inches and is shown in cut in light-faced circles, marked "7," and is a better one than that made with a perfect muzzle when using alloyed bullets.

The cross shown in this (Fig. 47) was drawn 9½ inches below tack in the butt, and only serves to show relative positions of the groups, in this instance indicating positions of one group to another of seven different ones as they printed at 100 yards.

*Doubting Ever.*

"To be, or not to be, that is the question," soliloquized the man who thought he had the hives.

**MILITARY HYGIENE AND ARMY SANITATION.**

BY CAPT. JAMES L. BEVANS, *Medical Corps, U. S. Army.*

**T**HE supreme purpose of the Army is to gain the ends of the Government in war. The Army is not a sanitary organization nor is its purpose the promotion of hygiene. There is within the Army, however, a Medical Corps, the chief function of which is to investigate hygienic conditions and make sanitary recommendations and, in the field, initiate measures looking to the promotion of health and the prevention of disease.

The common aim of all officers, in and out of the Medical Corps, is to maintain the fighting force at its highest pitch as to numbers and effectiveness. Sanitation, like all other parts of a coordinate whole, gives way to military necessity.

Hygiene is a specialty, even for physicians, and some parts of it can only be applied by trained sanitarians, but most of its laws are simple in application and readily understood.

The line officer is close to the men of the Army and represents the connecting link between the source of hygienic information and the body benefitted by the Science. If one takes the five disease groups which cause the greatest inroads into the health of the Army, venereal disease, tonsillitis, diarrhoea, bronchitis and malaria, and studies the relation between causation in each of them and the breaking of hygienic rules and realizes that intelligent supervision of the daily routine of the soldier would largely reduce admission to sick report, he will at once see the enormous influence a company commander can have in sanitation. By requiring men to report promptly to the surgeon for slight complaints, he can often forestall an epidemic and always limit his sick report, and by cooperating with the surgeon in making a close record of every case he will do much to lessen the pensions of the future.

The real theme of my paper is the line officer's opportunities for the practice of sanitation. In the National Guard, political and social influences press strongly for the admission to the organization of men who are physically unfit. A rigid physical examination will avoid great waste of time, money and energy when mobilization takes place and the National Guard goes through its transition into a Volunteer Army. Because the examination of the recruit is highly technical the tendency at present is to put this matter more and more into the hands of the Medical Corps, but the personal influence of company and regimental commanders will always be great and the medical officer needs support in a very difficult position.

It is in the personal hygiene of the soldier that the line officer can do his most effective work. In the little details of every day life in barracks and camp, the company commander takes the place of the father of a family, while the sanitary officer is the family physician who is consulted in time of difficulty. The statistics of the German Army show the effect



of discipline on health. A proper balance between work and recreation, exercise and rest, is very important. Good air and enough of it, proper ventilation, avoidance of dust and undue dryness in living rooms and prohibition of promiscuous spitting, are all points in favor of a reduction of cases of respiratory disease.

The interest of a company commander is necessary in maintaining cleanliness of the body, the clothes and the bedding. Dirty teeth and disease-bearing finger nails can only be avoided by squad leaders acting under the direction of the company commander. Cooperation between the surgeon and company commander can largely reduce venereal disease. Proper education and discipline can also do something toward a control of the use of alcohol. Vermin are receiving more and more attention as disease carriers and the company commander can expend much energy usefully in systematic measures looking to the destruction of lice, fleas, ticks, flies, mosquitoes, mice and rats. To efficiently do this work he will need some knowledge of the life history of each of the pests. The maintenance of perfect cleanliness perhaps best expresses the essence of personal hygiene.

Army regulations place the control of the company mess almost exclusively in the hands of the company commander and this because the serving of good, nutritious, attractive food is of such vital importance. Nothing so well pays as a study of the ration and its elasticity. The company fund is important and it is unfortunate that because of the short periods of active service, the source of income for this fund in National Guard companies is usually not established and when the very great demands of mobilization are felt no fund is on hand. A provision to supply each company of the Organized Militia with the nucleus of a fund to be used during mobilization and later enlarged in the usual way, would be wise.

The influence of a good mess is felt at sick call immediately. It reduces desertions and alcoholism and raises the standard of efficiency. Excess of fried food, greasy gravies and wretched, over-boiled coffee are no more to be tolerated at a company mess than on the home table.

The suggestion to abolish the custom of making a tour of kitchen police a punishment, is an excellent one. The cleaning of dishes, the prompt serving of hot food, the thorough disposal of garbage and all the other work of a kitchen constitute such an important function that its proper performance should lead to certain privileges and exemption from other duties, if practicable, and never be associated with disgrace. The inspection of the kitchen should be rigid and frequent and include every detail, as to the cook and his habits of cleanliness, his hands and the towels, the ice-chest and milk cans and every corner and utensil.

The hygiene of moving troops is of special interest to the National Guard officer. Neglect of it may bring disaster to the Army and epidemics to the inhabitants of the surrounding friendly country or to troops to follow. It is on the march that the recommendations of medical officers are most apt to conflict with military necessity, and attention to hygiene will often depend entirely on the line officer and the soldier so well prepared for war that he follows hygienic habits without supervision. The length and rate of march, the weight carried, the choice and preparation of the ration, the use of alcohol, and the amount of water consumed are all matters subject to the rules of hygiene except in emergencies. The Field Service Regulations provide that all sick men be eliminated from a marching command, and the line officers can always be of great help to the medical organization by detecting and turning over promptly cases of incipient disease.

There is much which might be said in regard to the use of water by moving troops but no more than a reference to the subject can be made here. The filtration and sterilization of water may well be left to the supervision of the medical officer. After the canteenful of good water mentioned by Field Service Regulations as sufficient for a day's march is exhausted, going thirsty will usually work less harm than drinking from doubtful sources. The belief that a medical officer can make a pronouncement as to the potability of water with field equipment in a short time should be dismissed as untenable.

Major Ashburn mentions in his book on hygiene an excellent plan taken from the British Service, to have a sanitary soldier attached to each company. The chief duties of the sanitary soldier are to avoid the indiscriminate soiling of halting places, to see to the proper disposal of excreta, and to help prevent the drinking of improper water. He carries a spade and during a short halt stands at a place indicated by the company commander and all men needing to defecate or urinate go to that spot which is quickly attended to, when the march is resumed. During longer halts a shallow trench is dug and at a camp he digs a temporary latrine which serves until more elaborate arrangements can be made.

In camps, as on the march, the medical department needs the intelligent cooperation of the line. Field Service Regulations cover the selection of camp sites, a problem which may face officers of any rank or corps. Wherever the camp may be, it should be clean when entered, clean during its occupancy and clean when it is abandoned.

The raising of the walls of tents at proper times, exposing bedding and clothing to sun and air on conveniently placed blanket lines should be required of the men and practiced by the officers. In companies where the officers do not throw water from tooth mugs and wash basins on the ground there is apt to be attention to such details on the part of the men.

The hygiene of the camp kitchen is of the first importance. Aside from the most scrupulous cleanliness as to the personnel, the utensils, grounds and supplies, there are many troublesome points. One is the problem of cleaning the mess kit. A good plan is to have four garbage cans in a row. Having finished his meal, the soldier scrapes the remnants of food into the first and passes to the second where he rinses his dishes and then to the third where he scrubs them with a brush attached to the can. The fourth is placed over a simply made stove or fire and contains boiling water. Here he scalds and thus sterilizes his dishes and makes drying easier if towels are not available.

The solid garbage does not offer much difficulty because it can easily be burned in the simple rock-pile crematory or in the excellent kitchen fire pit described by Major Arnold, of the Pennsylvania National Guard. Much of the liquid garbage can also be disposed of in Major Arnold's pit or in the post-hole pits of Major Jepson of the Iowa National Guard. A large pit for laundry, bath or kitchen water may also be constructed, say 3 x 6 x 6, roofed with cross sticks, grass and earth. Field Service Regulations describe an opening for this pit, preferably funnel-shaped, made by sinking a box with screened bottom at the side of the pit nearest the kitchen. This may be improved by sinking a box without cover or bottom, and into this fitting another box with screened bottom which can be removed to dump out solid matter, the whole to be covered, of course, when not in use. If a ventilator is used it should be screened. Cobblestones at the bottom of the pit will aid in preventing the formation of an impermeable coating of grease. If this pit is built on the slope of a hill, filtration will aid in keeping it empty.

If the fly pest cannot be controlled because of the existence of breeding places outside of military jurisdiction, then mess tents and kitchens should be screened and only fly-proof latrines, or incinerators, tolerated. The knock-down latrine box, devised by Colonel Valery Havard and recommended by him in his recent work on Military Hygiene, is cheap, efficient and convenient for darkening the ordinary sink and making it fly-proof. One box, large enough for a company, weighs 175 pounds.

The shallow trench system, the pit not more than a foot wide, is perhaps best for a camp of a day or so, the covered latrine for a longer camp and the incinerator for the semi-permanent one.

Major Percy Ashburn in his book called "Elements of Military Hygiene," which has recently been adopted for the Service Schools of the Army, closes his chapter on camp sanitation with this paragraph.

"There is a tendency to look upon the matter of camp policing as an affair of military discipline rather than of great sanitary importance, and for that reason it is strongly recommended that whenever it is possible a medical officer should be made police officer. He understands better than the line officer the sanitary dangers of the camp, while his interest in having it present a neat and military appearance is quite as great. He is more interested than any one else in having a small sick report, and he alone, in most instances, finds interest and profit in the study and prevention of vermin and pests, in the disposal of excreta, and in studying the tastes and history of the fly and the mosquito. He should have at his disposal a sanitary squad under a sanitary sergeant, such a squad consisting of at least one man from each company and one noncommissioned officer of the hospital corps. In addition to that, the provost sergeant and fatigue parties should report to him, rather than to the quartermaster, for instructions regarding all work having a sanitary bearing. He should be responsible for sanitary conditions, but he should have, with responsibility, a proper authority and proper freedom of action. The camp police will at times necessarily extend beyond the camp proper. It may embrace the improvement or protection of the water-supply, the draining of a swamp, the petrolizing of pools, the clearing of brush quite outside of the camp limits. Under certain conditions it may include a quarantine system, a war on rats, a house-to-house inspection of civilians, the suppression or regulation of traffic, as that in milk, green vegetables, or other foods. In all these matters the medical officer should have as free a hand as possible, and should be able to carry out his own recommendations under no other control than that of the commanding officer. It is confidently believed that such an arrangement as is here advocated would make for greater efficiency and quicker and better accomplishment of sanitary measures, without in any way causing discord or impairing the value or dignity of the services of other persons."

An army leaving home for active service is apt to meet its first and most formidable enemy at the mobilization camp. Before leaving the armories a searching observation of the men should be made by the surgeon. In the days of unrest and disturbed occupation preceding mobilization, company officers of the National Guard should be unusually alert to prevent alcoholism, food indiscretions and broken rest on the part of the



men so that they may arrive at the mobilization camp in the best possible state to resist disease and endure the new strain they are about to meet. Men from the store and factory do not know the weak spots they will develop in camp, and surgeons need the cooperation of line officers in detecting them. Mess arrangements for the trip to the central camp should be as perfect as possible. Beware of the cooked meals purchased during this preliminary period under authority of the National Guard Regulations, and be sure that they are properly cooked in clean kitchens. In the first days of confusion at camp, the question of the proper disposal of excreta is always the most difficult and urgent one. On account of the almost certain presence of typhoid in a large group of men taken from any community in the United States, all excreta must be regarded as dangerous.

Many of the officers in a mobilization camp, both of the line and the Medical Corps, under our organization, will be new to the Service. Has it occurred to the experienced officer of the line of what great good he can be to the new medical officer. The recently appointed surgeon has given more attention in civil life to the cure than to the prevention of disease. He has perhaps depended too largely on his Board of Health for the administration of sanitary laws. His point of view must be changed to meet camp conditions and kindly advice from an officer of many camps or campaigns will be of the greatest service. There are many tricks of the trade not known to the new doctor. He needs to be shown how to make an inspection, how to screen a tent, how to work a hundred men to advantage, and perhaps in showing him, the line officer will pick up some recent points in hygiene and have his own point of view usefully enlarged.

The National Guard, on account of new laws, is in a stage of rapid evolution. New methods of thought and action are springing up and will soon crystallize into customs and traditions of the Service. A new Medical Corps is to be established on the lines of the Regular Army Medical Corps. Each medical officer must have a knowledge of bacteriology, chemistry, and the allied sciences which all line officers cannot have. He is, therefore, or ought to be, the trained specialist in hygiene and sanitation and capable of giving expert advice. He should have his own particular work put upon him and he must have the personnel to do it and be held responsible. Unless he is temporarily carried away by enthusiasm, he will want only the power to do his own work well. A most important tradition of the new National Guard must be sanitary efficiency and this tradition cannot be maintained unless the gap between the sanitarian and the man he is seeking to aid is spanned by a good understanding and thorough instruction. The teaching of Military Hygiene and Army Sanitation is a duty of the medical officer, and the officer of the line should be a close and sympathetic friend. The value of systematic drill in increasing military efficiency and the power to act creditably in times of stress is recognized by every authority, and it is the same in regard to the establishment of sanitary efficiency. The man who can avoid disease in himself and others during a campaign is no more easily produced than is the seasoned fighter. By constant example and well conceived instruction, fixed habits must be established, and this in the armories of the National Guard and the maneuver camps. The mobilization camp, when war is threatening, is the place to practice hygiene and not to learn it. It is the battlefield of sanitation, where men die from sanitary errors, and not the recruit rendezvous where drills can be begun.

When the officer of the line realizes his manifold opportunities and his great importance in preventive medicine, Army sanitation will have reached its proper place in military science.

## MANUAL OF BAYONET EXERCISES AND MUSKETRY FENCING.

A book about the size of the Drill Regulations, by Capt. Herschel Tupes, 1st U. S. Infantry, and Sergt. Sylvester Poole, Company D, 1st U. S. Infantry. The book is intended to teach the soldier how to obtain a longer reach with his bayonet than his enemy, if the latter be untrained.

The principal error heretofore made in teaching the prescribed bayonet exercises consisted in retaining the soldier at an extended position while instructing him to thrust and lunge, causing an amount of constraint and fatigue that soon destroyed his interest in the exercises. The piece must never be even momentarily retained in the extended position required for the proper execution of a point. The efficiency of the bayonet as a weapon depends upon the ability of the man to vigorously direct it and quickly recover in guard; accuracy in directing it in guard is soon acquired by the practice herein provided. In all instruction, any suggestion of position must be wholly subordinated to quickness and accuracy of execution.

So much of the theory and practice of the art of musketry fencing is for the first time presented as the soldier will find interesting and useful to know.

It will be found that skill in musketry fencing depends upon thorough preparation in the bayonet exercises."

Published by John Wiley and Sons, New York. For sale by ARMS AND THE MAN, 50 cents.

*Merely a Trifling Deformity.*

Customer: "Have you pig's feet?"

Waiter: "No, sir; it's a corn makes me walk this way."

## AN ANSWER TO H. B. CORNWELL.

IN ARMS AND THE MAN for March 17, and under the head of "Civilian and Soldier, Mr. H. B. Cornwell hands out a few hot shots to me; these afore-mentioned hot shots being occasioned by the second part of my article appearing in ARMS AND THE MAN under date of March 3.

After careful reading and rereading of Mr. Cornwell's article, I am unable to understand the connection it bears as an answer to my queries. The second and third paragraphs, with reference to the bands playing and flags flying, read more like a moving picture film than an answer to my rifle practice theory.

If I understand my own article, and have any idea of what I wrote, I do not see where I made any knocks, nor took any shots at the Organized Militia or National Guard. My article was based on rifle practice among civilians, and while I did mention three instances where National Guardsmen were unfamiliar with their arms, I do not see why this should be taken as an attack upon the Militia.

