

ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. XLVIII, No. 4.

April 28, 1910



**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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Matches.**

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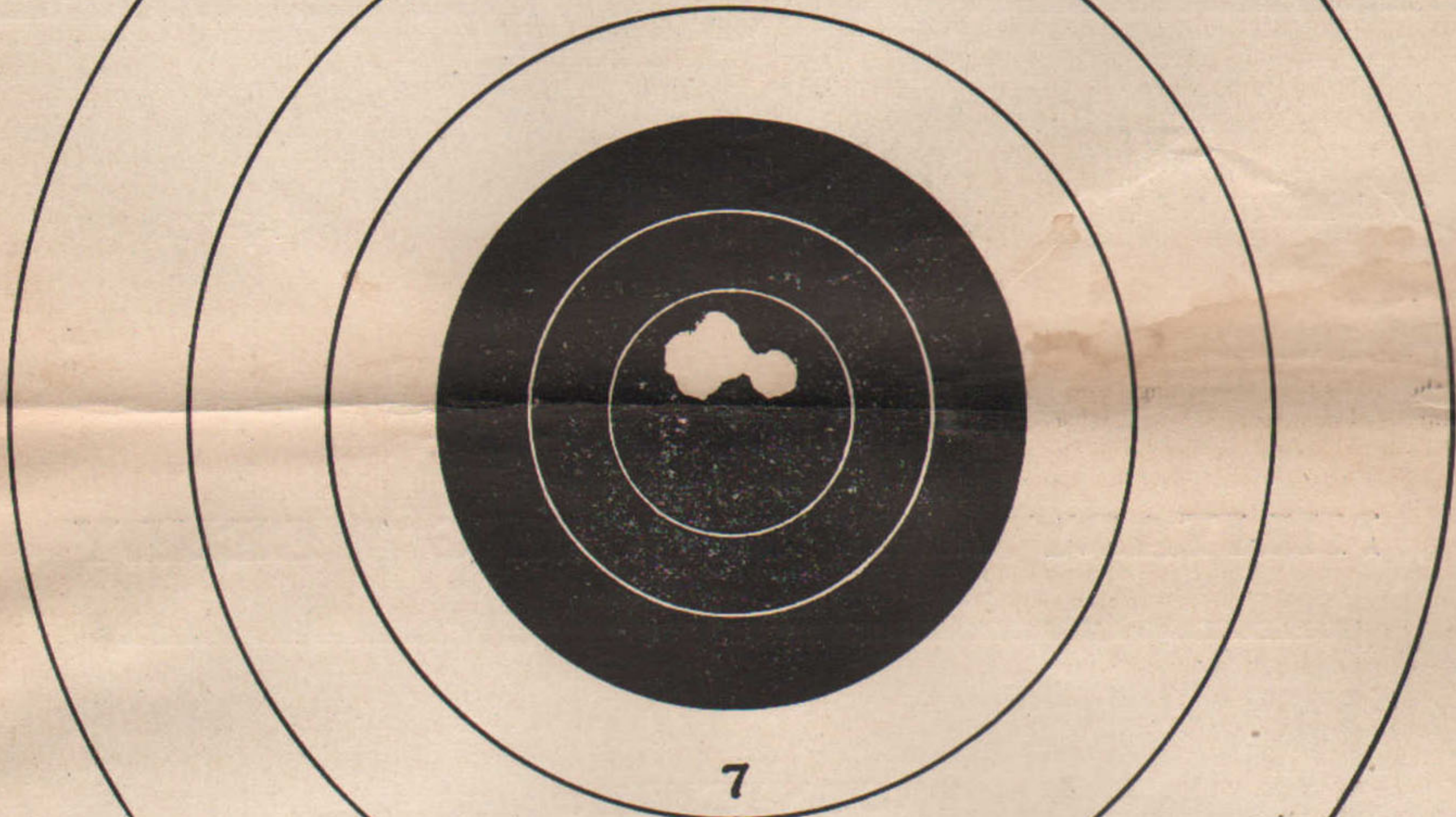
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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLVIII. No. 4

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 28, 1910.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

THE SECOND DEGREE.

From the "Green Curve" and Other Stories.

A military story of unusual merit by an English author, which has for its theme the personal equation of the commanders as an element in winning battles. An engrossing psychological problem is herein well presented and satisfactorily solved.

BY OLE LUK-OIL.

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"It is to be ignorant and blind in the science of commanding armies to think that a general has anything more important to do than to apply himself to learn the inclinations and character of his adversary."—Polybius.

I.

THE message ended; there was a "stop," and the sweating operator took his hand from the key. The sleeve of his shirt had slipped down over his wrist and had been balking him for some time; but so slack did he feel that he had waited to signal the final meaningless group of letters and receive the acknowledgment before stopping to push it back.

It was the last of that series of messages. He jabbed the form from which he had been reading on to the sharpened piece of telegraph wire which, already crowded with a sheaf of similar flimsies, stuck out from the table edge. These were the messages dispatched and done with. On the table, weighed down by a clip of cartridges, and now much decreased, there still remained the pile which had to be sent.

The halt was welcome to the telegraphist's cramped and aching hand. The sun had gone down, yet the atmosphere was still stuffy and it pulsed with the hateful irregularity of the Morse code and its maddening dot-dot-dash-dot. To the tired soldier everything seemed to move to its measure; his very head throbbed in a dance of longs and shorts.

The day had been sweltering, and he had been on duty for many hours of great pressure, for headquarters were shorthanded owing to sickness. He felt stale and dizzy and almost apathetic, having long been denied the stimulus of any interest in his task. He knew, of course, of the huge concentration and great movement of troops that was going on, but most of his work this day had consisted in the transmission of cipher messages, which conveyed no more to him than to the key he pressed, and the strain of accurately signaling endless streams of mere groups of letters was deadening to the intellect.

He could not understand, and he did not care; he was now incapable of feeling anything except anxiety to avoid errors and a desire to reach the bottom of the now small pile of flimsies on the table. They represented, save for unexpected contingencies, the end of his particular job for that night. After them would be rest—perhaps sleep.

He yawned and stretched again, the bumping of his head against the dew-tautened wall of the tent sounding like a tap on a bass drum and disturbing the clusters of flies higher up. The canvas was moist and pleasantly cool; he rubbed the back of his head against it, unconsciously following the jerky rhythm which in that enclosed space was all-pervading. He continued with closed eyes, his thoughts far away—perhaps of home, of wife and children, or possibly only of equally distant beer—until a half-smoked cigarette falling from behind his ear recalled him to duty.