Mr. Cornwell states that I handled the National Government a good hot talk. I cannot find where I made any comment upon the actions of the War Department, or even the National Rifle Association—the very association that I advocated more financial help for. And right here, let me ask Mr. Cornwell if he read an article written by Mr. E. C. Crossman not long ago. Mr. Crossman's article was one in which he gave vent to a few of his opinions and ideas concerning not only rifle practice, but a good many things that pertained to matters which the War Department exercises complete control of. Mr. Crossman's article was to the point as it appeared to him, and he did not fail to say so; and it can be put on record that I am like him. When I think a thing, I am going to state it as I think, not as some one else thinks.

Mr. Cornwell states, "This patriotism is a strange thing." You bet. Here I came along and advocated more financial help by the Government to civilian riflemen, with a view to the betterment of the marksmanship of the civilian population of the United States, so that they would be of more value to their country in time of war; and here comes Mr. Cornwell and scores me for being unpatriotic. "This patriotism is a strange thing!" You can just bet Mr. Cornwell's new J. B. Sailor that it is, and let his friend with the tenor voice hold the stakes.

Mr. Cornwell wants to know why members of civilian rifle clubs do not join National Guard companies if they want to make themselves fit to render valuable service to their country in case of war.

An answer to this question would call for about forty million answers, which would be unobtainable; though if he wants to know my reason, I will give it to him. While I would like very much to belong to a National Guard Company, I am unable to for the reason that my work demands a great deal of night labor; and for a further reason, that, in the summer-time, I cannot arrange my vacation so as to be able to go to camp.

While the foregoing statement may be viewed from two sides, it goes to show that sometimes it is not a person's fault that he is not a member of an Organized Militia company. Also let me in this connection here state the following. During the big coal strike of 1908 in Alabama, State troops were ordered out, not only local men, but men from other parts of the State. These troops were on duty for varying lengths of time, and in several instances, when the men were relieved from duty, they found themselves without a position.

Furthermore at that time I happened to be rooming with one A. V. Evins, who was master mechanic of the Birmingham Railway, Light and Power Company. Several of his machinists had been on strike duty, as National Guardsmen. These men came near being without their jobs when they got back, and Mr. Evins told me that when they hired men in the future, the man who was a Militiaman stood a poor chance of being hired.

My supposition is that there are lots of men who do not belong to the National Guard for the reason that they are so situated as to make the earning of a livelihood more important than being a soldier, whether they have patriotism or not.

Mr. Cornwell makes mention of the man who goes to the seashore in preference to putting in a week at military instruction during his vacation. I do not know whether this was aimed at me or not, though I am prone to believe it could not have been; for the reason that, during my week's vacation last summer, each day I rode sixty-seven blocks upon a car, then walked a mile in the sun, to reach my destination; then lay down and let the butt of a New Springfield try to knock my shoulder off for a few hours; and this every day during my vacation.

With the thermometer about 90°, I vowed when I got through each day that I would go to the ball game next day. But when next day came, it found me doing it all over again; and when my vacation rolls around this summer, I'll be caught trying to shoot all my bullets in the same hole at from 200 to 500 yards—trying, and that's about all. So much for my seashore experience.

As to the leaving off of a Dreadnought from the Naval Program, I do not see where I made mention of that. I merely asked if it would not be a good thing if the Government would extend itself to the point of imagining the construction of a battleship, and donate its cost to the National Rifle Association for the promotion of rifle practice.

While the only military knowledge I have was obtained at a military school, and while none of my family—my uncle, Gen. E. A. Garlington, the present Inspector-General, being excepted—have been military men, that does not mean that I do not believe in military work; far be it from such. But if I could take my choice of these two things—being the best rifle shot on earth, and a civilian; or being in command of the allied armies of the world—I'd be the one who looked over the rifle barrel, for I am a believer in the promotion of rifle practice, especially among civilians.

Summing it up, unless a man, be he civilian or soldier, knows how to shoot, and to shoot with some degree of accuracy, he will not do much good for his country in battle unless the opposing forces be armed with E. C. Crossman's double barreled swords, and those swords be loaded with water.

In conclusion I will say that I hope the next time Mr. Cornwell loads his gun with such hot shot loads, he will notice his target number before he fires; and not shoot a man up for something he makes no mention of.

WILLIAM M. GARLINGTON.



## BEFORE THE LODGE FIREPLACE.

By B. F.—

## A DAY ON THE MARSH.

WHICH will you have? That in my flask is Bourbon—it was fourteen years on the wood, and I know it. Man never put better liquor to his lips. But of course if you want Rye or Scotch you have got to take it out of the Club bottles there. Either is all right of its kind, but for the man who drinks whiskey for whiskey's sake, they are not the right kind."

Who could withstand an appeal like that? Certainly not I, after a gruelling tramp through the mud and marsh on a dim trail which the darkness had helped to hide.

Perhaps the life-giving savor of the rare old liquor made the firelight shine more cheerfully from the big stone recess where the six-foot logs glowed and crackled. It may be that the spirit of it rather than of sweet hospitality was what I saw glowing in the eyes of my friend C—S.—It may have been under the inspiration of it that Harry whacked me on the back for the third time so hard that my teeth rattled. It might have been the whiskey that made me as glad to be once more within the portals of the old hunting lodge as I ever expect to be, should I enter those other gates, pearly and too sacred for secular discussion. It might have been, I say, but it was not.

I do not dispute that the whiskey helped a little, but the elevation was of a kind beyond its making. Back again to the familiar hunting ground. If there is any real god in these days who devotes his whole time and special attention to the man who fares far afield with a gun, game seeking, then bless him, and thank him a thousand times for those rare moments which have come to every sportsman, as he once more returns to the spot sacred to the memory of a good shoot.

The sizzling of a choice sirloin, the delicious whiff of a good and favorite blend of coffee, were things which even a closed kitchen door could not keep from my appreciative nostrils, and when the three of us sat down once more at the friendly, well-loved board, the shooting day appetite was big, and we ate as we used to eat when we were boys—all we could, not all we wanted.

Where in all the broad, wide world does pipe smoke curl so daintily upward; in what place is the aroma of good tobacco so sweet as before the hunting lodge fire?

Inspiration grows with every puff, until the dullest man, whose imagination sleeps like the veriest sloth, nor ever rises at home except to the lure of the dollar, breaks forth in shooting reminiscences in which profit or loss, interest, discount, busy marts and prosperous banks, have no place.

It is so pleasant there, in the long, easy canvas chair, stockinged feet upon a convenient log before the comforting fire, that you dread the time when you ought to go to bed; dread it as you used to dread it when a little shaver and your mother's stern mandate sent you into the darkness to wash those feet, in water so cold that it was beyond any cruelty to touch it. But if a boy will go barefoot, and if he enjoys the company of a good mother, he must expect to pay the price; and so, if one would shoot well, he must sleep sometimes.

But even the bed itself, every curve of the mattress well remembered, is no place to sleep at first. The whistle of wings, the sound of duck language, the slap-slap-splatter-slap of the salt waves, the crack of a distant gun, and the whang-bang of your own, all twine and blend into a myriad of sensations which fill your mind and tingle outward in radiating waves of shooting lust, until you find yourself trembling as a pointer does when he first comes into the game country.

Lying so, betwixt waking and sleeping, a million pleasant thoughts coursing through your willing brain, the jangle of firebells breaks the stillness. But no catastrophe, no holocaust of sorts—it is only the alarm clock set for four and performing according to contract. The wide-open windows, which have brought the free, sweet salt air to you as you slept, have not kept out the cold, and from 'jamas to shooting clothes you waste no time. You dare not or you will freeze where you stand, and some deserving duck will escape unscathed.

Did you ever taste anything in your life as good as bacon and eggs and hot coffee and pancakes, extra piping hot—then just an added one or two with honey to top off? Maybe you have, but I doubt it.

How many shells shall you take? Which will be the best blind? Who takes the boat? Are the decoys out? Where was the best spot last week? These are some of the questions asked and answered as you gingerly feel your way along the causeway leading from the lodge to the boathouse. Tides run strongly here, sixteen feet between high and low and a tidal slough is not without its dangers. The disagreeable part is soon over, and in your own blind, the one you have always loved best, shell box, raincoat, duck strap and gun disposed to your liking, you fill the first morning pipe, while you wait for daylight.

The gray mist, which always seems a part of the night on the marsh, is billowing about you. Three feet from where you stand might lie unseen all the wonders of the world. Above, as you think this, the blue-black-

ness of the fog turns gray-black and you commence to discern in the east something almost like a jagged, black line.

There is no light as yet. Only a lightening. Just a decrease of the darkness, and if it is to be ever followed by sunshine there is no promise in what you see. It seems like a night which always was and shall ever endure.

The little flame of your match looms big as an incandescent light, and the wall of blackness shuts down until it presses upon you as the match flickers out. Then once more your eyes adjust themselves to the light and you look again to the east.

Now the jagged black line surely shows. You know it to be the crest of timbered hills marking off the valley in which your marsh lies hidden.

Like the stir of one beginning to rouse, you hear movements begin. Whirrings and whistlings and callings in the air. Nothing seen, but you know that ducks too early disturbed have begun to move. With flutter of wings you hear them settling among your decoys and you breathe a little more softly and shade the bowl of your pipe with your hand that they may not be disturbed.

Once more you look to the east and this time the surge of hills is sure, and behind them a grayness, glowing faintly with a growing pink upon it.

Oh, who would try in human words to tell the story of a sunrise on the marsh! God could do it if he spoke the human language, but not man.

It is there; you may see it, you may feel it, you may feebly struggle to tell how deeply it impresses you, but you cannot describe it.

Little, tiny, puny, pigmy man may only stand awed and watch the Creator unroll the scroll of the new day. High thoughts, great imaginings, lofty ideas, fill you, until you forget where you are and what you came for.

It takes the whistle of a widgeon's wing to bring you back to earth again, and before you know it, the faithful friend of many, of so many glorious shoots, springs to your shoulder and the whang of the first double rings out.

After that, be your bag big or little, the seal has been set upon the day. It is a glorious one; nobody can rob you of the joy of it. No one can add to or take away. It is for you the beginning of another day on the marsh.

## TO TEST AMMUNITION.

THE Secretary of War has chosen the two members of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice; the two members of the National Guard outside of the Board; and the officer of the Ordnance Department, who will as experts test the various kinds of ammunition, commercial and Government, to determine which shall be used in the National Rifle and Revolver Matches of this year.

It will be remembered that the conditions for the selection of ammunition, determined upon by the National Board, required the designation of these five officers.

The personnel is as follows: Generals Bird W. Spencer and James A. Drain; Maj. W. H. Palmer, 7th Infantry, N. G. N. Y.; Capt. Charles H. Cole, 1st Corps Cadets, Massachusetts; Capt. G. H. Stewart, Ordnance Department.

The trials of ammunition will take place this year as last at Sea Girt, where the concrete bases for the machine rests installed in 1909 are still available. The trials will doubtless begin shortly after May 1, as all of the ammunition contracts require deliveries to be made on or before that date.

## AMENDMENTS PASSED HOUSE.

THE House on Monday, April 4, unanimously passed Numbers 22839 and 22846, measures previously mentioned in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN, which had for their purposes respectively the extension of the uses to which the allotment of a State under 1661 could be put, to include joint maneuver expenses, and to legitimize expenditures made for joint maneuver purposes from appropriations under 1661 during 1908.

The Bills will go to the Senate at once and it is confidently expected favorable consideration will be given them there in the near future.

## DETAILS OF THE NEW ENGLISH AMMUNITION.

MR. HALDANE, replying in the House of Commons on the 15th ult. to Mr. Courthope, stated that trials were in progress to obtain the sighting curve of the new bullet when fired from a .303 Service rifle with the proposed Service charge of M. D. cordite. The muzzle velocity of the bullet is 2,490 f. s. and its striking energy is estimated as: 50 yards, 2,033 foot pounds; 100 yards, 1,819; 500 yards, 802; 1,000 yards, 365; and 2,000 yards, 158 foot-pounds. The height of trajectory from actual trials is 500 yards, 2.4 feet; 800 yards, 8.3 feet; and 1,000 yards, 16.6 feet. The method of altering the sights of the rifles for use with the new ammunition was under consideration, and there was no reason to doubt that it could be done locally without return of the rifles to the Ordnance Department, but special armorers would have to be sent to carry out the work.



# ARMS AND THE MAN

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

Every Thursday

James A. Drain, Editor

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

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

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

## THE MAXIM SILENCER HAS BEEN ADOPTED.

The Army and Navy Journal, that excellent Service publication, with a reputation for accuracy and reliability so well established that it need not be referred to, has been misled into making erroneous statements in its issue of April 2.

We would not be concerned in pointing out this error, did not the article attempt to find misstatements in an article published in ARMS AND THE MAN of March 24.

ARMS AND THE MAN said that the Maxim Silencer had been adopted for the use of the Service, stating the full facts in unequivocal terms. The Army and Navy Journal says the Maxim Silencer has not been adopted and that inquiry of the Ordnance Department by us would have produced that information.

With all due deference to the editorial opinion of the Army and Navy Journal, which so seldom errs, it is incumbent upon us to state for another time that the *Maxim Silencer has been adopted*.

ARMS AND THE MAN is not in the habit of making statements which can be questioned. At the sacrifice of interest we test our facts with the acid of investigation before we present them to our readers. We have made no mistake here.

There may be a difference of opinion upon the question of the meaning of the word "adoption," though we cannot see how. We take it to mean the approval by the War Department of some article for military use and the addition of that article to the list of supplies which may be drawn upon requisition by the Army or the National Guard.

We merely desire now to direct attention to the records of the Ordnance Department and the files of ARMS AND THE MAN where there will be found, fully set forth in detail, exhaustive comprehensive and complete trials of the Maxim Silencer, which trials demonstrated unquestionably its usefulness for the military service.

Subsequent to such demonstration the Ordnance Department made a purchase of 500 Maxim Silencers, arranged for fitting them to the rifle, and authorized ARMS AND THE MAN to announce to the States and others the acceptance of requisitions for rifles fitted with the Maxim Silencer.

The Army and Navy Journal has simply made the mistake of taking the word of someone who has a selfish interest in preference to an investigation of the subject for itself.

The article in the journal mentions a "Moore" Silencer, and it contains a most unjust and improper reference to the proposed less cost of the "Moore" Silencer and its alleged superiority over the Maxim. The truth is that no one has much knowledge of the "Moore" Silencer. It has not been tested or tried, although an application has been made to the Ordnance Department by the inventor or his agents with that end in view.

It may be all that the inventor thinks it is; it might be superior to the Maxim, although that is very doubtful; it is possible that it solves questions which the Maxim Silencer left untouched, although that is improbable; it is also within the bounds of reason that the patents which are said to have been obtained upon it do not infringe those of the Maxim, still, that may be questioned. It is as yet a wholly untried device and, as such, no one is justified in stating either its comparative or absolute excellence.

If the "Moore" Silencer should prove all that its most enthusiastic friends hope it to be, that would in no sense of the word affect the question of the adoption of the Maxim Silencer, which has already been adopted and, as we said before, is now an article of issue in limited quantities to troops.

The attention of that person who has abused the good faith of the Army and Navy Journal by securing the publication by that magazine of what is not true, is directed to the fact that the chances of success of the invention in which he is interested, namely, the "Moore" Silencer, are not in any degree affected by the adoption or non-adoption of the Maxim Silencer. If he has something better he has only to demonstrate that fact to the Ordnance Department to secure its adoption also, and the substitution of it for the Maxim.

In the meantime, before the device is tried out, it would seem to be well to refrain from attempts to belittle and misrepresent the Maxim Silencer which has proven itself to be a success and which has been adopted for the use of troops after having conclusively shown its value for military purposes.

For the benefit of the Service it is to be hoped that a better device than the Maxim Silencer *has* been invented, because as it now stands, the Maxim affects so great an improvement upon the Service rifle that anything offering a greater improvement must be immensely useful.

For our part we doubt very much that anything has been produced which will be even partially as good as the Maxim unless by infringement of the Maxim patents.

This doubt, which seems to us a reasonable one, we shall continue to hold until trials equal in severity to those imposed upon the Maxim before adoption shall be applied to any other device which may be put forward.

We may also remark in passing that our confidence in a conflicting claim is not usually increased by untrue statements or unworthy competitive methods.

## TELL IT MORE FREELY.

An essential feature of the reform legislation passed by the Congress during the last six years to increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia is the transfer of that force from the realm of intangible and unreliable standing of unknown or negligible usefulness, to a place alongside of the Regular Army as part of the first line for war.

Pay close attention here! We said *first line* for war *with* the Regular Army, not a second line *behind* the Regular Army. The National Guard, through its accredited representatives assembled in convention, these representing almost every State in the Union, declared unanimously, enthusiastically and irrevocably its adherence to a belief in its own competency and announced in unalterable terms its advocacy of the translation of the National Guard from nothing to something. And the Congress heeded what they said and the laws were passed.

This is common knowledge to most of us, and we had thought that by this time it had come to be known to every man who had worn, was wearing, or possibly might wear the uniform of his country. We are therefore filled with the greater surprise when we find enlisted men in the Organized Militia of a nearby State, stating in most positive terms their lack of accountability to the United States for service in time of war without the borders of the State.

Our surprise was directed not alone toward their ignorance but likewise



to a consideration of the shortcomings of the State authorities who should allow their men to be so untaught. They make a mistake if they permit the oath of enlistment taken by the men to be so equivocal in character that the taking of it does not produce a clear and distinct impression of the truth in the minds of the men.

There seems, then, an obligation not fulfilled on the part of some of the States or their authorities to show and make known that the Organized Militia now is at the disposal of the President in case of war to go wherever he wants it to go, in or out of the country, to stay as long as he wishes it to stay.

The States have asked for that, they have received it, and it is now their duty to take such steps as will make sure beyond the possibility of a doubt that not only every officer and enlisted man of the organized strength, but every citizen within the borders of the State, understands and appreciates this fundamental fact which lies at the very foundation of the modern and greatly increased efficiency of the National Guard.

#### THE GUNNER'S EXAMINER.

Published by John Wiley & Sons, New York, and for sale by ARMS AND THE MAN for \$1.50.

This book is best described by the note which preceded the third edition, in these terms:

"It is intended in this revision to conform strictly to G. O. 105, 1907, and to add to the book only such matter as will assist enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps to pass their examinations for first or second-class gunners.

The chapter on submarine mining is almost completely revised, for the reason that the new system has undergone many more radical changes within the past few years than has gunnery in the Coast Artillery.

Several additions in mortar gunnery have been made in order to keep pace with the rapid and remarkable development of this arm of Coast Artillery."

As a matter of general knowledge, this book was published for the instruction of gunners of the Coast Artillery Corps.

## HERE AND THERE.

#### *How to Rise from the Sea.*

The British Naval Authorities have approved of a device for facilitating escape from a sunken submarine. The horrid thought which must be in the mind of every man connected with submarine service is that some day the vessel may sink and with its imprisoned sailors lie at the bottom of the sea, where these heroic souls will have their lives snuffed out like rats in a trap, dying helpless and without a chance of aid.

What the British Admiralty thinks it has found is a compressed air helmet and an auxiliary life buoy, which shall answer at one and the same time to bring the imprisoned ones to the surface and there support them until rescue can be made.

If the weight and cumbersomeness of the apparatus does not preclude its use, it should serve a doubly valuable purpose, namely, to save life and increase morale. Take away from the submarine sailor the haunting fear that he must have of some day being carried to the bottom with his craft, and he would do everything which you asked of him a trifle more ably and freely.

#### *Maxim not as Dead as Reported.*

The daily newspapers announced Tuesday morning the serious if not fatal injury of Hiram Percy Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim Silencer. A wire from the office of ARMS AND THE MAN to the wife of Mr. Maxim brought back an answer directly from him, characteristically original and lucid, to this effect:

"In the words of our friend—I take pleasure in advising you that the reports of my death have been exaggerated, only harm done a sprained ankle."

#### *Will Have a Range.*

The State Rifle Association organized in Raleigh, N. C., has leased for ten years a tract of land consisting of ten acres, upon which will be established a modern rifle range. There is a good backstop and the location seems an eminently suitable one. Prominent officers of the North Carolina National Guard, including Gen. J. F. Armfield, Adjutant General, are the organizers of the Association.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

#### *For the Cavalry.*

A board of Cavalry officers will soon be created to consider equipment for that arm of the Service. It is hoped the limits set upon the duties of the Cavalry board will be sufficiently extended to allow an inquiry and test of not only every article of equipment for the trooper and his mount but also of commissary and other supplies which might be expected to serve his uses.

#### *Night Drill for the Boys.*

Col. Jos. F. Garrard, 15th Cavalry, Commanding at Fort Myer, put on an exhibition drill Tuesday night by electric light for the benefit of the newsboys of Washington. About 1,250 of the youngsters went over to

the Fort to see the expert cavalymen and artillerists do their semi-circus stunts.

To say that they were pleased is not half expressing it. Every one knows how a boy loves guns and horses and, most of all, action. These they got in profusion at Fort Myer on Tuesday night. It was a happy thought, that of offering this entertainment to the newsboys.

#### *Infantry and Cavalry Teams.*

Lieut. Geo. C. Shaw, 27th U. S. Infantry, who captained the Army Infantry Team last year, and who will head the organization again this year, was in Washington the first of the week, completing some final arrangements in relation to the work of 1910.

The Infantry team will only have four of the old principals of the 1909 team. All the rest will be new men. It will be assembled about June 1, probably at Camp Logan, the Illinois State Range, and the present indications are that it will go to Camp Perry about the first of August.

Final arrangements in relation to the Cavalry Team will likely remain unsettled until Lieutenant Clopton arrives from the Philippines about April 25.

It will be his duty to preside over the destinies of the team which will represent the horse-soldiers. Their training place will likely be, as last year, Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

#### *Indiana Orders.*

Permission has been granted in Orders for the troops of all States to enter Indiana fully armed and equipped for the purpose of participating in camps of instruction and joint maneuvers.

#### *Nebraska Inspection Attendance Improved.*

The percentage of absentees in the Nebraska National Guard at the last annual Federal inspection just completed was 16.7, a much less number of absentees in that State than ever before. The Adjutant General of Nebraska has announced that no company shall participate in the maneuvers or State encampment with less than a total strength of forty-three officers and men.

#### *Pennsylvania Promotions.*

Brig.-Gen. Wendell P. Bowman has been appointed Major-General, National Guard of Pennsylvania, vice Maj.-Gen. John A. Wiley, retired.

Col. Charles M. Clement, 12th Infantry, has been promoted to be a Brigadier-General, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and assigned to duty with the Commander-in-Chief.

#### *Captain Kerth to North Carolina.*

Capt. Monroe C. Kerth went to Raleigh, N. C., to read a paper before the National Guard Association of that State on April 7.

#### *For Connecticut.*

Capt. Harold E. Jackson, U. S. A., retired, has been detailed for duty with the Connecticut National Guard.

Captain Jackson was appointed from the ranks and served in the 15th, 22nd and 1st Infantry Regiments, from 1889 to 1906, when he was retired for disability incurred in line of duty. He was graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School in 1893.

#### *Michigan Authorities Pleased.*

The Adjutant General of Michigan announced in orders his gratification at the results attained by the officers of the Michigan National Guard in their answers to the questions on military map reading.

The order likewise conveys the information that a supplemental list of questions being desired by the officers, steps will be taken to supply this.

#### *Minnesota Rifle Results.*

The report of the Brigade Inspector of Small Arms Practice for 1909 exhibits an excellent condition of progress in rifle practice among the officers and men of the Minnesota National Guard.

The State Trophy, donated by the Adjutant General, to become the property of the regiment whose rifle team attains the highest score for three successive seasons, was awarded for the first time to the 3rd Infantry.

The Bazille-Nelson Cup, contested for by rifle teams of ten men from each company in the National Guard stationed at St. Paul, to become the property of the team winning it three times, was awarded to Company D, 1st Infantry.

### MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION

#### *For What Available.*

The appropriation provided by the Act of May 27, 1908, is available only for procuring and issuing to the Organized Militia such military stores and supplies as are authorized for issue to the Regular Army. No part of the appropriation can be drawn in cash either for promotion of rifle practice or for any other purpose.

#### *Report of the Survey Must be According to Regulations.*

The Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs has notified the Adjutant General of a State that a report of survey of Quartermaster's Supplies must in all cases be prepared and submitted as required by paragraphs 49 and 55, inclusive of the Militia Regulations.

#### *Maps of the United States.*

It is suggested that, when maps of the United States are desired, application be made to the Secretary of the Interior, and that when State maps are desired, application therefor be made to the Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

#### *Signal Corps Guidon.*

A Signal Corps company having a mounted detachment of 20 men only,



the balance being dismantled, may properly be supplied with a Signal Corps guidon, as described in General Orders, No. 67, War Department, April 9, 1909.

*To Sign for Massachusetts.*

In accordance with the authority contained in Circular No. 7, War Department, current series, the Governor of the State of Massachusetts has designated Brig.-Gen. William H. Brigham to sign receipts for United States property.

*From an Indiana Order.*

The following extract from a General Order recently issued by the State of Indiana, is published for the general information of the Organized

Militia:

The use of supplemental pay-rolls is hereby discontinued. Commanding officers are urged to put forth every effort to get the men out at the time of signing the pay-roll. No one will be paid who does not sign the roll in person.

Pay-rolls will be sent in not later than the fifth of May and November. Men who have not signed same may be paid on the next semi-annual pay-roll, but when so paid will be carried in a separate list on the last page of the roll.

Members of the Guard being frequently seen upon the streets in uniform when not on duty, attention is called to Section 393, Rules and Regulations. Further violations of this section will be considered a breach of military discipline, and such action taken as may be deemed necessary.

**OFFICIAL RESULTS OF THE U. S. R. A. INDOOR LEAGUE.**

The official results of the recent indoor league competitions have just been received from the secretary-treasurer, C. S. Axtell.

It is a most interesting summary of the work done indoors this winter with the pistol and revolver. All shooting was at 20 yards on the Standard American target reduced for the distance, having a bullseye measuring 2.72 inches and counting from 10 to 8.

**HIGH MEN FOR EACH CLUB.**

The following are the high men for each club, they all having shot through the series. The possible score is 3250.

Name	Club	Score
Parmly Hanford	Manhattan	2913
Wm. Rich	Belleville	2686
L. R. Hatch	Myles Standish	2866
Sheridan Ferree	National Capital	2784
W. H. Whigham	Chicago	2763
W. H. Hubbard	Portland, Oregon	2751
F. P. Nichols	Newark, N. J.	2705
Geo. Armstrong	Golden Gate	2890
Wm. T. Smith	Philadelphia	2850
W. H. Freeman	Providence	2899
S. E. Sears	St. Louis	2809
A. B. Douglas	Los Angeles	2780
K. D. Jewett	Boston	2781
J. R. Calkins	Smith & Wesson	2845

It might be interesting to know what the total scores are of each team. We therefore publish below the total score for the thirteen matches shot. The possible score is 16,250.

Golden Gate	14,201
Manhattan	14,085
Smith and Wesson	14,034
St. Louis	13,762
Boston	13,674
Philadelphia	13,659
Providence	13,563
Myles Standish	13,497
Los Angeles	13,444
Portland	13,389
Newark	13,266
National Capital	13,187
Chicago	12,712
Belleville	12,321

Name	Club	Arm.	Ammunition.	Score.	Average.
Parmly Hanford	Manhattan	.22 pistol	Long Rifle	2913	224.1
W. H. Freeman	Providence	.22 pistol	Long Rifle	2899	223
Geo. Armstrong	Golden Gate	.22 pistol	Black & S. S. L. R.	2890	222.4
L. R. Hatch	Myles Standish	.22 pistol	Black L. R.	2866	220.6
J. E. Gorman	Golden Gate	.22 pistol	Long Rifle S. S.	2865	220.5
A. J. Brannagan	Golden Gate	.22 pistol	Black & S. S. L. R.	2864	220.4
W. T. Smith	Philadelphia	.22 pistol	Black Long Rifle	2850	219.3
Dr. I. R. Calkins	Smith & Wesson	.22 pistol	L. R. B. & S.	2845	218.11
George Hugh Smith	Philadelphia	.22 pistol	Black Long Rifle	2837	218.3
Dr. J. R. Hicks	Manhattan	.38 Mil. revolver	Hand Loaded	2826	217.5
Dr. R. H. Sayre	Manhattan	.44 and .22	Short and L. R.	2819	216.11
S. E. Sears	St. Louis	.38 & .45 revolver	Hand Loaded	2809	216.1
F. A. Wakefield	Smith & Wesson	.22 pistol	Long Rifle	2809	216.1
Dr. M. R. Moore	St. Louis	.38 & .44 revolver	Hand Loaded	2808	216
C. C. Crossman	St. Louis	.38 & .44 revolver	Hand Loaded	2801	215.6
Sheridan Ferree	National Capital	.22 & .38 revolver	S. & B. L. R.	2874	214.2
K. D. Jewett, Boston				2781	
A. B. Douglas, Los Angeles				2780	
E. H. Taylor, Boston				2780	
C. W. Linder, Golden Gate				2767	
W. H. Whigham, Chicago				2763	
E. C. Parkhurst, Providence				2762	
C. E. Joslin, Providence				2752	
W. H. Hubbard, Portland, Oregon				2751	
B. W. Percival, Boston				2742	
G. W. Wilson, Portland, Oregon				2735	
F. L. Sanders, Portland, Oregon				2714	
F. P. Nichols, Newark				2705	
H. S. Reeves, Philadelphia				2700	
W. H. French, Newark				2691	
Wm. Rich, Belleville				2686	
I. C. Douglas, Los Angeles				2673	
Wm. Hinn, Newark				2639	
R. N. Ryder, Newark				2627	
H. C. Miller, Providence				2611	
J. C. Bunn, National Capital				2604	
G. W. Jackson, Newark				2581	
C. Zerban, Belleville				2408	
A. Mertens, Belleville				2408	

December 2.		
Myles Standish	1076 v. Newark	1042
St. Louis	1046 v. Boston	1021
Providence	980 v. Chicago	950
Portland, Ore.	1016 v. Los Angeles	1011
Manhattan	1075 v. Philadelphia	1039
Golden Gate	1082 v. National Capital	894
Smith & Wesson	1060 v. Belleville	923

December 9.		
St. Louis	1030 v. Belleville	888
Golden Gate	1116 v. Myles Standish	998
Smith & Wesson	1083 v. National Capital	999
Portland, Ore.	1049 v. Chicago	953
Philadelphia	1056 v. Los Angeles	986
Providence	1045 v. Boston	1042
Manhattan	1069 v. Newark	1025

December 16.		
Providence	1035 v. Belleville	917
Smith & Wesson	1075 v. Myles Standish	991

St. Louis	1027 v. National Capital	992
Philadelphia	1026 v. Chicago	981
Portland, Ore.	1057 v. Boston	1054
Newark	1023 v. Los Angeles	1006
Golden Gate	1082 v. Manhattan	1075

December 23.		
Portland, Ore.	1032 v. Belleville	960
St. Louis	1035 v. Myles Standish	1026
Providence	1040 v. National Capital	971
Newark	1006 v. Chicago	965
Golden Gate	1107 v. Los Angeles	989
Manhattan	1098 v. Smith & Wesson	1084
Boston	1041 v. Philadelphia	1034

December 30.		
Philadelphia	1050 v. Belleville	963
Myles Standish	1055 v. Providence	994
Portland, Ore.	998 v. National Capital	987
Golden Gate	1087 v. Chicago	1000
Boston	1078 v. Newark	1004
Smith & Wesson	1081 v. Los Angeles	1000
Manhattan	1100 v. St. Louis	1062