It was getting dark. He rose, picked up the cigarette, and from a pocket of the jacket lying on the floor, where he had placed them for shelter from the sun's rays, he drew out two candles. But, in spite of his forethought, the midday heat had been too much, and it was a sorry couple of dips that he produced. He lit them, took up the next message, and seized the key. "Click-click, click-click, click-click." The jerky, restless noise recommenced, drowning all other sounds.

The candles grew dim for want of snuffing, the flames flickered as some spluttering moth singed with horrid smell; but the man paid no heed. He was nearing his rest.

From two other tents close by, which also had wires leading to them, similar sounds were proceeding, and from one of the first-floor windows of the inn behind there issued the comparatively soothing rattle of a typewriter. Beyond, and in the copse, a gentle breeze rustled. Suddenly the night air was split—"Brrp-Brrp-Brrp"—by a loud ripping sound. Startling in its clear-cut intensity, it continued in monstrous parody of the same cadence tapped out so daintily, if irritatingly, by the key in the tent.

Was there no escape from the cursed code?

These gashes of sound without reticence were from the spark of the

wireless as it sent its waves cleaving their way through the night to many miles' distance—the noise of their departure a vague measure of their impetus. Though purposely placed at some distance from the house, the installation was scarcely far enough away for the comfort of any of its occupants, certainly not far enough for the exasperated staff trying to work.

Presently the noise in the telegraphist's tent stopped, and the light inside ceased to glow through the canvas. The man came out of the tent, and curling himself up in a blanket, lay down in the opening with his head outside, to get the benefit of the mere breath of air—scarcely more than a sigh in the tree-tops.

His bad time was done, for, as far as he was concerned, the great concentration was over. Without even a curse at the grinding rattle of the wireless, he turned over and fell dead asleep, the cigarette still behind his ear.

II.

Not fifty yards from where the telegraphist lay sleeping, another man was experiencing a feeling of relief far deeper than anything felt by that tired soldier. This was the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, now sitting in the porch of the little inn—his present headquarters, as was shown by the three red lamps in front. He was a middle-sized, thick-set man; but beyond this and the expression of utter abandonment of body and mind conveyed by his attitude, it was too dark to distinguish much of his personal appearance.

As he sat alone in the gloom, the slow and regular glow of his cigar-end showed that the smoker was very much at ease. After a few minutes he rose from his chair to ring a hand-bell on the table, and the slight stiffness, or rather a lack of elasticity in his movement, suggested that he was well over middle age, possible a trifle old for the strenuous life demanded by field service. A young staff officer came out.

"Yes, sir."

"Have you got the 'more complete' reports in from the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Divisions yet?"

"The Fifteenth is in, but not the Sixteenth."

"When do you expect that?"

"In about two hours, if there is no hitch."

"What's the time now?"

"Nine-thirty, sir."

"Well, tell the chief staff-officer, please, that I wish to see him. No—don't disturb him now; tell him that I should like the 'future' map, completed up to time, to be in my room at midnight. The Chief of Staff returns tonight, and I wish to show it to him."

The young officer turned to go, too well-trained to show any surprise; but he had shared the common belief that the Chief of Staff had died in hospital a week ago.

"Stop. If any fresh move reports of importance should come in while I have the map, let me know."

"Very good, sir."

Again alone, the Field-Marshal went on smoking. How fit he felt! He had but recently shaved and tubbed, and that delicious feeling of comfort, which a more or less precarious attainment of such luxuries makes so grateful, pervaded his being; his chin was smooth and smelt of soap. How well his cigar drew! Yet during the last few days he had tried smoke after smoke from the same box, only to throw them away in disgust. His dinner also had been quite good, and now the breeze, faint as it was, felt most refreshing after the long, hot day. In fact, all things seemed to have entered into a conspiracy to please, and all was going well.

In some ways the Commander was as direct as his bull neck implied, and as simple as he was direct. But, with the defects of his qualities, he sadly lacked *finesse* and imagination, and consequently did not at all realize that the taste of the inferior dinner, the aroma of his usual cigar, even the caress of the feeble breeze, the whole rosy outlook at this moment—were the outward physical signs of a mental and moral reaction. He had just come through a very bad time, and though it would be hardly correct to say that he felt like the master of a vessel entering port after a stormy voyage, for he was by no means near port, yet the fog had lifted, he could take his bearings, and knew where port lay.

The responsibilities of supreme command, and the imminence of a great battle—he was commanding an army in the presence of the enemy—usually had no terrors for his stolid mind; but on this occasion there had been the element of entire novelty in the situation, and in facing it he had been deprived of his chief source of inspiration.

He was placed in the position which, of all others, had most terrors for him—that of inactively awaiting the action of others. Against his will, against his principles, and against the whole bias of his mind, he had been forced to act on the defensive. Up to now he had always been able to assume the offensive. The contrary *role*, with its loss of initiative, its mystery and its suspense, was consequently all the more dreadful. Though by all the canons of the military art his present force was too weak for the attack, it was fairly strong in defence; quite enough so, could only the point of the enemy's intended assault be discovered in time for the delivery of a crushing counter-stroke. But it was not strong enough for an onslaught in an unforeseen direction to be resisted. To retain equal strength in every part was to court certain defeat; to keep a large central reserve ready to be moved to any threatened spot was out of the question; the only course was to mass beforehand where the attack would fall.

This needed no imagination; it was obvious, and without hesitation the Commander had decided upon the third course, for it appealed to his instincts, besides being correct in principle. His mind was set upon crushing the enemy, and this gave the only chance. If he could only discover where the enemy were going to press—he was not able to offer a bait, or indeed any inducement toward any special spot—he could spin his web in the right corner, nurse the attack, lead it on until it was well within the meshes of his web, and then—even his appetite for the offensive might be glutted. But where to spin the web?

To the north lay the enemy, about to advance. The position which the Field-Marshal held extended for some fifty miles from the east to west. Naturally strong, it had been further strengthened during the period of occupation by every resource of fortification. The west, owing to its topographical features, was absolutely secure; elsewhere, except in two places, the position was safe enough. The only danger-spots were in the center and on the east, but they were only dangerous in the event of the unforeseen advance of the enemy. So far this was all absolutely plain, but unluckily there was, in a tactical sense, absolutely no difference between these two points. There was no intrinsic reason why the center should be attacked more than the east, or *vice versa*, and therefore no hint for guidance, no basis for a scheme of defence.