January 6.		
Newark	1024 v. Belleville	922
Myles Standish	1052 v. Portland, Ore.	1023
Philadelphia	1058 v. National Capital	1028
Smith & Wesson	1098 v. Chicago	976
Golden Gate	1080 v. Boston	1031
St. Louis	1052 v. Los Angeles	1015
Manhattan	1108 v. Providence	1034

January 13.		
Golden Gate	1122 v. Belleville	941
Philadelphia	1051 v. Myles Standish	1022
National Capital	1036 v. Newark	1011
St. Louis	1057 v. Chicago	1001
Manhattan	1079 v. Portland, Ore.	1012
Providence	1062 v. Los Angeles	1024
Smith & Wesson	1076 v. Boston	1059

January 20.		
Boston	1043 v. Belleville	951
Los Angeles	1044 v. Myles Standish	1042
National Capital	1059 v. Chicago	945
Golden Gate	1074 v. Portland, Ore.	1012
Philadelphia	1060 v. Newark	1009
Smith & Wesson	1063 v. Providence	1057

January 27.		
Chicago	1005 v. Belleville	965
Manhattan	1093 v. Myles Standish	1065
Los Angeles	1044 v. National Capital	1029
Portland, Ore.	1031 v. Newark	996

Golden Gate	1096 v. Providence	1051
Smith & Wesson	1109 v. St. Louis	1062
Los Angeles	1080 v. Belleville	977
Manhattan	1053 v. National Capital	1037
Boston	1064 v. Chicago	958
Philadelphia	1047 v. Portland, Ore.	1009
Providence	1064 v. Newark	1037
Golden Gate	1103 v. St. Louis	1042
Manhattan	1073 v. Belleville	972
National Capital	1064 v. Myles Standish	1022
St. Louis	1076 v. Newark	1033
Smith & Wesson	1084 v. Golden Gate	1065
Philadelphia	1069 v. Providence	1060
Boston	1081 v. Los Angeles	1067

February 3.		
Los Angeles	1080 v. Belleville	977
Manhattan	1053 v. National Capital	1037
Boston	1064 v. Chicago	958
Philadelphia	1047 v. Portland, Ore.	1009
Providence	1064 v. Newark	1037
Golden Gate	1103 v. St. Louis	1042

February 10.		
Manhattan	1073 v. Belleville	972
National Capital	1064 v. Myles Standish	1022
St. Louis	1076 v. Newark	1033
Smith & Wesson	1084 v. Golden Gate	1065
Philadelphia	1069 v. Providence	1060
Boston	1081 v. Los Angeles	1067

February 17.		
Myles Standish	1044 v. Belleville	996
Los Angeles	1083 v. Chicago	1000
Providence	1079 v. Portland, Ore.	1056
Smith & Wesson	1058 v. Newark	1020
St. Louis	1075 v. Philadelphia	1062
Manhattan	1066 v. Boston	1047

February 24.		
National Capital	1045 v. Belleville	946
Boston	1049 v. Myles Standish	1036
Manhattan	1114 v. Chicago	1009
St. Louis	1106 v. Portland, Ore.	1041
Golden Gate	1092 v. Newark	1036
Smith & Wesson	1080 v. Philadelphia	1047

March 3.		
Myles Standish	1068 v. Chicago	969
Boston	1064 v. National Capital	1046
Smith & Wesson	1083 v. Portland, Ore.	1053
Golden Gate	1092 v. Philadelphia	1060
St. Louis	1098 v. Providence	1062
Los Angeles	1095 v. Manhattan	1082

**MANHATTAN.**

Parmly Hanford shot a .22 pistol and long rifle cartridges. Dr. Sayre a .44 revolver, long rifle, and a .22

pistol, short cartridges. Dr. Hicks a .38 military hand loaded. A. L. A. Himmelwright, .44 revolver, hand loaded. J. E. Silliman, .22 pistol. B. F. Wilder, .38 revolver and .22 pistol. J. A. Dietz and J. W. Hessian, .22 pistol and long rifle cartridges.

**BELLEVILLE.**

Rich used .22 pistol and short cartridges. Zerban shot six matches with a .22 pistol and C. B. caps, seven matches with a .38 revolver and hand loaded cartridges. Merck, .22 pistol and C. B. caps. Mertons, .38 revolver and hand loaded cartridges. McCullough, .22 pistol and C. B. caps. Gamble, .38 revolver and hand loaded cartridges.

**MYLES STANDISH.**

L. R. Hatch, M. S. Folkins, H. W. Stevens, W. H. Mitchell and J. T. Hughes all used .22 pistols and black long rifle cartridges. S. B. Adams used a .22 pistol and long rifle cartridges.

**NATIONAL CAPITAL.**

Previous to January 20, all of the teams used .38 military revolvers and factory ammunition, but after that date all shot .22 pistols, 10-inch barrels and long rifle black and smokeless cartridges.

**CHICAGO.**

W. H. Whigham used a .38 revolver, hand loaded, and a .22 pistol throughout the series. The rest of the team shot .22 pistols and .38 revolvers with factory ammunition.

**PORTLAND, OREGON.**

W. H. Hubbard used a .44 revolver hand loaded and .38 special revolver. F. T. Sanders used a .44 revolver and hand loaded. G. W. Wilson a .22 pistol, 10-inch barrel, black long rifle, and a .38 special, five-inch, gallery load. J. F. Moore a .38 special, Pope eight inch barrel, hand loaded. W. Hansen a .22, ten inch, pistol long black, and .38 special 6 1/2 inch. B. Henley a .44 special and hand loaded.

**NEWARK, N. J.**

Wm. Hinn, Jackson and Nichols used .22 pistols exclusively. Ryder used a .22 pistol and .44 revolver. French used a .22 pistol and .38 revolver.

**GOLDEN GATE.**

Geo. Armstrong used a .22 pistol ten inch barrel. Gorman a .22 pistol ten inch. Brannagan an eight inch .22 pistol. Prentys an eight inch .22 pistol. Linden an eight inch .22 pistol and .44 revolver. Merrill a ten inch .22 pistol.

**PHILADELPHIA.**

Wm. T. Smith, Frank Bower, W. H. Ricker, and B. L. Reeves used .22 pistols with ten inch barrel and black long rifle cartridges. N. Spering used a .22 ten inch pistol, black long rifle cartridges and a .44 revolver, hand loaded. George Hugh Smith used a .22 ten inch pistol with Pope barrel and short new black cartridges.

**PROVIDENCE.**

Walter H. Freeman shot a .22 pistol. Edward E. Parkhurst a .38 officers model. Geo. E. Joswell, Herbert C. Miller, W. Bert Gardiner and Walter H. Willard all shot .22 pistols. Ford Moran shot a .38 officers model and hand loaded.

**ST. LOUIS.**

Crossman used a .38 officers model and .45 new Service. Sears a .38 officers model and .38 and .44 revolvers. Dr. Moore shot a .38 officers model and a .44 Russian model. Ayer shot a .38 officers model. Frese and Spencer both shot .38 revolvers. Olcott shot a .32 single shot. All used hand loaded ammunition for revolver.

**LOS ANGELES.**

A. B. Douglas shot a .38 revolver hand loaded and a .22 pistol long rifle new black. I. C. Douglas a .38 revolver hand loaded and .22 pistol and Pope Armory and long rifle new black. Carl Shroder shot a .22 pistol and long rifle new black. Frazer shot a .22 pistol and long rifle. Thaxter a .38 and hand loaded. W. E. Smith a .38 and hand loaded. L. Packard a .22 pistol, Pope Armory cartridges, and a .38 hand loaded. Siefert and Holcomb shot .38 revolvers and hand loaded ammunition.

**BOSTON.**

All used .22 pistols and black long rifle cartridges.

**SPRINGFIELD.**

Calkins shot a .22 pistol and long rifle black and smokeless. Wakefield a .22 pistol and black long rifle. Dr. Smith a .22 pistol and black cartridges and a .44 with hand loaded. Axtell a .22 pistol and smokeless cartridges Chandler a .22 pistol and long rifle cartridges and a .44 with hand loaded. Armstrong and Perkins shot .22 pistols and long rifle cartridges. Lawrence a .44 with hand loaded.



## WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- 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.
- May 29-June 6—6th National Bundesfest at Union Hill, N. J. Emil Berkman, secretary.
- July 11-16—Annual tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association at Wakefield, Mass.
- Aug. 1.—Beginning that date the annual matches of the Department of the Lakes Rifle Association in conjunction with the Michigan State Rifle Association and the National Guard, at the Detroit Range.
- Aug. 8.—Beginning that date the matches of the Ohio National Guard and the Ohio State Rifle Association.
- Aug. 15-18.—National Rifle Association matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.
- Friday, August 19, and Saturday, August 20—Preliminary practice for the National Team Match, commencing August 22, at Camp Perry, Ohio, the National Team Match to be followed in succession by the National Individual Match and the National Pistol Match.
- The Monmouth Revolver Club of Red Bank, N. J., shoots at the Armory range every Friday evening. Herbert E. Williams, secretary.
- The St. Paul, Minn., Rifle and Pistol Association shoots at its indoor range, 256 W. 7th Street, every Monday and Thursday evening.
- The Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn., shoots every Tuesday evening at 281 Noble Ave. A. L. Birks, secretary.
- 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 range is located at 424 Ninth Street N. W., Washington, D. C. Shooting, Thursday night.
- 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.
- Missouri Revolver Association, St. Louis, shoots every Monday evening at 202 North Main St. Geo. C. Olcott, secretary.
- St. Louis Revolver Club, St. Louis, shoots every Thursday evening at 202 N. Main, and Friday evening, at the First Regiment Armory, Grand and Manchester. Louis F. Alt, secretary.
- Missouri Rifle Association, St. Louis, shoots every Saturday evening at the First Regiment Armory, Grand and Manchester. Colonel Spencer, president.
- Colonial Revolver Club, Clayton, St. Louis, Mo., shoots Saturday and Sunday afternoons, at Clayton. C. C. Crossman, president. Geo. Olcott, secretary.
- West Chester, Pa., Rifle Association shoots on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 20 North Walnut Street.

## International Small Bore Match Delayed.

The following letter has been received by the National Rifle Association of America from the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs.

It will be noticed that the conditions say that "any authorized position used by the riflemen of the country in which the team is competing." This can mean but one thing to the American team, and that is the standing, body free from support, sitting, kneeling and prone positions only can be used. Thus the sitting in a chair with elbows resting on table, and standing, resting elbows on support will not be allowed. This will not work any particular hardship on the American team. There is plenty of time for practice as the match will be shot the week ending June 11.

The N. R. A. will send the necessary number of stamped targets to the English team for the matches.

SOCIETY OF MINIATURE RIFLE CLUBS.

LONDON, March 23rd, 1910.

ALBERT S. JONES, Esq.,

SECRETARY, NATIONAL RIFLE ASS'N OF AMERICA.

HIBBS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

DEAR SIR:

## re International Match.

Some recent changes in the management of this Society under which, inter alia, I have been appointed Secretary in place of Mr. Marks, have, I regret, caused delay in carrying out the preliminaries essential to the Short Range Rifle Match arranged between us.

This I hope will not, however, involve more than the extension of the time for the completion of the shooting. As targets have also to be sent to Australia, to save delay I have invited the United States Embassy here to put an identification mark on all the targets to be used in the Match.

I now send herewith 250 double targets for the use of your team. The following, I gather from the correspondence, are the conditions agreed upon for the contest:

Teams—50 (fifty) men.

Distance—75 (seventy-five) feet.

Number of Shots—50 per man, 5 shots to be fired at each target.

Target—The S. M. R. C. Standard Decimal Target. Any competitor to be at liberty to color as much of the target black as he may desire.

Rifle—Any.

Sights—Any, including telescope sights.

Position—Any authorized position used by the riflemen of the country in which the team is competing.

Ammunition—Any, provided the caliber does not exceed .23 or 6 millimeters.

The winning team will hold Sir Thomas Dewar's Challenge Trophy for 12 calendar months, and this Society will present Silver Souvenir Medals to each of the winning team.

It is left to you to make such arrangements as to witnesses, etc., as shall ensure that the conditions of the Match are rigidly complied with by each competitor.

I suggest the week ending June 11th next for the Match, Cablegrams announcing the scores to be exchanged on June 16th. Should this for any reason appear to you inconvenient, the Society would accept another date, not earlier, if suggested in time for me to communicate with Australia.

The Society has been invited to open this Match to other countries, indeed it is the wish of the donor of the trophy, and I should be glad of your opinion upon the matter.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) N. LAKE, Colonel,

Secretary.

P. S.—With reference to paragraph 2 of this letter, I have been unable to make arrangements with the American Embassy for marking the targets. All targets to be used in the Match have therefore been stamped in my presence with the Motto of this Society—"Look Forward."

## HOW THE INTER-CLUB LEAGUE HAS DEVELOPED RIFLE PRACTICE IN BIRMINGHAM.

BY ED. L. ANDERSON, Secretary.

We all have our troubles but I hope the other clubs have not the same circumstances to deal with that we have. Our troubles, numerous and varied, have proven an experience, however, and I feel safe in stating that our club will be benefited by them, should we ever have an opportunity to enter another competition of this kind.

We can all tell why we didn't make a better score, after the storm has blown over, but the circumstances under which our club entered the League should be taken into consideration for some allowance.

After corresponding for some weeks with Lieut. Albert S. Jones about entering the League and being assured by him that even if we did end up in the basement class it would be no disgrace, I entered our club, sending him a check for our initiation fee, and I can truly say that we could not have spent twenty-five times the amount to better advantage for the encouragement and development of rifle practice in our club.

We are still in our infancy in the rifle game, organizing only about a year ago with 86 members, among whom about two had ever had a rifle in their hands before. After organizing and electing a Range Officer it was up to him to get busy on constructing the range in a basement, but he was fortunate enough to fool one of our young ladies into marrying soon after being elected and, of course, it was up to some one else to get busy. Professor Miles, our B. A. C. Secretary, and myself had to get very busy with the construction of the range and as yet we have not been able to satisfy some of our dope artists.

All the summer of 1909 passed with very little development of interest on the indoor range, and it was about October or November of 1909 before we got the 50-foot range completed with the exception of light. Light has been our most serious trouble all along; however, we had enough drop lights strung around to get a glimpse of the front sight and the boys began coming around frequently. It was very easy to tell when any of them had been shooting on the range for a new set of light bulbs had to be put in every socket after a few hours' shooting.

Lucien Brown, the N. R. A. state secretary and founder of our rifle club, was the first man to ever make a bullseye on the new range and not being satisfied with that broke two lights just above the target at the same shot. Every time we got the lights shaded just right (as we thought) Major Brown or some other dope artist would come down with a new line of dope so the wiring had to be torn out and changed again.

These same dope artists come down every few days yet with some new ideas and it is hoped that we will be able to satisfy their wants by the opening of another indoor season. The lights for the 50-foot range had been completed but a short time before I received a package from Lieutenant Jones stating the distance of the League matches was 75 feet. Our troubles began all over again at this and by a narrow escape we got them cut in on the 75-foot range the night before the League shooting opened.

The next serious propositions facing us was the rifles and the men to use them. We bought two Winchester muskets for the use of the members, and you could very easily see by looking in one of them in a few weeks that a majority of the members had wasted an enormous amount of ammunition and very little elbow grease and oil. It was dangerous to call shots for the new men using the peep sight which the muskets were originally equipped with, without a set screw for the windage (often they would be shooting at No. 1 target and make a bull on No. 2. After they had gotten the rifles in that corroded condition it was dangerous to stay in the basement.

The time flew by and the opening of the League came upon us with the 75-foot range not completed until the night before we met our initial competitors, the Triangle Cadets of Los Angeles, Calif. The night designated for the tryout shoot for the team to shoot in the League was every Thursday before the League match and on this night only Lucien Brown and myself showed up to contest for the team of five.

I got busy the morning of January 21, and got three other men to promise they would come up that night and shoot. It has ever since been a miracle to me how we piled up a score of 881 against the Triangle Cadets, defeating them by 123 points with that bunch which I had gathered up to do our shooting that night with the one rifle which was the property of Major Brown. Fortunately he had kept it in condition, which saved our lives.

After winning the initial match they were a bit encouraged and since then a gradual, steady increase in interest has gone on. At the present time the range is used a great deal during the day and constantly every night by enthusiastic riflemen.

Solving the rifle proposition was our next undertaking, we all came to the opinion that the Winchester musket was the best rifle for the indoor work if we could get another rear sight to fit on it with a set screw, something on the order of the Krag or New Springfield. The arms companies in the city did not carry the muskets in stock and the only way of getting them was to order from New Haven. I was the first to purchase after we had worked Major Brown's overtime for a few weeks, having two rifles then at the team's disposal.

The other boys found it desirable to own a rifle and they fell in line, purchasing Muskets.

The rear sight problem was easily solved after we learned that the old Krag would fit the musket, but a few of our dope artists contested after learning that the Springfield leaf would fit on the Krag base that it was a better combination. This combination was invented by Major Brown and proved to be a good one; now every member of the team and a number of the members of our club are equipped with this combination in addition to the Springfield strap.

Our scores show for themselves that we have made a start on some of the problems we have had to solve. Our initial score was 881, following was 902, 903, 904, 907, 912, and our last score made Friday night against St. Paul, Minn., was 941, the highest score our team has ever made and strange to say every man on our team came down complaining of not feeling like shooting.

In detail, I was nervous from smoking and lead the team off with 195, the highest individual score yet made on our range in competition. Lucien Brown had just come from a fishing trip all worn out, complaining also of having been up all night before nursing little Lucien, Jr., with a case of colic. He is the most consistent shot on our team and making allowance for his misfortune he made 188 within a few points of his average. Lattner had trouble with his sights and used my rifle but made 192. Flinn never feels well when he crawls up on the mat to shoot. This night, however, he was in a more serious condition but made 188. Hamilton's score, 178, shows for itself that he had been in a motor cycle wreck the day before.

The Inter-Club League has been the foundation of indoor rifle practice in Birmingham and the corner stone has been laid for vast development within the next few seasons. The press, public and club members are all interested in our team and I am sure before many seasons pass the N. R. A. will have applications from new rifle clubs in Birmingham.

## INTER-CLUB RIFLE SHOOTING LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The final series of matches in the N. R. A. Inter-club Indoor League was held last week. The two leading teams, the Winchester Rod and Gun Club of New Haven, Conn., and the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club of Butte, Mont., both won their matches, which will make necessary a shootoff on April 7 between these two clubs to determine the winner of the League series and the Club Championship of the United States for indoor shooting.

This league shoot has greatly stimulated indoor shooting throughout the United States and will be followed by similar leagues from year to year so that the riflemen of the country may keep their hand in during the long





# WINCHESTER

## FIRST IN EVERY EVENT AT ZETTLER'S

As at Pittsburg, recently, so again at the Zettler Rifle Shoot in New York, March 12-19, Winchester goods won first place in every event. The events and winners were as follows:

**100 Shot Match**—Won by Dr. W. G. Hudson, using a Winchester Telescope. Score, 2474. 2nd, L. C. Buss, using a Winchester Telescope. Score, 2471.  
**Bull's-Eye Match**—Won by H. M. Thomas, using a Winchester Schuetzen Rifle, Winchester Telescope and Winchester Cartridges. Target, 8½ degrees. G. W. Chesley tied for second, using the same combination. Target, 10 degrees.

**Ring Target**—G. W. Chesley, W. G. Hudson, W. Keim, I. P. Ittel, J. Smith, all tied with five perfect scores of 75, all using Winchester Telescopes.  
**Zimmermann Target Match**—Won by L. C. Buss, using a Winchester Telescope. Score, two targets of 39.

Out of the first fifteen shooters, ten used Winchester Telescopes; and furthermore in this, the first try for the 100 Shot Match, the Winchester Telescope won. This is a signal triumph for this telescope and shows that it is superior to all others.

winter months, gallery work being a great aid to outdoor shooting in the training it gives the eye and the muscles.

Other teams that won their series in last week's matches are the Myles Standish Rifle Club of Portland, Me., from the Fort Pitt Club of Pittsburg, Pa.; the Birmingham (Ala.) Athletic Club Rifle Association from the Los Angeles (Cal.) Rifle & Revolver Club; the Seattle (Wash.) Rifle and Revolver Association from the Tacoma (Wash.) Rifle & Revolver Club; the Italian Rifle Association of New York from the Triangle Cadets of Los Angeles, Cal.

The scores made in the matches and the standing of the teams to date are as follows:

	Score.	Won.	Lost.
Rocky Mountain Rifle Club	975	10	1
Winchester Rod and Gun Club	975	10	1
Myles Standish Rifle Club	977	9	2
Warren Rifle & Revolver Club	970	8	3
St. Paul Rifle & Pistol Association	946	6	5
Seattle Rifle & Revolver Association	949	7	4
Fort Pitt Rifle Club	948	5	6
Birmingham Athletic Club Rifle Ass'n	921	4	7
Italian Rifle Association of New York	953	4	7
Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club	892	2	9
Tacoma Rifle & Revolver Club	907	1	10
Triangle Cadets Rifle Club	843	0	11

### FORT PITT.

T. C. Beal	48	50	50	46—194
G. H. Stewart	41	47	46	47—181
A. M. Fuller	46	47	50	48—191
R. E. Brown	49	45	48	50—192
Chas. Leacy	47	47	48	48—190
<b>Total</b>				<b>948</b>

### WARREN, PA.

Munson	49	48	50	47—194
Kelley	47	45	50	48—190
Sweeting	49	49	50	48—196
Robertson	48	47	50	50—195
Wheelock	48	50	50	47—195
<b>Total</b>				<b>970</b>

### MYLES STANDISH.

W. C. Stiles	47	50	48	49—194
J. T. Barton	49	49	48	49—195
M. P. Stiles	49	48	50	50—197
Thad Eastwood	49	48	49	48—194
W. W. Stevens	50	50	49	48—197
<b>Total</b>				<b>977</b>

### BIRMINGHAM.

Edw. Anderson	48	45	45	45—183
H. H. Hamilton	47	46	43	43—179
Lucien Brown	46	47	50	48—191
H. T. Lattner	47	43	45	43—178
Frank Flinn	47	49	46	48—190
<b>Total</b>				<b>921</b>

### ITALIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

C. de Felice	49	46	46	44—185
J. Ramondi	50	49	48	48—195
V. Minervini	48	46	49	50—193
H. Minervini	47	47	48	50—192
J. Bianchi	46	50	44	48—188
<b>Total</b>				<b>953</b>

### SEATTLE.

F. V. Berger	46	49	50	50—195
E. M. Hatton	48	47	46	48—189
L. H. Bruns	47	50	49	47—193
F. T. Liggett	43	45	49	49—186
W. R. Huickley	48	45	48	45—186
<b>Total</b>				<b>949</b>

### TACOMA.

Ray Neiman	42	47	43	47—179
H. O. Scofield	46	49	49	49—193
Thos. Miller	45	48	45	48—186
D. W. King	48	44	42	40—174
W. B. Knobbe	47	41	45	42—175
<b>Total</b>				<b>907</b>

### NEW HAVEN.

W. H. Richard	50	50	50	47—197
H. S. Williams	49	49	49	47—194
H. Gussman	49	50	47	49—195
J. W. Landon	47	48	49	49—193
Capt. A. F. Laudensack	49	50	48	49—196
<b>Total</b>				<b>975</b>

### BUTTE.

Anderson	49	50	50	48—197
Crawford	49	46	48	49—192
Booth	50	49	49	49—197
Holmes	49	50	49	49—197
Lorenz	49	46	47	50—192
<b>Total</b>				<b>975</b>

### SOME GOOD DOPE FROM THE WINCHESTER BOYS.

The boys sure shot a sliding scale Friday evening with 193-4-5-6 and 7. Read it going up or down, just as you like. The writer doesn't know at this time what our friends over at Warren totaled but after scanning a number of Sunday papers we found four lines announcing the fact that New Haven and Butte were still a tie in the Inter-club matches, so we take it that Warren will be interested in watching a shootoff.

Needed—a live wire for the Associated Press in the rifle game. Four lines in a paper that gives four pages to fourth class pugilists, bowling and baseball. No reflection upon Jones by this; we know he has his troubles, but will the time ever come when a press representative will be waiting at his door for reports, attaching to them as much importance as to a game of bridge or billiards.

The outcome of the matches of the past eleven weeks surely has been conducive of a great deal of benefit, not only to the clubs engaged, but to others that did not get into the melee. There has been an awakening of interest, and safe to say considerable education in the matches. Equipment has been improved and acquaintance begun that will be lasting in its effects. The improvements in the team totals show that there is ability in every club waiting only to be developed, and this we believe to have been the motive of the instigators of the series. Next year we predict there will be at least double the number of clubs participating. There are a few things that should be kept in view chiefly among which is to keep the game clean, on the square, and to cut out personalities of an unpleasant nature.

Chesley and Richard acknowledge receipt of the calling from the Warren scribe concerning their standing on the fifty-man team, though in justice to Chesley it should be stated that his total for the fifty shot score was 491 instead of the published score. Chess got a bad start but finished with twenty-five consecutive tens, just to show what he could do when he got fully waked up.

There was a tendency among some of the clubs at the beginning of the matches to say somewhat sarcastic

things of the New Haven bunch being made up of professionals, and having especially made rifles, etc. We are glad to note that this spirit died a natural death as the clubs progressed in the game. While there are, perhaps, what may be called professionals on this team, it is also a noticeable fact that they can and do shoot just as rotten at times as anyone else, and it may be said right truthfully here that they have other duties and labors besides shooting the 22's by artificial light. The idea of a one, two or three man monopoly on the rifle game at this day and age is quite absurd, as the results of the series has shown.

### HOW BUTTE DOES IT.

The final decision to hold this tournament caught us entirely unprepared in the matter of equipment and range facilities and without a single day's practice on the part of any of our members; hard work and a complete search of the city finally secured us a range and we then tried out every .22 caliber rifle in the market. It did not take long to demonstrate that we had but one rifle fit to be used in such a contest. This belongs to the captain of our team and is a special Pope-Stevens barrel using the .22 long rifle cartridge, fitted with pin head front sight. The rear sight we had made to order by a local gunsmith and is simply a plain aperture fitted just ahead of the firing pin but so designed that it allows us a lateral and vertical adjustment in a crude way.

Having reduced our armament to one gun it follows that we must all shoot in turn without special sight adjustment to suit individual tastes; no two of us hold on the target exactly alike and while we realize that it is bad practice, yet we are up against it and cannot help ourselves.

In the matter of cartridges, we tried them all and decided that the semi-smokeless kind was giving us the best groups and have used nothing else since the first two or three matches. We will undoubtedly use them again next year but in the meantime we will try out the Winchester musket as against the Pope-Stevens and any other reliable makes, so that the season of 1911 will find us prepared with a full and complete equipment. We may do no better in the matter of scores but it will be a heap more satisfactory to the shooters.

From a correspondence with other teams I am inclined to think that most of them found themselves in the same fix that we were, in the line of rifles. Next year should find them all prepared in this respect and a close and interesting tournament should result.

### Showing Almost Human Intelligence (?).

The Associated Press Service is about the limit when it comes to handling the report of a shooting tournament. The latest monstrosity perpetrated on a long suffering public is the following clipped from the St. Louis Republic. Of course it was merely the local championship the enterprising Associated Press man covered but the result of his efforts is really amusing.

### REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP.

Pinehurst, N. C., March 28—The result of the annual championship of the United States Revolver Association was announced today. F. W. Foster of Montreal winning with the score of 397, and T. C. Hopkins of New York, second, with 389. Mr. Hopkins won the championship with the score of 374. Mr. Forster was second with 370.



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## INTEREST

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AND

## NEW SHOTS

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## BEGIN NOW

Information Furnished Regarding Range Construction and Gallery Loads

RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION

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#### The Washington Schoolboys' Annual Tournament.

The third annual schoolboy rifle tournament was held this year under the auspices of the National Rifle Association and the National Guard of the District of Columbia, from Tuesday evening, March 29, until Saturday evening, April 2, the shooting beginning at seven o'clock and closing at 10.30 each evening.

When the program was made up by the committee the range officers were selected from the National Guard, the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club and the instructors of the Washington High Schools.

Only one or two of the high school instructors made their appearance for at least one evening during the week notwithstanding the fact these are the very men who can do more to get the boys out to shoot than any one else. It is a deplorable fact that very little interest is shown by these instructors or teachers. This was well illustrated by the instructor of the McKinley Manual Training School, Mr. Birch, not being at the shoot at all although appointed as a range officer. The McKinley School has a large number of boys interested in the game and a strong rifle team.

Several of the members of the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club were on hand, including A. E. Johnson, Paul Bischoff, Sheridan Ferree and F. J. Kahrs. Of the seven or eight National Guard officers appointed as range officers but one or two made an appearance. Lieutenant McAnnally was present every evening and lent valuable assistance in handling the different relays and instructing the boys how to use the .22 Springfield Gallery Practice Rifle. Capt. Thos. F. King was on hand each night and was always in the right place at the right time.

Col. James E. Bell, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, was executive officer of the tournament and was present throughout the shoot. He was ably assisted by Capt. Sheridan Ferree who was one of the prime movers in first introducing rifle shooting to the schoolboys of Washington. The first two tournaments held in 1908 and 1909 under the auspices of the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club were largely attended and altogether successful. The improvement since the first shoot has been very noticeable and some of the scores made this year would do credit to older and more experienced shots.

Owing to the scarcity of range officers several civilians interested in the game volunteered their services and were present throughout the week. They included

Mr. B. S. Washington, Manager of the Washington Sportsmen's Show, to be held next week, and Henry Ball, who is also connected with the show.

It is to be regretted that those who are interested in conducting this schoolboy shoot are not supported in their efforts by those closely connected with the schools. What the tournament lacked this year in attendance was made up in enthusiasm and good shooting. But it is not the idea of those interested to make only a few proficient in the use of the rifle but to get out boys who have never before shot a rifle, get them interested, and proficiency will come later.

It has been found that holding the shoot during the Easter holidays is not satisfactory at all. The schools are then closed and the boys scattered and interested only in the various social engagements planned for the week. Next year the shoot will be held earlier and under different conditions.

Lieut. A. S. Jones, Secretary of the N. R. A., was entirely at home in the capacity of statistical officer, and so well was this office handled by Lieutenant Jones and his assistants, Lieut.-Col. B. A. Harland, Jr., of the High School Cadet Regiment and Frank J. Kahrs of ARMS AND THE MAN that it was but a few moments after the shooting was concluded each evening when the results were known and ready for publication.

About sixty boys qualified as Junior Marksmen and when each boy made 38 out of a possible 50 standing and 42 prone he was given a lapel button presented by the N. R. A. Altogether about 200 boys shot during the tournament.

Geo. L. Marble of the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., who lent valuable assistance in instructing the boys at the two previous shoots, was on hand this year making new friends and renewing acquaintances with the boys who received from Mr. Marble their first instruction in the use of the rifle.

Mr. Harry Overbaugh of the U. M. C. Co. was in the city for the opening shoot of the Anolostan Gun Club, and in the evening assisted as range officer and in instructing the boys.

Mr. Tom Davis of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. was busily engaged as range officer and in giving the boys a souvenir pin, which of course made him very popular.

The Remington Arms Co. very kindly presented a Remington repeating rifle which was greatly admired and resulted in keen competition among the boys, who were all striving to win the coveted prize.

The J. Stevens Arms and Tools Co. presented a .22 caliber repeating rifle which was also given as a prize to the boy gaining the best score in the Junior Marksman's competition.