For some days now the Commander-in-Chief and his staff had been at the old game of collecting intelligence—official reports, spies' reports, rumors—and endeavoring to sift out the improbable from the impossible, the possible from the improbable, and the probable from the possible, in order to obtain some foundation on which to build. This was nothing new; but what was novel and disquieting was that, having formed a basis of probabilities and erected thereupon an edifice of future action, he could not proceed or force the pace—he still had to await the lead. From day to day the burden of information varied. Now it pointed to the center being threatened, now it veered round and gave the impression that the east was the crucial spot.

The Field-Marshal was a capable man and a strong man, but, as his movements showed, he was getting old. Veteran though he was, his brain, always more solid than subtle or brilliant, was not now what it had been. Of a virile and masterful nature, he had won success and the confidence of his nation by systematically following up one definite line where smaller men might have hesitated between alternatives; whatever course he followed he followed with his might. In political language, he was a "whole-hogger." So far, all the courses he had adopted had proved well chosen.

In past years his had been the responsibility for execution, his would have been the responsibility for failure, and his, consequently, had been the reward for success. But his had not always been the mind which had conceived the plan adopted. As often happens, the Thinker—the master mind—had not been the recognized leader. The man who had for long inspired the Field-Marshal was possessed of far more subtlety and imagination than the stolid, dogged individual now smoking in the hotel porch. This man was the general—his Chief of Staff—who had now been absent three weeks, wounded.

Friends for years, the two had together achieved success in other cam-

paigns—success which, though placed entirely to the credit of the senior, was almost entirely in conception and partly in execution due to the junior, than whom there could not have been a more loyal subordinate. Now that he had been absent during this time of perplexity, the senior realized how much he had owed to the other's brain—how much he had relied upon him. He was not of an ungenerous nature, but this fact had never before been so driven home. The other had hitherto never been absent.

Within the last four days the signs had crystallized, and all pointed in one direction. Nearly every report corroborated the fact that there was a great massing of hostile troops just opposite the center; it seemed an established fact. There were also other reports that hinted at a probable concentration of the foe on the east, farther away from the front, and therefore not so easy to locate. This news had now received so much confirmation that the Commander had decided it to be true, and had made up his plan of action accordingly. Once he had settled what to accept as fact, it had not taken him long to make his deductions, for he knew the general against whom he was fighting. Indeed it was his estimate of his opponent's character that had almost entirely guided his calculations. In spite of his natural preference for the concrete as opposed to the abstract, and of his repugnance to the metaphysical, he had learnt to attach value to the personal factor. Psychology was a hobby, almost a mania, with the absent Chief of Staff, and so great was his personal magnetism that the senior had to a certain extent become saturated with his subordinate's theory. Moreover, he had nothing else to go upon.

The enemy's great force in front must be a feint. No one but a fool would show strength where the real effort was to be made. His opponent was no fool—he knew him to be a hard-headed, straight-forward, sound fighter. Yes—the threat in the center was not to be feared—the danger lay in the vague, impalpable force hovering opposite his right, on the east.

Having worked this out to his satisfaction, all his energy and all the efforts of his staff, had, during the last two days, been devoted to the dispositions necessary in order to meet—to annihilate—this main attack of the foe. The redistribution had been going on for two days and was now almost complete. Not only had he discovered his opponent's intentions, but he had almost woven his web in the proper corner; next morning would see it complete to the last thread. True, he was deeply committed by his dispositions, for he could not now have met a sudden assault on his center, in spite of superior communications and interior lines; but he was so certain of his premises that this did not worry him. The great suspense was over. He had made up his mind, all measures had been taken, as far as was humanly possible, and last, but not least, his trusty lieutenant, the Chief of Staff, was returning to duty this evening; would soon be beside him to confer and to confirm. Yes—it could not be disguised—to confirm.

The cigar did indeed smoke well. So satisfied was the smoker, and withal so comfortably weary, that, like the telegraph operator, he too might have fallen asleep had not the faint hoot of a motor horn aroused him. The horn again sounded, closer; he heard the whirr of a motor rapidly approaching, and the road was lit in the glare of an acetelyne as a large car drew up suddenly. Out of it stepped a tall man in goggles, wearing a military greatcoat perfectly white with dust. It was the Chief of Staff.

* * * * *

Half an hour later the two were still sitting in the room.

"First-class, sir; I quite see. Couldn't be more clear. We know our opponent, I think, and the east is certainly where he'll attack. Moves going all right?"

"Yes; the whole should be in position tomorrow morning. We've nothing to do here now, the last of my orders went out this evening. I have been actually loafing."

"Splendid, splendid," said the other almost gushingly, at last recollecting to take off the goggles, which he had merely pushed up upon entering. As he did so the extreme plainness of the face was revealed. A diagonal purple streak across the angle of the forehead did not improve its appearance.

"I'm quite fit again and up to any amount of work—dying for it." As he spoke and moved in a nervous, jerky way, his face worked. He was an ugly man.

"Glad to hear it, but there is nothing—absolutely nothing—to do at present. Everything is nearly ready."

"Almost *archipret*, in fact?" said the Chief of Staff.

(To be continued.)

THE CASE OF THE CAVALRY.

TO and fro around and about hurtles the argument for and against the Cavalry. "It is the only force." "It is entirely useless." "Its shock tactics are no more." "It is only of service as mounted Infantry." So you have it.

With a fervor which is unabated the controversy rages, not in one country alone, but in all. We copy from the United Service Gazette, England, an editorial utterance which is pertinent.

"It was to be expected that the challenge which Mr. Erksine Childers virtually threw down when his book, 'War and the Arme Blanche,' was issued to the public, would be warmly taken up by the school of thought whose views differ materially from those enunciated by Mr. Childers, and by his backer, Lord Roberts. Since the days of the South African War no arm of the Service has, probably, given rise to more controversy than the Cavalry, and wordy warfare has waged all the more intense because the opinions on both sides have been so pronounced, that there has been no disposition by either party to arrive at an understanding where the opposing views might possibly meet and unite. But, with all that can be urged to the contrary, we agree with those who hold that the days of 'shock tactics' are not yet over; and believe that although in the decisive charge it is the horse that is the chief weapon, yet that it is the sword that inspires confidence in the offensive cavalryman, and completes the demoralization of the defeated enemy.