The Company team match was shot Thursday evening and resulted in Company A of Central High School winning by a safe margin. The first prize is a silver cup presented by Capt. Sheridan Ferree, to be shot for annually and to become the permanent property of the school winning it three times, not necessarily in succession. A medal is also given to the members of the two high teams.

#### Company A, Central High.

	Stg.	Pr.	Total
L. M. Leonard	78	69-147	
R. M. McMillan	76	81-157	
F. Mistretta	90	89-179	
E. G. Bliss	71	76-147-630	
Company H, Western High			601
Company B, Central High			586
Company E, Business High			554
Company G, Business High			457

The Battalion team match for the Washington Times Cup was shot Friday evening and resulted in some keen competition, the first battalion, first team, winning by a score of 822 to 802 for the second battalion.

#### First Battalion (1st Team).

	Stg.	Pr.	Total
L. M. Leonard, Company A	69	84	153
R. B. Ranson, Company B	83	84	167
F. Mistretta, Company A	84	94	178
R. B. Beach, Company I	63	90	153
N. W. Miller, Company I	84	87	171
Totals	383	439	822
Second Battalion			802
Third Battalion			725
First Battalion (second team)			717

A very interesting contest was the Officers' match won by Lieut. W. J. Ahern, of Company D, McKinley Manual Training. The Remington Repeating rifle was first prize.

	Stg.	Pr.	Total
Lieut. W. J. Ahern, McKinley	76	87	163
Capt. J. H. Hinwood, Business	72	81	153

On Saturday the Inter-School team match was shot and won by the team from the Central High School.

	Stg.	Pr.	Total
L. M. Leonard	70	83	153
R. B. Ranson	81	89	170
F. Mistretta	83	91	174
R. B. Beach	84	93	177
N. W. Miller	83	87	170
J. M. Marx	76	83	159

Grand total..... 1,005



G. H. Webber of Western High School won the high aggregate match with a score of 467 out of a possible 500. He made the highest aggregate of 5 Junior Marksmen's tickets, 5 standing and 5 prone. He receives as prizes a gold medal presented by Col. M. A. Winter and the Stevens rifle presented by the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Co. for the best two tickets, 49 standing and 49 prone, out of a possible of 100.

High Aggregate Match.

	Stg.	Pr.	
G. H. Webber, Western.....	232	235	467
S. Corville, Western.....	215	241	456
R. B. Ranson, Central.....	222	231	453
W. G. Wells, McKinley.....	210	240	450
A. J. Hutterly, McKinley.....	217	235	452
E. G. Graham, McKinley.....	211	229	440
L. Shore, Business.....	212	227	439
J. T. Hutchinson, McKinley.....	218	219	437
D. H. Blakelock, Central.....	210	227	437
J. N. Marx, Central.....	212	215	427

QUALIFICATIONS FOR JUNIOR MARKSMEN.

Central High School.....	16
Western High School.....	14
McKinley Manual Training School.....	14
Business High School.....	12
Eastern High School.....	2

Total..... 57

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE WINS RIFLE SHOOTING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Washington, D. C. April 8. That the Massachusetts Agricultural College of Amherst, Mass., has the best team of indoor rifle shooters among the colleges and universities of the United States was today decided by a committee of the National Rifle Association of America, that have been going over the targets made by the college teams in the Intercollegiate Indoor Championship Match for 1910, shot on school ranges last week.

The score made by the Massachusetts College was 1848 out of a possible 2,000, military count 959, which is ten points better than the winning score of last year.

The Washington State College was second with a score of 1843; Columbia College of New York third with 1814; University of Idaho fourth with 1805 and the University of Iowa fifth with 1789.

There were twenty-two colleges throughout the United States competing for the championship trophy presented in 1908 by the Forest, Fish and Game Society of America; each college was represented by a team of ten students all firing ten shots standing and ten shots prone at fifty feet on the National Rifle Association gallery target, which has a bullseye one-half inch in diameter and nine graduated circles counting from nine to one. All the teams used .22 caliber rifles with .22 short ammunition, the winning team using the Government arm.

This was the third competition among the colleges, the first being held in 1898, when only Columbia College, Harvard University, Yale University and George Washington University competed, Columbia being the winner. Last year twenty-one teams entered and the trophy went to the Pacific Coast, the winner being the State College of Washington.

Three men tied for high individual score, Racicot and McLaughlin of Massachusetts Agricultural College and Stewart of Washington State College. All made a total score of 194, six points less than the possible.

The National Rifle Association of America has selected Saturday, June 18, as the date when the outdoor championship team match between the universities and colleges will be held. The match will be shot on the range of the National Guard of the District of Columbia at Washington, D. C. The Outdoor Trophy is now held by the George Washington University of this city, who won it at Sea Girt, New Jersey, last year. The scores follow:

No. 1. MASS. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, AMHERST, MASS.

Name	Stg.	Pr.	Tl.
Racicot, P. A.....	95	99	194
Brett, A. C.....	88	96	184
Hayward, N. W.....	98	96	185
Walker, H. C.....	79	96	175
Beeman, F. S.....	82	96	178
Doyd, E. R.....	93	98	191
McLaughlin, F. A.....	94	100	194
Sharpe, A. H.....	86	100	186
Paulsen, G. W.....	77	96	173
Baker, H. J.....	91	97	188

Totals..... 874 974 1848

No. 2. WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE, PULLMAN, WASH.

N. R. A. Judge, Capt. Harry E. Mitchell, U. S. A., ret.			
Name	Stg.	Pr.	Tl.
Leiser, O. E.....	92	99	191
McGillicuddy, J. A.....	93	94	187
Morgan, A. J.....	89	96	185
Newman, P. H.....	86	96	182
Spurling, G. A.....	90	98	188
Stewart, E. C.....	97	97	194
Wiley, J. B.....	94	98	192
Bobo, L. M.....	88	94	182
Emmick, E. F.....	78	93	171
Hyslop, V. R.....	77	94	171

Totals..... 884 959 1843

No. 3. COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW YORK CITY.

N. R. A. Judge, Maj. Fredk. A. Wells, N. G. N. Y.			
Name	Stg.	Pr.	Tl.
Leach, A. A. Jr.....	89	97	186
Minervini, V.....	79	97	176
Steinbruck, W.....	87	85	172
Gaiteras, J. R.....	90	96	186
Northrop.....	92	93	185



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gives the oldest gun a new lease of life!—keeps a new gun from getting old! Oils every delicate action part—makes magazine, trigger, shell extractor, hammer, break joints work promptly, properly. Never hardens or gums no matter how long gun stands. Never evaporates. Won't dry out—or collect dust. Contains no acid. "3-in-One" removes dirt and grease—and every particle of burnt powder (black or smokeless) residue. Cleans and polishes the stock. Positively prevents rust, leading or pitting. So light it penetrates pores of metal and forms a delicate, imperceptible coat that is absolutely impervious to wind or weather or any climate.

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Baker, J. A., Jr.....	94	99	193	Baird, C. G.....	88	91	179
Lane, A. P.....	87	98	185	Klein, C. E.....	89	99	188
Wickenden, A. A.....	89	99	188	Totals.....	864	925	1789
Holman, A. J.....	81	89	170	Capt. B. H. Watkins, U. S. A.,	Stg.	Pr.	Tl.
Saalberg, H.....	82	91	173	6—Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.....	839	931	1770
Totals.....	870	944	1814	Capt. E. L. Phillips, U. S. A.,			
No. 4. UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, MOSCOW, IDAHO.				7—Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.....	834	918	1752
N. R. A. Judge, 2nd Lieut. A. W. Smith, U. S. A.				Capt. Ralph McCoy, U. S. A.,			
Aller, Care S.....	85	93	178	8—Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison.....	822	913	1735
Lefler, W.....	91	97	188	Capt. L. S. Sorley, U. S. A.,			
Smith, E. E.....	85	93	178	9—Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge	800	928	1728
Crown, J. M.....	93	96	189	Capt. Geo. L. Converse, U. S. A.,			
Stewart, F. P.....	76	94	170	10—Ohio State Univ., Columbus.....	801	908	1709
Myrick, E. H.....	84	95	179	F. J. Kahrs,			
Smith, H.....	82	96	178	11—U. S. Col. of Vet. Surg., Washington.	813	854	1667
Carlson, O. F.....	80	96	176	Capt. E. O. Gruener, Conn. N. G.,			
Jessup, L. T.....	87	96	183	12—Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.....	806	861	1667
Johnson, J. W.....	90	96	186	Maj. E. C. Goddard, N. G., Pa.,			
Totals.....	853	952	1805	13—Univ. of Pennsylvania, Pa.....	811	849	1660
No. 5. UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IOWA.				Lieut. H. G. Stahl, U. S. A.,			
N. R. A. Judge, 1st Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, U. S. A.				14—Rhode Island State Col., Kingston..	762	886	1648
Minnick, G. A.....	89	93	182	Lieut. Ira F. Fravel, U. S. A.,			
Williams, C. E.....	91	89	180	15—Okla. Agric. & Mech. Col., Stillwater.	789	854	1643
Wehman, H. J.....	88	96	184	Lieut. G. M. Holley, U. S. A.,			
Corso, C.....	78	95	173	16—Michigan Agric. Col., Lansing.....	762	860	1622
Bruins, F.....	78	89	167	Capt. H. Tupes, U. S. A.,			
Shepard, Lester.....	87	91	178	17—Univ. of Missouri Columbia.....	724	879	1603
Leeper, J. S.....	86	91	177	Capt. E. A. Fry, U. S. A.,			
Leeper, L. R.....	90	91	181	18—Penn. State Col., State College.....	768	863	1594
				Capt. Edgar T. Conley, U. S. A.,			
				19—Maryland Agric. Col., College Park.	726	860	1586
				Lieut. Edgar S. Stayer, U. S. A.,			
				20—Delaware College, Newark.....	745	828	1573



Lieut. R. M. Nolan, U. S. A.,  
21-Simpson Col., Indianola, Iowa..... 620 722 1342  
Capt. W. R. Dashiell, U. S. A.,  
22-Virg. Polytechnic Inst., Blacksburg 617 689 1306

**Ohio and Kentucky Revolver League.**

On March 11, the Cincinnati Police and Fort Thomas teams tied in the League match on 848. On March 30, at the City Hall range, this tie was shot off, the result being a decisive victory for the former team, by a score of 891 to 854. Both teams did better work than in the original match, the winners making the best score which has so far been recorded in the series. Lieutenant Wright, of Fort Thomas, was high man with 155.

Shootoff of tie, 20 shots, 60 feet, Standard American target, possible 200 per man, .38 caliber revolver, full Service ammunition.

Cincinnati Police Team.

Sergt. C. A. Palmer.....	38	42	38	35	153
Allen Moore.....	42	39	42	30	153
R. Ruck.....	36	36	43	37	152
Sergt. O. O. Williams.....	33	41	40	36	150
Posey L. Curlis.....	33	40	39	37	146
Wm. S. Gough.....	36	30	34	37	137
Totals.....	218	228	236	212	891
Team average, 148.5.					

Fort Thomas Team.

Lieutenant Wright.....	32	43	44	36	155
Lieutenant Kay.....	38	37	37	40	152
Lieutenant Matthews.....	30	36	46	36	148
Sergeant Stutzman.....	39	30	37	32	138
Lieutenant McAndrew.....	30	38	36	43	147
Sergeant Lunsford.....	32	31	28	23	114
Totals.....	201	215	228	210	854
Team average, 142.33.					

**Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, New York.**

At 2628 Broadway on March 31.

20 Yard Revolver.

A. P. Lane.....	93	92	91	90	89	88
J. A. Baker.....	89	86	85	85	80	
Dr. J. R. Hicks.....	91	86	86	85	85	
G. Grenzer.....	84	84	83	83	81	81
Dr. C. Phillips.....	91	82	82	80		
M. Hays.....	87	87	83	82		
R. F. Criado.....	83	82	81	80		
P. Hanford.....	92	92	90	88		
J. L. R. Morgan.....	91	86	86	85		
B. F. Wilder.....	83	83	80			
E. G. Toel.....	88	85				
C. L. Cannon, Jr.....						77

At Armbruster's Park—

50 Yard Revolver.

B. F. Wilder.....	93	91	94	88	96	85	96	88	93
A. P. Lane.....	94	94	97	90	90	93	93		
P. Hanford.....	83	83	91	87	87	83	87		
G. P. Sanborn.....	83	86	90	80	91	94	91		
J. E. Silliman.....	90	84	81	82	92	92			
A. A. Wickenden.....	70	69	83						
Dr. J. R. Hicks.....									92 86 89
J. A. Baker.....	86	83	89						
J. L. R. Morgan.....									88

**Newark Rifle and Revolver Association.**

The following scores were shot at our last practice shoot, on March 30, 1910.

Revolver, 20 Yards.

Nichols.....	83	84	84	86	88	89
McGurk.....	81	84	85	86	88	
Hinn.....	80	83	84	87	87	
Ryder.....	80	82	77	84	80	
French.....	83	85	86	88		
Jackson.....	81	86	88			
O'Hare.....	75	79	81			
Snellen.....						78 78

Rifle, 25 Yards.

Foster.....	235	239	239
French.....	244	245	245

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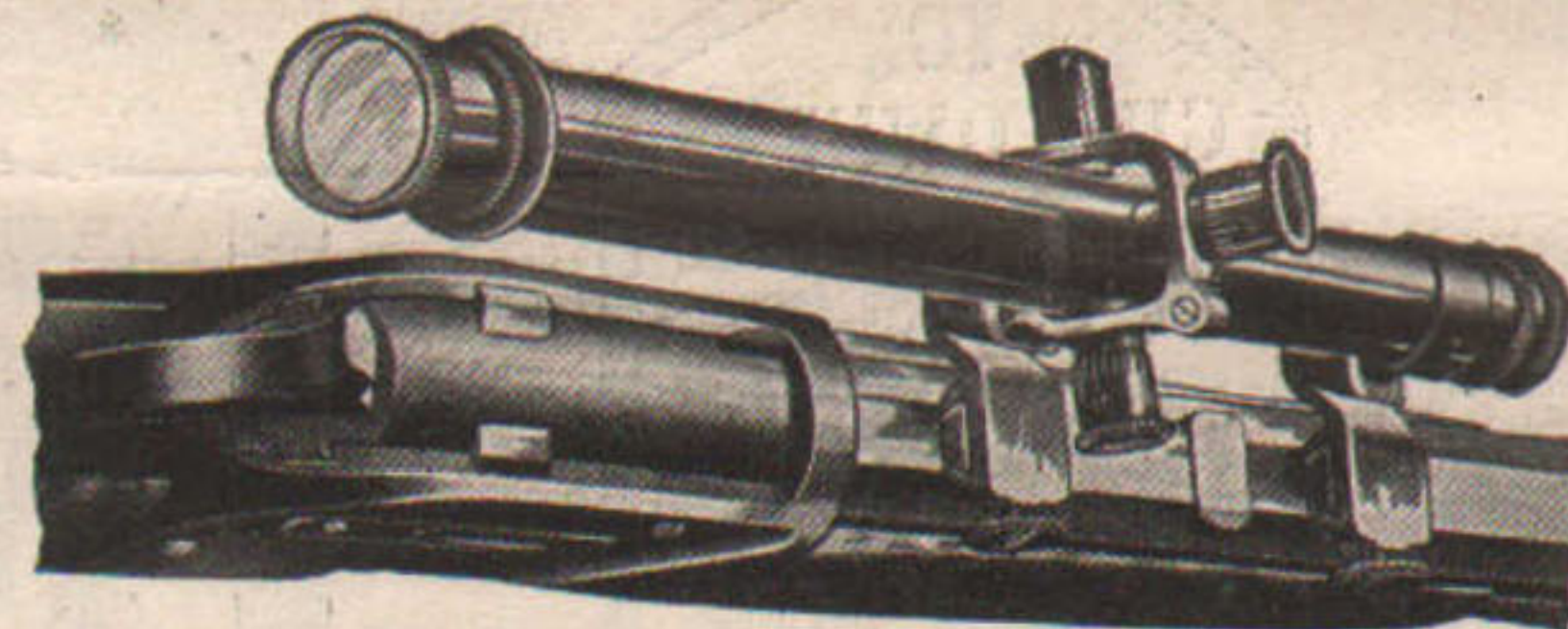
Chicago, Ill.