Mr. Childers has long since shown that he has no faith in the cavalryman armed with the sword and lance, but the evidence he cites in support of his views will not convince those who believe that the day of Cavalry is not yet past. Much of it is weak and irrelevant, for trifles such as the pursuit of a handful of Boers after the fight at Elandslaagte are seriously instanced as examples of Cavalry in action.

He believes himself, however, to be on such strong ground that he has challenged the military correspondent of the 'Times' to make a full profession of faith on the subject of the armament of Cavalry, and Colonel Repington has done so in a manner so thorough as to carry with it an absolute conviction of the soundness of his views. He begins by singling out one very important fact in the controversy, and that is that Lord Roberts and Mr. Childers are not quite at one in their conclusions. 'The latter,' observes the 'Times' military correspondent, 'desires to abolish lance and sword, but the former, though he thinks that "close order charging" is practically a thing of the past,' asks that Cavalry should have a sword bayonet with "a substantial handle, large enough to be firmly gripped, so that in the event of its being required it could be used on horseback as well as on foot." Thus, Colonel Repington points out, 'Lord Roberts admits the continuing need of mounted action with the cold steel, and by this admission cuts away part of the authority on which the case of Mr. Childers must ultimately rest.'

In the correspondence that has since followed in the Press, Sir A. Conan Doyle comes to the help of Mr. Childers, and points out that in the first edition of his book, 'The Great Boer War,' which appeared toward the close of 1900, he added a chapter on the military lessons of the war, which was omitted in subsequent editions, not because the author felt that his views had been shaken by the expert criticism to which they were subjected but because each succeeding edition contained so much more narrative that this supplementary chapter was squeezed out.

In this essay, with all that he had seen, heard, and read in South Africa fresh in his mind, Sir A. Conan Doyle expressed some strong opinions, and claims that subsequent events have seemed to justify them. Among other things, he stated that, outside Artillery, there was only one weapon in the world, the magazine rifle, and that the only place for swords, lances, and revolvers was a museum. He held that good mounted riflemen must always dominate Cavalry, and gave it as his opinion that the whole Cavalry force, with its splendid personnel, should at once be rescued from impotence by being rearmed and put on a level with their foes.

It is pointed out, on the other hand, by another writer, that in not one instance during the Boer War was a regiment armed with a sword ever "rushed" by the enemy, as unhappily time and again were the mounted Infantry and Yeomanry who were armed only with the rifle. This contributor to the controversy has himself been through three campaigns, and therefore knows something of active service conditions; and it is his opinion that one of the gravest mistakes that has been made by the War Office administration was confiscating the swords of the Yeomanry.

But further than this, as another writer points out, Cavalry, like all other troops, must have a side arm of some sort; otherwise, in a *melee* they are at the mercy of an enemy with whom they are commingled if that enemy carried side arms. Every shot fired in such circumstances, whether it hit or miss an enemy, is equally likely to hit a friend. A dozen men armed with swords or lances who had interposed themselves among five hundred men armed only with firearms could lay about them as they pleased, and would be practically immune; for no one could, or ought to, fire at them. Nine shots out of ten, even at comparatively short ranges, miss the mark; but even if they hit the mark they perforate and continue to travel with great velocity. Of course the dozen men would eventually be shot down, but only at the cost of shooting down fifty or a hundred of one's own side. And it must be remembered that when Cavalry are in extended order, or during a night attack, *melees* are not at all improbable. Lastly, experience proves that without good horsemanship and accurate drill mounted men effect very little with the rifle, for their movements are slow and their fire inaccurate."

THE HUNTING GROUNDS OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

WE have been hearing a great deal lately about the amount and variety of game in lower California.

Within a few days we have been pleased to receive from Mr. E. W. Funcke, a resident of Calexico, Cal., a most interesting letter relating to the lower California situation.

Funcke has earned his living for the last eighteen years out of twenty-two by hunting. The other four years he was master of vessels sailing from San Francisco to ports in the Pacific Ocean between Alaska and Mexico. He occasionally guides parties of sportsmen on expeditions for sheep and other game. At forty-five years of age he is as fine a specimen of wiry mountain manhood as any country could produce.

His observations about the little known country where he lives are quoted for the benefit of our readers.

"The Peninsula of Lower California is about 650 miles long and varies in width from 40 to 140 miles, a high range of mountains forms the backbone and runs nearly through the center of the peninsula from north to south. This range of mountains is a continuation of the same range of mountains that run from Alaska southward through the States of Washington, Oregon and California. In California this range is named the Coast Range Mountains and in Lower California it is named the Sierra Gigantica. The altitude of this range in Lower California varies from 3,000 feet to 11,600 feet. From the top of this range of mountains the land slopes gradually toward the Pacific Coast.

In certain parts of the northern half of the peninsula on top of the mountain range there are forests of pine and cedar, and lower down near the Pacific Coast there are many oak trees; this country is also covered with brush, and has a fair amount of rainfall during the winter months, but has only a few small running streams of water that empty into the Pacific Ocean. Only one of these streams has any trout in it. They are plentiful but small. There are a good many deer on top of the mountain range and some all over the rolling country toward the coast.

The top of the Sierra Gigantica drops off suddenly on the east side. There are bluffs and precipices from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, almost perpendicular. The east side of this range is all very rough and steep. The desert begins from the east base of the Gigantica Mountains and extends to the shore of the Gulf of California; in some places this desert is from thirty to forty miles wide. There are some small ranges of mountains in this desert. There are many very big canyons or arroyos which come down from the mountain range on the east side. All these big canyons have running streams of water in them and most of them have groves of palms all the year; but the water settles in the sand as soon as it reaches the desert at the base of the Gigantica Mountains, so there is no running water in the desert.

The mountain ranges in the desert are about 2,500 feet altitude, and they are rough and rugged. The only water in these mountains is in stone tanks or basins which are formed naturally in solid rock usually in steep canyons. There are usually heavy thunder showers in this desert country in August and September. These rains fill all the tanks and they contain water until about April of the following year. There were heavy rains on the fifth, fifteenth and sixteenth instant, all through this desert country, so I know all the tanks in the mountains in the desert are full of good rain water today.

The desert country that I write of now is about seventy miles south of Calexico, and a good level wagon road runs to it. In taking my hunting parties there I usually drive them fifty-five miles in one and one-half days in a light spring wagon and then use saddle and pack animals. There is one well in the desert called Tres Pozos (three wells) which we use as a camping place to hunt antelope from.

There are a good many sheep in the mountains, in the desert during the winter months, and a fair number of antelope and some mule deer range in the desert at the base of the sheep mountains. In the hunting of big game we camp at the tanks, and have plenty of wood and water and good feed for our stock. We often see sheep within one mile of camp and sometimes see antelope and mule deer within four or five miles. In the winter months we have fine weather, cool nights and mild days, but expect one, two or three rainy days any month.

There are some sheep in the Cocopah Mountains that begin about fifteen miles south of here.

The writer made two trips to Cocopah Mountains all alone within the last month and each time returned with a nice ram. One trip was made in a few minutes less than twenty-four hours, the other was made in twenty-eight hours. Both rams were killed within twenty miles of the railroad station here. Besides the big game hunting we have very good duck and quail shooting within five miles of Calexico from October until March."

CUBA HAS HER TROUBLES.

SIXTY negro leaders of a revolutionary party of color in Cuba have been summarily arrested by the government of that Island. Reports from the center of trouble lend themselves to a belief that this summary action on the part of the authorities will scotch the present snake in the "borning."

The negroes of Cuba, although they have been treated there with more consideration than almost anywhere else, and with much more than they apparently deserved, are restive, because they see themselves not in possession of the government.

Sooner or later Cuba will have to deal with this unruly element in her population. We are of the opinion that the present action was extremely well-advised. With a turbulent, revolutionary population, quick and stern measures are the only ones which count.

As we write it appears altogether likely that serious trouble will be avoided, but very surely it can be expected later on. It is only a question of time.

JACKETED BULLETS THROW MELTED LEAD.

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

By DR. F. W. MANN.

TEST 173.—September 24, with Springfield barrel, .30-40 government Krag, 220-grain U. M. C., soft-nose bullet, to test the oscillations of an unbalanced bullet from a government rifle, Springfield barrel; and Plate (38), produced from this test, is quite interesting.

Number 3 bullet was drilled close to its base .1-inch in diameter, removing 2.4 grains metal, and Nos. 1 and 2 with larger drill, removing 4 grains metal. These mutilated bullets were entered by the shell as nearly as possible in same position, but what that position would be when emerging at muzzle was not known except as could be told by the tip.

The bullets oscillated regularly in the same period as the old .32-caliber

OUR RANGE SHORTAGE NOT UNIQUE.

WE observe the English service journals calling attention to the absence of field fire practice for the territorial forces; namely, their equivalent to our Organized Militia. The reasons given are lack of range facilities.

There is more excuse for England being short of ranges than for America. A thousand times more reason. They have a smaller country with less natural back-stop facilities and of course suitable locations for ranges are less frequent.

At the same time we are going very slowly about the task of making enough ranges to accommodate all those who would shoot, and if we are not careful the country will be so thoroughly settled up almost before we know it, that we shall be under the necessity of shooting at a target attached to a balloon or mounted in a shaft sunk toward the center of the earth, to avoid injury to an inhabitant.

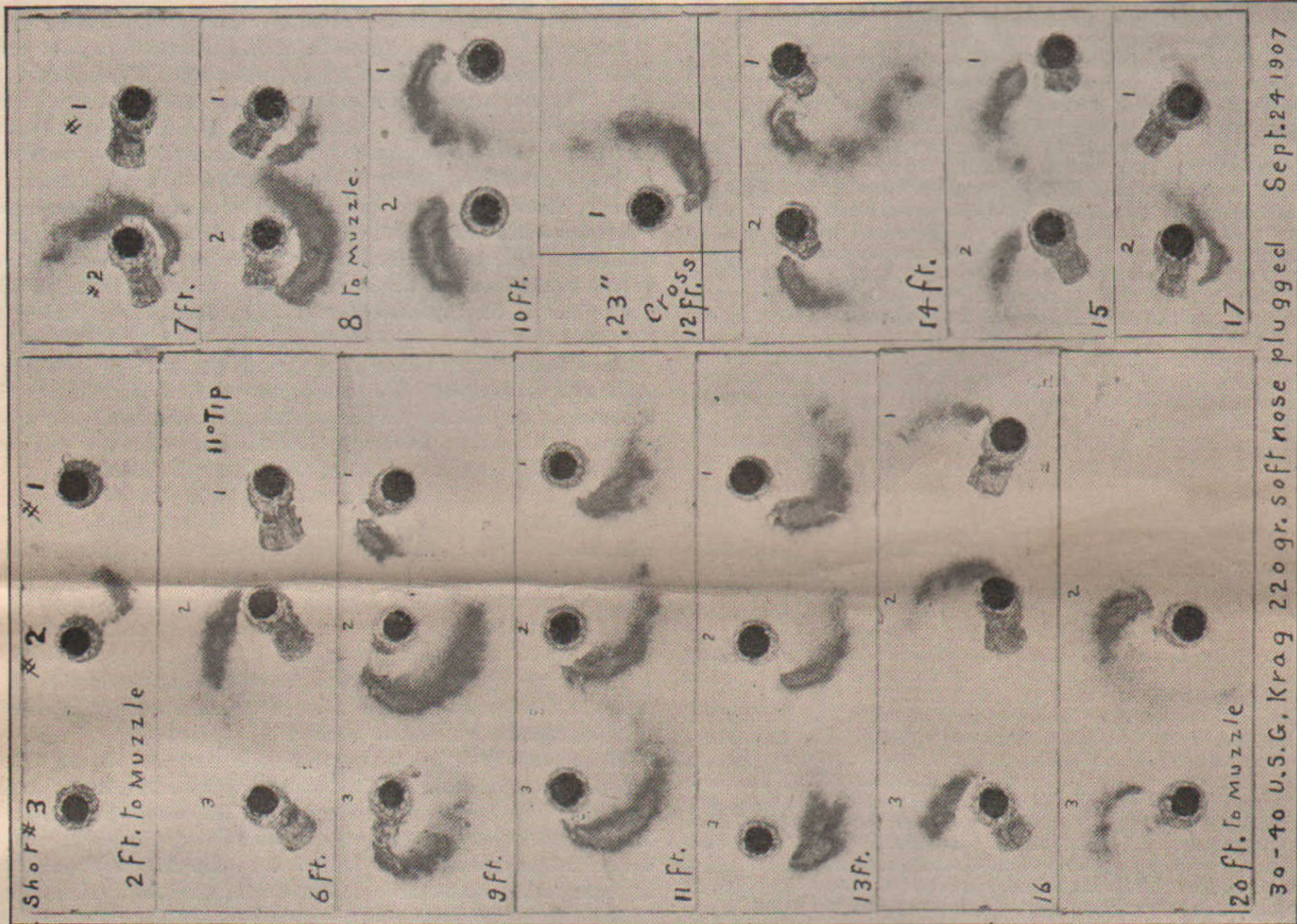


PLATE 38, SHOWING RELATIVE LEAD EFFECTS.