Kansas, Mo.

Snellen.....	241	245	Nichols.....	238	242
O'Hare.....	244		Rifle, 200 Yards.		
French.....	216	223	230	232	232
Snellen.....	223	227			

**Offset Adapters for Winchester Telescope Sight.**

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company has just put on the market offset adapters for their telescope sight, which enables this sight to be mounted on the left side of the barrel. These offset adapters can be used on the



Winchester Telescope Showing Offset Adapters.

regular sight bases attached to the top of the barrel and with the regular telescope mounts, which makes it a simple matter to change the location of the telescope from the top to the side, or vice versa.

**Zettler Rifle Club, New York City.**

Scores of the Zettler Rifle Club, at the regular weekly practice shoot, March 29, 10 shot strings, possible 250. Distance 75 feet.

A. Begerow.....	234	239	235	233	234	1175
F. M. Bund.....	237	240	229	240	240	1186
L. C. Buss.....	250	245	243	248	249	1235
	250	246	245	243	249	1233
C. Gerken.....	244	239	239	241	234	1197
L. P. Hansen.....	241	245	242	243	244	1215
L. Marner.....	234	241	238	244	238	1195
J. Muzzio.....	230	233	237	235	232	1167
G. Schlicht.....	245	242	246	245	244	1222
C. A. Schrag.....	231	220	231	235	231	1148
O. Smith.....	243	245	242	242	244	1216
F. Hecking.....	232	235	237	233	234	1171

**Massachusetts Rifle Association, Walnut Hill.**

At the range of the association on April 2 a puffy fish-tail 12 o'clock wind, constantly varying in velocity, occupied the attention of the shooters. But notwithstanding these conditions L. Lewis made 229 on the German Ring target with the .22 caliber high power rifle and Capt. S. W. Wise made 46 at 1,000 yards, using a new model Silencer on the Service rifle. The scores:

Practice Match, 200 yards, offhand, German Ring Target—L. Lewis, 21, 21, 25, 25, 23, 23, 20, 25, 24, 22—229; F. C. Fitz, 213; M. Darling, 209; M. Weeks, 208.  
Practice Match, 200 yards—\* Ainsbury, 91, 69.  
Shield Medal Match, 200 yards, offhand, 3 shots German Ring target—L. Lewis, 64.  
Long Range Match, 1000 yards—S. W. Wise, 46; F. Daniels, 45, 44\*; M. Weeks, 43, 41; I. Smith, 40.  
Pistol Medal and Badge Match, 50 yards—C. F. Lamb, 85, 81.  
Military Revolver Match, 50 yards—E. I. Latham, 48, 47, 46; W. E. Fennell, 47, 46, 44, 43, 43.  
Pistol Practice Match, 50 yards—O. E. Gerrish, 91, 86; R. L. Dale, 89, 88; W. Charles, 83, 83; Marshall, 86, 85; C. E. Gibson, 79.  
\* Rest.

**Independent, New York, Schuetzen Corps.**

Practice shoot, two best targets:

Gus Zimmermann.....	245	245	490
A. Begerow.....	241	243	484
Andrew Stahl.....	241	239	480
F. Liegibel.....	239	237	476
F. A. Young.....	233	224	457
Wm. Soll.....	224	231	455
Jac. Bittschier.....	229	219	448
Geo. T. Zimmermann.....	224	220	444
Henry J. Behrens.....	217	221	438
W. Cosgrove.....	212	209	421
Jas. Hoegerl.....	204	204	408

Bullseyes: Gus Zimmermann, A. Begerow, F. A. Young, A. Stahl, J. Bittschier, Wm. Soll, Henry J. Behrens, Jas. Hoegerl, F. Liegibel, Geo. T. Zimmermann.

**The Philadelphia, Pa., Rifle Association.**

The Philadelphia Rifle Association held its first outdoor competition for 1910 on Saturday, April 2, at its range, Lansdowne Avenue and Cedar Lane (near Llanerch, Pa.) The fine weather brought out a good number and many scores were shot. A pleasant surprise awaited the members when they found the club house and the target pits connected by telephones, a great improvement over the old method of shouting through a megaphone. This improvement is due to the personal work of Range Master Harry A. Dill, assisted by his nephew, R. Dill, and by Dr. Palmer, who kindly donated the apparatus.

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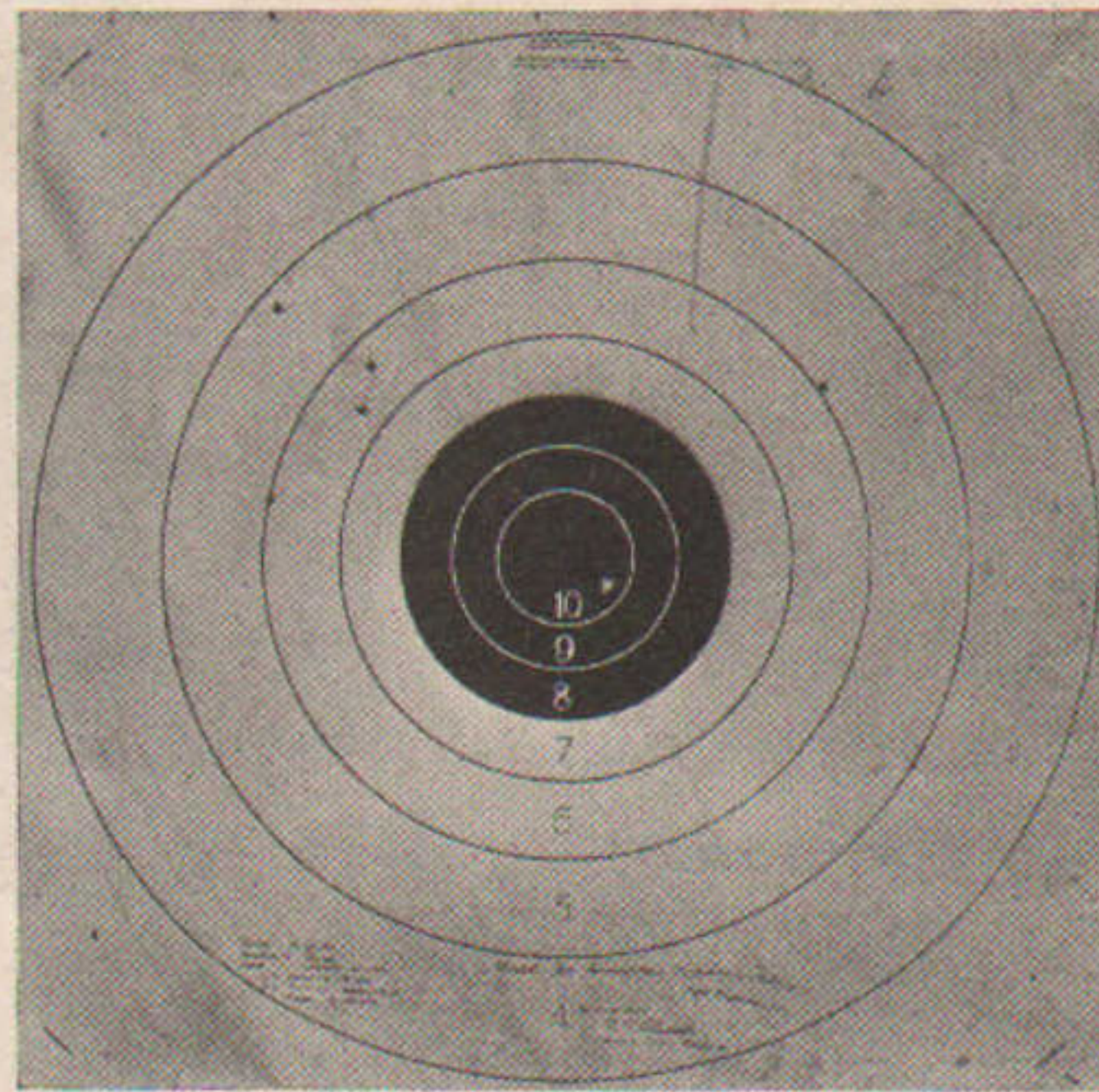
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Washington, D. C.

The scores made by the rifle and pistol shooters were as follows. The range will be open regularly every Saturday afternoon and legal holiday and through the week by special arrangement with the Range Master.

**200 Yards Rifle—Record Match.**

G. Schnerring.....	227	216	217	210	209
E. Williamson.....	204	195	190	185	182
R. L. Dubbs.....	208	192	191		
H. M. Shaw.....	191	182	160		

**Honor Targets, 3 Shots.**

G. Schnerring (Silver Medal).....	24	25	24—73
E. Williamson.....	22	20	20—62

**Military Match.**

H. A. Dill.....	43	41	38	H. M. Shaw.....	38
Dr. E. A. Palmer.....	37				

**50 Yards Pistol Match.**

Dr. E. A. Palmer....	92	89	86	82	82	80	84	84
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**Los Angeles, Cal., Revolver Club.**

The following scores were made on the indoor range at 716 South Olive Street, Monday evening, March 21.

**20 Yard Pistol.**

R. J. Fraser.....	90	92	84	92	93	92	92	90
A. B. Douglas.....	85	87	87	96	91	92	94	90
I. C. Douglas.....	89	89	86	85	83	87	88	94
Lieut. John S. Upham.....	89	82	89	81	87			

Wednesday evening, March 23, the following scores were recorded.

**20 Yard Revolver.**

Pete Peterson.....	68	73	68	71	
J. W. Siefert.....	88	85	85		
E. G. Richardson.....	83	87	A. C. Edison.....	68	74

**20 Yard Pistol.**

A. B. Douglas.....	88	89	92	85	93	90	90
Carl Schroder.....	90	86	79	91	86		
R. J. Fraser.....	85	87	92	93	95		
I. C. Douglas.....	84	82	89				

**Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Assoc., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

Brilliant sunshine, mild temperature and high winds were the conditions handed out by the weather man on April 3, and the numbers of this Association present on the range enjoyed it thoroughly, but with the exception of Meyer, made few high scores. Scores shot at 200 yards military rifles, Creedmoor count.

Lahm.....	48	44	45	43	43
Christensen.....	43	45	43	45	46
Hoffman.....	44	41	44	44	43
Otto.....	41	46	45	45	42
Keister.....	43	41	40	40	42
Corsa.....	41	44	44	41	41

**Schuetzen Rifle.**

Meyer.....	91	91	86
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A score made by Otto two weeks ago is worthy of mention. It was, 9, 9, 9, 8, 10, 9, 9, 9, 10, 7—89, and is high score to date for the 1903 rifle on this range. On April 17, Cypress Hills will shoot against the Italian Rifle Association and possibly the National Italian Rifle Association, making it a three-cornered match. We had just got a match shooting program well under way last season when kind friends anxious to save the reputation of Brooklyn complained to the police. Nothing succeeds like success—if our Italian friends are unlucky on the 17th? Recently, Los Angeles was reported as desirous of stacking up against our big Manhattan brothers. Why neglect the smaller boro?

The arch disturber, getter of goats, the promoter of many controversies, the brilliant, satirical, entertaining, ever-instructive one, needs no louder hint.

**Championship Matches at Los Angeles.**

Scores made in the Indoor Championship Matches of the U. S. R. A. on the indoor range of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Revolver Club, subject to official scoring, the week of March 20-27 are as follows:

**Match A.**

Lieut. John S. Upham—	46	32	46	42	31	42	44	35	40	45—403
Dr. L. M. Packard—	42	35	45	38	37	40	35	42	40	41—395

**Match B.**

R. J. Fraser... ..	44	47	44	44	40	44	45	48	48	46—450
Carl Schroder... ..	43	48	46	42	43	43	47	46	46	43—447
A. B. Douglas... ..	45	43	44	47	40	40	45	44	46	42—436
I. C. Douglas... ..	39	48	42	41	45	46	38	45	46	46—436
Lieut. John S. Upham—	40	43	38	44	43	38	39	35	42	42—404

**Match F.**

Lieut. John S. Upham.....	10	24	30	26	31—121
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10 shot score of 250, made by Capt. A. F. Laudensack, on March 9, on the range of the Winchester Rod and Gun Club, using a Winchester Schuetzen rifle, mounted with a Winchester telescope, and shooting Winchester .22 short black cartridges.







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

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night at the Raleigh Hotel the Association held its annual meeting and sixteenth banquet. There were no changes made in the officers, Walters T. Harvey being reelected president; John W. Chew, secretary and treasurer, and James R. Malone, captain. These officers and Messrs. Armstrong, George P. Mordecai, Krantz, Leland, Marion Rose, Joseph Nirdin and D. F. Mallory compose the board of directors.

Among those who gathered around the festive board were John W. Chew, Jas. R. Malone, Walters T. Harvey, Isaac T. Norris, W. E. F. Armstrong, George P. Mordecai, Leroy L. Leland, O. M. Mears, Dr. C. A. Krantz, Dr. R. S. Corse, Marion Rose, J. C. Ludlum, H. W. Bissing, A. C. Chase, Grason H. Gent and Samuel Register.

Plans were discussed for shooting dates during the summer, and it is expected that this year will unquestionably be the greatest in the history of trap shooting here. There was a lot of humor dispensed and everybody had a good time. The scores of the shoot follow:

Targets	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Bissing	18	19	14				
Denny	14	14	17	15	16		
Leland	13	19	14	15			
Hart	10	10	16	12			
Mears	19	17	18	18	15		
Cummings	19	10					
Rose	19	18	13	17	18		
Thompson	14	18	14	15			
Lawrence	20	18					
Malone	24	18					
Corse	23	19					
Amhurst	19	18	17	20	15		
Register	15	15					
Antique	16	17					
Happy	17	19	18	19	16	17	20
Chew	23						
Tracey	20	24	18	21	19	22	
Robinson	8						
Brooks	14						
Trumble	13						
H. Clark	15	14					

**Analostan Gun Club, Washington, D. C.**

The club held a splendid shoot as an opener of the 1910 season on Saturday, April 2, on its Eastern Branch grounds.

Harry Overbaugh of the U. M. C. Co. and Linn Worthington of the Winchester Co. were among the many visitors who were on hand for the shoot. Steubener did the best work, killing 91 birds out of a possible 100, while J. H. Hunter, Monroe, and Stine also did well. The following are the scores of the day:

	Shot at	Bk.	Pct.
Worthington	100	94	.940
Steubener	100	91	.910
Overbaugh	100	86	.860
Cobey	100	84	.840
Monroe	100	83	.830
Stine	100	80	.800
Defour	100	78	.780
Wilson	100	74	.740
Drain	100	71	.710
Green	100	70	.700
Bray	100	60	.600
Hunter	75	68	.906
C. B. Wise	75	63	.840
Hawes	75	50	.666
Shoup	75	42	.560
Taylor	65	52	.800
Kirk	65	44	.676
Dr. Taylor	60	40	.666
Moffitt	50	38	.760
Nitro	25	17	.680
Hall	60	31	.516
Mills	60	34	.566

**Springfield Shooting Club.**

The annual spring tournament of the Springfield, Mass., Shooting Club, will be held on its grounds at Red House Crossing, Patriots' Day, April 19. The program of twelve events calls for 200 Blue Rock targets, \$16.00 entrance in the sweeps, and \$25.00 added money. All shooting will be from 16 yards rise. Targets will be thrown from two sets of expert traps, arranged Sergeant system.

Lunch will be served on the grounds which are reached by Indian Orchard and Palmer cars, leaving the center of the city every fifteen minutes.