black powder ones, with no tip at 11 feet. The maximum tip of No. 1 at 6 feet was 11 degrees and was deflected .23 inch at 12-foot cross.

The interesting feature of this test was the pouring of melted lead out of the drill holes, probably due to the excessive heating of the metal jackets by friction; this heat, passing through the jacket, melted more or less of the lead core before the first bullet reached the 8-foot screen, the second one the 2-foot, and the third the 5-foot screen. The melted lead poured out of the drill holes of all three bullets to and past the 16-foot screen.

The three shots thus illustrated by markings of melted lead were made, commencing with a clean rifle, the bore being in very good shape and cleaned easily, though it had been slightly corroded before coming into our possession. After such a marked heating of bullets several other tests were made on succeeding days with different forms and makes of bullets, and with vents in jackets at various distances from their bases, but in no day or with any condition did they throw so much melted lead as shown on Plate 38; that the markings on the screens were made by lead and tin, we determined by chemical analysis.

The lead melted sometimes and poured out of the drill hole when made 5-16-inch from bullet's base; and a notch cut through the jacket at edge of its base did not throw more than when vented 1/4-inch from base, indicating that friction and not combustion produced the melting heat.

This barrel with a clean, dry rifle bore usually produces heat enough to throw lead, but when entirely clean and thoroughly wet with soft water or oiled with pure lard oil did not throw lead with any variety of bullet tested, and after a few shots without cleaning no bullet that was tested melted.

DO SHOT STRING?

WE have noted with singular interest an experiment recently carried out in England, to determine whether a charge of shot fired at a moving object can be expected to extend for some considerable distance along the line of flight, or whether all of the pellets arrive at approximately the same time.

The clever method employed by the English investigators was to place upon an automobile an iron target extending far enough above the driver's seat and a sufficient distance forward and aft to protect him. This accomplished, the machine was driven at various speeds from thirty to sixty miles an hour at a distance of thirty to forty yards.

The result was something of a surprise. When compared with targets made by the same gun on a stationary target, the pattern was found to be identical. No difference was observed and no part of the shot charge strung along on the moving target. The conclusion seems to be that the relative velocity of the flying charge is so much greater than the speed at which the target moves that no appreciable difference in effect is to be expected.

IS "SOMETHING GWINE TER DRAP?"

By EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

SUPPOSING you are interested in military rifles and their progress, is your ear to the ground? And if it is, do you catch the finish of our New Springfield?

England is using an arm, old, decrepit, senile, its silvery whiskers entitling it to a respect that its shooting cannot command, and as out

of date as the Martini-Henry, merely because she sees the automatic handwriting on the wall; feels the tremor of the ground that marks the coming of the up-to-date rifle, and sees the shadow of a gun that requires nothing but the occasional feeding and the pressing of a trigger to pour forth its shots. Maybe from this choice collection of mixed metaphors you'll get the idea that the British are holding on to the old Lee-Enfield because they realize that the automatic rifle is the war arm of the future and it is close at hand.

Germany is not in the habit of publishing to the world all that transpires in her military department, but we know that several regiments of German Infantry have been armed with an automatic rifle for trial and that Paul Mauser and a score of other German arms designers are straining every nerve to perfect their automatic rifles before the Government makes its final selection.

Every civilized nation on the globe is flirting with the automatic rifle. Mexico has her new Mondragon, England has drawn up a definite list of the requirements of the automatic rifle that shall be suitable for her military service, with the prospects of seeing the requirements filled before long, while our own Uncle Samuel is already picking out a good place to store his large stock of New Springfields, now in the hands of the National Guard and the Regular Army.

It is not always well to believe in signs—particularly if they are interpreted for you by a fortune teller at so much per interpret—but when a large and up-to-date factory proceeds to cut out a line of guns it has been turning out for years, moves out the machinery to make room for a new lot, and when the foremost rifle action designer in the world is reported to be putting the finishing touches on a new and almost perfect military automatic rifle, to be turned out by the factory aforesaid, one is tempted to believe that somebody is going to buy some military automatic rifles before long.

Maybe it won't be our own Uncle Samuel, it may be England, but no matter who takes the first automatic rifle and arms her troops with it, it simply spells automatics for all the other armies on the globe. Along in 1866, two nations mixed it with rifles of different designs, one nation using a breech-loader—the needle gun—and the other using the old muzzle loader. One of these nations got licked—which usually happens in wars—but in this case the armies with muzzle loader played under dog. The yellow press of that day insisted that the licking Austria received was due in great measure to these old-style rifles and, whether true or not, civilized nations ever since have watched with jealous eyes the armament of all the others, lest a sudden stride forward in the design of the rifles of any one nation give that nation the advantage.

The adoption of the high-power, small-bore magazine rifle by all the civilized armies of the world came within a period of about four years—a wonderfully short time to select a design, install the machinery for turning out the rifles and to manufacture an adequate number for the troops to use them. England took up the .303 Lee-Netford about 1889, before smokeless powder was available, a charge of 70 grains of black powder being used in the rifle, although it was of the modern high-pressure, small-bore rifles using metal patched bullets. France had already taken up the Lébel and other nations came along close at England's heels in adopting some form of high-velocity, small-bore rifle.

Now let any one of the militant nations decide on a type of automatic rifle and commence its manufacture or its purchase in earnest. The result can be prophesied, almost to the number of years it will take all the other nations to equip their troops with automatic rifles.