The shoot will be held rain or shine, the shooting stand being under cover. Interstate rules will govern all events and the referee's decision will be final. Loaded shells,

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team and the Baltimore Country Club, the hunters winning from the golf ball experts by 46 points in 1,000 targets shot at, the score being 798 to 752. The largest gallery of the season was present. High scores for the day were made by Carroll W. Raisin, 93; Geo. P. Mordecai, 88; C. Dwight F. Mallory, 87; Thos. B. Harrison in practice broke 25 straight, the best run of the day and remarkable owing to the little shooting he has done recently. The scores were:

**Green Spring Valley Hunt Club.**

Targets	25	25	25	25	Tl.
J. S. Wilson, Jr.	21	19	19	12	71
Geo. Brown	24	24	18	20	86
Horace W. White	19	23	20	23	85
Basil Wagner (Capt.)	17	23	21	21	82
C. W. Raisin	23	24	24	22	93
R. B. Harrison	20	18	22	22	82
H. McC. Morgan	16	18	20	17	71
Geo. W. Ewing, Jr.	12	10	17	20	59
James Locke	17	18	24	22	81
Geo. P. Mordecai	20	23	22	23	88

**Baltimore Country Club.**

Targets	25	25	25	25	Tl.
D. F. Mallory (Capt.)	22	22	21	22	87
E. L. Bartlett	13	22	18	19	72
Dr. B. H. Smith	19	22	18	23	82
W. H. Matthai, Jr.	19	18	20	19	76
W. F. Goldsborough	22	20	21	23	86
F. Gosnell, Jr.	17	22	16	23	78
M. G. Gill	19	17	17	23	76
Thomas B. Harrison	14	13	17	18	62
E. D. Nelson	21	21	16	20	78
E. E. Price	14	13	13	15	55

Totals..... 189 200 207 202 798  
Referees—Stewart S. Janney, Irwin M. Brown.

**Jewell, Iowa, Gun Club.**

The tournament held by the club on March 23 and 24 was a most successful one, the scores for the first day were fairly good, considering the fact that a terrific wind blew across the traps. The program called for 200 targets each day.

	1st Day	2nd Day		1st Day	2nd Day
W. S. Hoon	174	199	L. A. Johnson	142	
J. E. Maland	178	193	Robert Jeffrey	153	
John Peterson	175	189	Chas. McBride	156	
Fred Slocum	175	189	Frank Fisher	158	
Joe Kautzky	174	187	Wm. Mitchell	155	
F. R. Patch	165	164	A. L. Yearous	126	
A. Abramson	169	179	W. B. Linnell	166	162
Fred Kenning	174		E. P. Davis	103	
Robert Risher	132	161	Robt. Channer		41
C. C. Collins	156		G. M. Teed		43
Montgomery	180		J. S. Beatty		45
Ray Loring	57	168			

**Professionals.**

Fred Gilbert	188	193	C.G. Dockendorf	163	177
W. H. Heer	182	197	H. W. Vietmeyer	160	177
Geo. Maxwell	183	189	F. C. Whitney	74	152

**Baltimore Shooting Association.**

March 26 was a big day for the members of the Baltimore Shooting Association. In the afternoon 21 shooters took part in the different events on the program at Yockel's Park, James R. Malone and Tracy finishing a tie for top honors, each getting 24 out of 25. Last



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

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all popular loads, will be for sale at the club-house. Shooting will start promptly at 9.30 o'clock and continue all day. Professionals and manufacturers' agents will be allowed to shoot for targets only. Targets will be included in all entrances at two cents each. Guns and ammunition shipped prepaid to the Secretary, C. L. Kites, 416 Main Street, will be delivered on the grounds free of charge. All purses will be divided Rose system, four moneys; less than ten entries, three moneys. Sweeps will be optional; anyone may enter any event and shoot for targets only.

To the amateurs making highest average, shooting the entire program of twelve events, the following prizes will be awarded: \$25.00 Baker hammerless shot gun, Kelsco automatic reel, leather gun case, silk umbrella, pair field glasses, Marble safety axe, watch fob, Webster's collegiate dictionary, trout rod, box of cigars, pocket knife, vase. All ties to be shot off miss-and-out. High guns to win.

Events Nos. 6 and 12 of regular program will constitute two twenty target merchandise races, with the following prizes to be shot for: Event No. 6 (Class shooting) combination tool set, fly book, umbrella, razor, link cuff buttons, Swedish knife, briar pipe and scarf pin.

Event No. 12 (high guns) Stevens Favorite rifle, pearl handled knife, box of cigars, tobacco jar, bill holder, watch fob, link cuff buttons and reel.

All ties to be shot off miss-and-out. Winners only to receive prizes in event No. 6. Winners select their own prizes in all events. No extra charge for entrance in merchandise races, which are also sweep events. \$110.00 in prizes to be competed for. The high professional will be presented with a fly rod, and the low gun of program a hunting knife.

The club has spared neither time nor expense to make this the banner shoot of the season, and anyone attending may be assured of a good time and all the shooting they want.

Programs are now ready and may be had by addressing the Secretary.

### German Won in Shootoffs.

At the recent tournament held in Baltimore, on March 16 and 17, Sim Glover and Lester German tied with each other, in the two days' shoot, after having broken 266 targets at 16 yards, and as they were high professionals for the two days, and a pin had been donated for the high professional, they shot off the tie in the 8th event, at 25 targets each, from 21 yards.

German broke his 25 targets, and Glover breaking 24, gave German the pin. As no mention was made of the fact of their having tied, in the report in ARMS AND THE MAN last week, the opportunity is now taken to give credit where it belongs.

## NEWS OF THE TRADE.

### With Red W.

Chas. E. Mink, in his shooting around Philadelphia recently has created quite a reputation for himself. He was high amateur at the Keystone Tournament in Philadelphia, Marh 8-9; again at the Maryland Handicap at Baltimore, March 16-17; again at Allentown, Pa., March 24; again at Laurel Springs, N. J., March 26, and also at Atlantic City, March 28. At Allentown and Atlantic City he also won high general average. At the latter place he made a total of 194 out of 200 targets. Mr. Mink always shoots a regular Winchester repeating shotgun and Winchester loaded shells.

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A Gov't 3×3; B Gov't 5×5; C Gov't 10×10.

### TARGET SUPPLY COMPANY

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A. W. Throop, of Ottawa, Canada, writes that he won high average at the recent shoot there, scoring 128 out of 140 and winning a silver trophy. He further says that he used Winchester loaded shells. The second high man also used the same shells.

At Jewell, Iowa, March 23-24, W. S. Hoon and John Maland were first and second amateurs, shooting Winchester "Leader" shells. Fred Gilbert, who was high professional, also shot "Leader" shells.

### Some Good News Boiled Down.

At the annual prize shoot of the Williamsburg shooting Society, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 20 and 21, L. P. Ittel tied for first place in the continuous match with a perfect score of 225 out of a possible 225. Bullseye match was won by M. Baal with almost a dead center shot, Wm. Keim being second. All three of these gentlemen used Peters cartridges. These cartridges were shot by 11 out of 15 of the prize winners in the continuous match, and 7 out of 8 prize winners in the Bullseye match, including the first five. The showing made by Peters ammunition in this tournament and in the Pittsburg and New York .22 Caliber Indoor Tournaments is merely a continuation of the records established by these goods during a period of more than 12 years. They have won more prizes of various kinds and have been used by more shooters than all other makes combined, as fully 75 per cent of the entire number of contestants in these premier rifle shooting events have placed their dependence in Peters Semi-Smokeless ammunition. Other makes are widely advertised and great claims made as to their popularity, but to a great majority of shooters the above facts (which are a matter of record and are unchallenged), are final and convincing.

Neaf Apgar, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won second professional average at Morristown, N. J., March 22, 178 out of 195, and second general average at Allentown, Pa., March 24, 190 out of 200. At the Morristown shoot, Sim Glover won high general average, 181 out of 195, and J. S. Fanning, third professional average, 166. All shot Peters shells.

At the weekly shoot of the Gun Club at San Bernardino, Cal., March 20, H. E. Poston, shooting Peters factory-loaded shells, made high score, 121 out of 125.

At Columbus, Ohio, March 26, in a field of 30 shooters, Woolfolk Henderson won high average, scoring 98 out of 100. He used Peters factory loaded shells.

At Springfield, Ohio, March 27, C. A. Young, shooting Peters Premier factory loaded shells, made a run of 97 then lost one, and ran 52 more straight, making a total

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score of 149 out of 150. He, of course, won high average for the day.

At Paterson, N. J., March 26, Sim Glover won high professional and high general averages, 97 out of 100. Mr. J. S. Fanning second professional 93 out of 100, Mr. Neaf Apgar third professional, 91 out of 100; all using Peters factory loaded shells.

At Greensboro, N. C., March 16, E. H. Storr broke 147 out of 150, and on March 26, 94 out of 100, and was high gun on both occasions. He shot Peters factory loaded shells.

### Butte Shoots Peters Semi-Smokeless.

At Butte, Mont., March 25, the team, composed of Messrs. Anderson, Booth, Lorenz, Holmes and Crawford, representing the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club, in the National Rifle Association Inter-Club matches won from the Fort Pitt team of Pittsburgh by the remarkable score of 982 out of a possible 1000 which is the highest score made by any team in this series of matches, and so far as known, is the record score for five-man teams under the conditions. The five gentlemen named, by their long string of figures and their consistently high-scores, have attracted the attention of rifle shooters all over the country, and are acknowledged to be marksmen of the highest order. They attribute their success, in a very considerable measure, to the use of Peters Semi-smokeless cartridges, claiming that this ammunition is the most accurate and most uniform that they have ever shot.

### 196 Out of 200.

Shooting at Allentown, Pa., March 24, Sim Glover won high professional average, making the excellent score of 196 out of 200 with Nitro club steel lined shells and Remington autoloading shotgun.

At the annual tournament of the Exeter Gun Club, Exeter, Ont., March 27, Fred Kerr of Crediton, East Ontario, was high amateur with a score of 109 out of 120 on difficult targets, using Arrow shells. J. E. Cantelon, Clinton, Ont., won second high amateur average, using steel lined Nitro Club shells.

At the tournament of the Mukwonago Gun Club, Mukwonago, Wis., F. G. Fuller won high amateur average, scoring 187 out of 200, with Nitro Club shells.

On March 30, shooting at the McLean County Gun Club, Bloomington, Ill., Hugh M. Clark won first amateur average with a score of 174 out of 200, using Nitro Club shells.

The second amateur average resulted in a tie, Max Kneussl and I. C. Harris scoring 167 out of 200 in hard weather conditions, both gentlemen using Nitro Clubs, and the former a Remington pump gun.



 UMC UMC

# U. M. C. CARTRIDGES FIRST

At the Annual Zettler Match in New York City, March 12-19

## WINNING THE FOLLOWING:

**100-Shot Championship Match**, won by Dr. W. G. HUDSON with the record score of 2474, using U. M. C. CARTRIDGES and a Remington-Pope Rifle.

A. HUBALEK, 2465  
JESSE SMITH, 2458  
J. W. HESSIAN, 2456

All shooting U. M. C. CARTRIDGES, and being four out of the first eleven men.

**Continuous Match**, won by Dr. W. G. HUDSON, JESSE SMITH, J. W. HESSIAN, A. HUBALEK, who, out of the nine shooters, tied on three perfect scores of 75. All four shot U. M. C. CARTRIDGES.

**Premium Continuous Match** (For best 5 scores), won by Dr. W. G. HUDSON, JESSE SMITH, A. HUBALEK, who, out of the 5 shooters, tied on five perfect scores of 75. All three used U. M. C. CARTRIDGES.

## Williamsburg Shooting Society Tournament

**Continuous Match**, won by J. W. HESSIAN, making three perfect scores of 75, tying with one other shooter. A. HUBALEK was second with two perfect scores. Both used U. M. C. CARTRIDGES.

## U. S. International Small Bore Rifle Team

**Highest Score Made in the Official Trials:**

499 out of a possible 500 by E. W. SWEETING, of Warren, Pa. 2nd highest score, 496, by HARRY WHEELOCK, of Warren, Pa. Both used U. M. C. .22 LONG RIFLE CARTRIDGES.

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# COLT

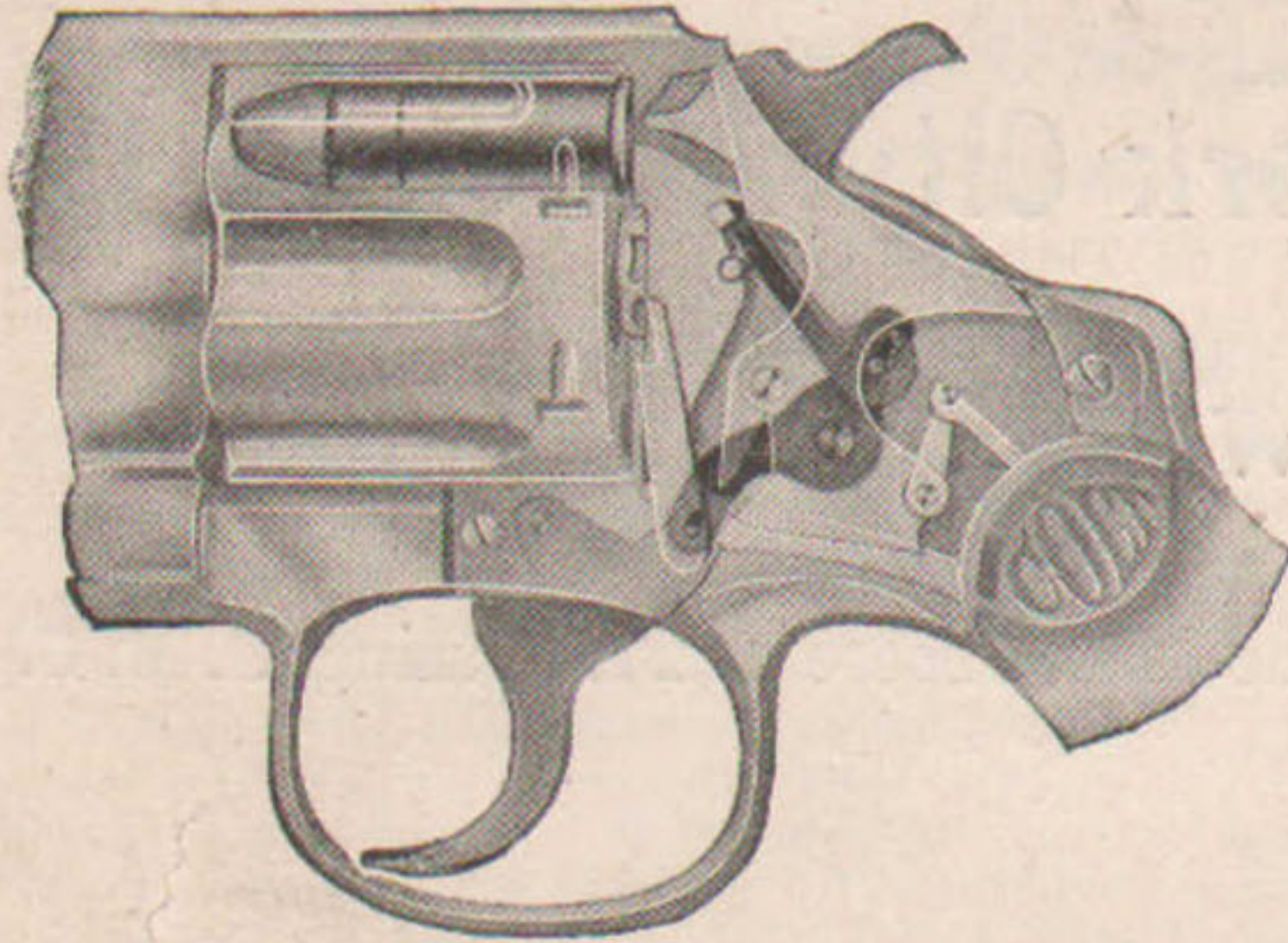
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