That the next year or two will see the adoption of some form of automatic rifle by some nation or other is almost certain and, while it is dangerous to prophesy, the writer places himself on record as giving the New Springfield not over four years more in the hands of our troops. What is more, the change will not be to a patched-up New Springfield with some sort of automatic kink attached but to a new rifle and possibly a new cartridge.

It is possible to obtain velocities as high as those of modern military cartridges with a powder chamber of much smaller space and, as pointed out in ARMS AND THE MAN some time ago, the long New Springfield case is not well adapted to an automatic arm on account of the greater motion required of the breech parts necessary to handle the long cartridge. The newer powders make it possible to use smaller powder chambers with the same pressures obtained with the older forms of cases. For example Rigby of London turns out a 7-mm. cartridge that develops 3,000 foot-seconds velocity as compared with 2,350 for the old 7-mm. cartridge. Yet the cartridge is the same in every respect, save the powder used.

Automatic arms are far from the stage of perfection that they will ultimately reach, but we will see them in use by all the armies of the world before many years. Breech-loading arms of the present are certainly a long way ahead of those of fifty years ago, yet breech-loaders were adopted by military boards that long ago in spite of the fact that they recognized that the breech-loaders they took up were far from being perfect.

In view of the record for being sure and conservative, at the risk of seeming slow it would be rather a surprise to find the Ordnance Department

of the United States the first to decide to make the change to the automatic rifle.

In the meantime the eyes of those interested in military and automatic arms are focussed on a little town not far from Salt Lake City in anticipation that the arm that next appears from the shops of the wise old gun man living there will solve the problem of making an automatic rifle that will fill all the requirements of military service.

Perhaps nothing will come of it but it looks very much as though things automatic had reached the stage of the old darky, when he sawed off the limb on which he was sitting, between the tree and himself.

"Look out below; somethin's gwine ter drap."

THEY ALL WANT IT.

THE instantaneous success achieved by the Bullseye Score Book (Formerly the Army and Navy Score Book), compiled by Capt. E. N. Johnston, and published by ARMS AND THE MAN, is nothing more than could be expected when the merits of the book are considered.

It is by long odds the best score book which has been put out. Supplied in fixed leaf and loose leaf form it meets every requirement of the most critical rifleman. It will be used by the Infantry National Match Team and the Cavalry National Match Team and by West Point as well as by many organizations of the Army and a large number of States.

As evidence of the attitude of the Army toward it, the subjoined letter from Lieut. G. C. Shaw, Captain of the Army Infantry Team, to Captain Johnston is self-explanatory:

FORT SHERIDAN, ILLINOIS, April 18, 1910.

CAPT. E. N. JOHNSTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR: I am pleased to inform you that your "Bullseye Score Book" will be used by the Army Infantry Team this year.

In former years it has been used by some members of the team and the entire team has used the "Skirmish Windage Table," but this year it has been decided to have the book used by the entire team as it is considered to be the best book for our use now on the market.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE C. SHAW,
First Lieutenant, 29th Infantry,
Captain, Army Infantry Team.

AN OLD SHOOTING HAND-BOOK.

WE take the following enchanting dissertation on that best loved of all loved possessions of the bookish man, an old book, from the Shooting Times and British Sportsman to whom it was contributed by "East Sussex."

Dirty, dusty, and uncared for (it did not look as if it had been touched, much less opened, for a generation), it lay in the corner of a second-hand bookseller's shop window among a pile of other books. Its binding, which was in leather picked out in gold, first attracted my attention, and I decided to have a look at it. "A good horse," said I to myself, "is never a bad color," and with that I pulled it out for examination. To my delight, it was a book on sport, and nothing less than a book on sport with the gun. It was called "An Essay on Shooting," but its author's modesty was such that he refrained from putting his name to it, which, I think was a pity. At any rate, as I soon discovered, he need not have been ashamed to do so. Two minutes later I left the shop with "An Essay on Shooting" in one pocket and an absence of half a crown from another.

As to the first portion of this little treatise on guns and gunning I need say nothing more than that it is mainly devoted to such matters as the manufacture of gun-barrels, locks, stocks, and so on, with a chapter on loads and loading and various other technical details that would be of no interest at all to the present-day sportsman. I ought to say that the date of this little volume is 1799, and all that is contained in its first part is hopelessly out-of-date, curious and interesting as it may be to anyone who cares to study the history of the shotgun or who wishes to learn exactly what sort of a weapon was used by his great-grandfather.

The second part of the volume, however, struck me as being as appropriate in its application today as it was when it first saw the light, now more than a century ago. It gives advice to the gunner that is as sound now as it was then; it warns the novice against faults which were committed in those distant days and which are committed still; and it offers hints to success in shooting which are as invaluable to the privileged shooter of the twentieth century as they were to the eighteenth century gunner handicapped by clumsy weapons and inferior ammunition. I will not attempt to wade through the long list of rules and precepts laid down by this anonymous adviser, but will only pick out here and there what seem to me to be his choicest and most useful words of wisdom.

First, as to holding the gun, our author warns us that "the practice of placing the left hand near the bridge of the guard is, undoubtedly, a bad one; the aim is never so sure, nor has the shooter such a ready command over his piece as when he places his hand near the entrance of the ramrod" (or, as we should now say, near the extremity of the fore-end), "and at the same time strongly grasps the barrel." Now, here is excellent advice—advice, too, that many a gunner of the present day would do well to follow. There are scores of men today who miss their birds because they hold the barrels in such a way that they have no control over them. Held too far back, the barrels of a gun cannot be manipulated in a quick and efficient manner; held loosely, there is no steadiness in the aim, and the jump of the gun at the discharge causes the shot to fly in any direction.

The next piece of advice that I have come across in this little book might—except for the quaintness of the language—have been written only yesterday. "The method by which to avoid missing a cross shot," says the writer, "whether it be flying or running, is not only to take aim before the object, the likewise not involuntarily to stop the motion of the arms at the moment of pulling the trigger." How true are those words of wisdom, and how often they are forgotten even by present-day sportsmen! The writer goes on to explain—at rather undue length—that in his opinion the majority of misses at crossing shots are due to this habit of checking the movement of the gun at the moment of firing, and he concludes by remarking that once this bad habit of "dwelling" on the shot is acquired, it is the most difficult of all to eradicate. Again we entirely agree with him.

One may not be so disposed to back up his opinion in the matter of that difficult problem—how far to aim in front of a crossing bird. If the latter be "at a distance of thirty or five-and-thirty paces, it will be sufficient to aim at the head, or at most a small space before * * * but if the object is fifty, sixty, or seventy paces distant it then becomes necessary to aim at least half a foot before the head." One imagines that most gunners would consider this latter allowance much too little, but who is to say what is "half a foot," or, for that matter, half a yard, at a distance of sixty or seventy paces? This "distance ahead" problem is one that will never be settled. It depends on the swing imparted to the gun; on the activity of the gunner's movements at the moment when his eyes tell his brain, and his brain tells his hand, that it is time to fire; on the distance and angle of the bird's flight; the velocity of the shot; and on half a dozen other circumstances. Only continual practice will tell the gunner what to do on these occasions under ever-varying conditions.

Our author is perfectly correct in all that he says as to the temptation to shoot low, beneath or behind an object, but that tendency was probably much greater in the days of old-fashioned and heavy weapons than it is today. Two of our old author's bits of advice are these: "When a hare runs in a straight line from the shooter, he should take his aim between the ears;" and, again, "a true sportsman who has the ambition of shooting well is not content with only breaking the wing of a partridge or the thigh of a hare."

One is also pleased to find our author speaking in support of shooting at game only at a moderate range, and, incidentally, we learn that he was a supporter of using a large size of shot. Thus he says: "The distance at which the shooter ought infallibly to kill any kind of game, with patent shot No. 3, provided the aim be well taken, is from twenty-five to thirty-five for the footed, and from forty to forty-five paces for the winged game. Beyond this distance, even to fifty or fifty-five paces, both partridges and hares are sometimes killed, but in general the hares are only slightly wounded, and carry away the shot; and the partridge at that distance present so small a surface that they frequently escape untouched between the spaces of the circle." It should be mentioned that the No. 3 shot of that day had 157 pellets to the ounce, which would make it about equivalent to the present No. 5 with 153 pellets.

I must conclude these few remarks on our old friend's "Essay" with an extract concerning the method of teaching the young idea how to shoot. The latter part of the suggestions given will amuse the reader. "As a means of attaining the art of shooting flying," says the author, "many sportsmen are advised to shoot at swallows, but the flight of these birds is so irregular that we think it is a bad method. * * * If, however, there are still persons who think the practice of shooting swallows to be of assistance in acquiring the art, we will venture to recommend another mode, which in our opinion is better. This is, by putting small pieces of paper around the necks of sparrows or other small birds by the means of a hole cut in the middle of the paper; then, throwing a single bird into the air the young shooter may deliberately take his aim; for by this device the flight of the bird is rendered less rapid and more regular, and at the same time presents a much better mark for practice. Besides it affords an excellent diversion in seasons when game cannot be pursued, or in wet weather, from underneath the shelter of a shed or a barn door. Some of the first shots in the kingdom have been perfected by this mode." The form of practice, though hardly of much use, one would think, to the game shooter, was at least better than shooting the harmless swallows.

AS HE SEES IT.

NO, I have not forgotten my subscription, although I have neglected it a little. Enclosed find postoffice order for three German Ring Bullseyes of the kind which shows the American flag, you know.

Your paper is growing better all the time. Choke off that narrow-minded cuss who yells so much and so loud, trying to make it look as as though the soldier and the military rifle have a mortgage on patriotism. Let him know there is as much patriotism behind the plow, under the hoe, back of the car brake, clenching the monkey-wrench, on the further side of the counter; yes, or forinst the wash board, as ever lay behind any military rifle.

The thing is to induce the fellows of these and every occupation to shoot for the pleasure of shooting; let them do that, and they will at the same time be receiving such training as will, when quickened by their patriotism, make them fit defenders of their country if necessary.

If you want to go as far as possible from patriotism throw mud at the shooting game of the other fellow. As far as I'm concerned I am willing to take off my hat and hurrah for the whole shooting bunch, beginning with the man using the .22 pistol and not stopping until we have finished with the firer of the 16-inch gun. Let us hurrah for each other, and ourselves, incidentally, and while we are doing it get close together and pull, pull hard for the privilege of shooting on Sunday.

Yours for more patriotism and less palaver,

E. B.

MILITARY TOURNAMENTS.

SOME adverse criticism appeared in the American daily press last year on the subject of military tournaments in which organizations of the Regular Army participated in different parts of the country.

No one felt called upon to defend the tournaments although occasionally remarks were passed as to the educational value of such spectacles. The people who flocked to see them were pleased, and the War Department and officers of the Army were wise enough to know the benefits derived from the object lessons were great.

Other tournaments of a similar character will be held this year. The only danger is through the interest which private parties are taking in the matter as an exhibition proposition whereby they undertake to charge admission and make a profit. We do not think this is right.

A military tournament with an admission charge for the benefit of a soldier fund or any worthy charity is all right, but a military tournament in which troops of the Army appear, producing profit for some enterprising amusement manager, does not appeal to us as a desirable thing.

In England they do this rather better. We have preliminary notice of the Thirty-First Royal Naval and Military Tournament, which will open at Olympia, Bank Holiday, Monday, May 16, and continue until Wednesday, June 1. Afternoon and evening performances will be given each day except Sundays.

The principal feature of this year's tournament is called "The Millennium." This will have for its *motif* peace. Four hundred men and nearly one hundred horses will take part in it. The thirty principal nations of the earth will be represented, each by three mounted and eight unmounted men, with the troops grouped according to continents.

We perceive in this English program an admirable conception of the real province of the armies of the world, that of peace-making. To at one and the same time familiarize the population with the appearance of the troops and acquaint them with their smartness and efficiency as well as to press home the lesson of international peace is a commendable and wise action to take.

TEN GOLDEN RULES FOR SHOOTERS.

THERE is no royal road to supremacy in any line of activity, but the difficulties of any way may be lessened by intelligent care, attention and watchfulness.

Through the kindness of a correspondent we are able to present the following translation of an article which appeared in the German periodical, "*Sprengstoffe, Wajeen und Munition*," of early this year.

While the rules do not altogether apply to conditions in this country yet they will be found of singular value and usefulness, and their interest to all shooting men will be considerable.

1. Live during the match as you are used to living. Do not drink more than usual, but do not suddenly start drinking less. Go early to bed.

2. When you are in the shooting box behind the gun rack, take care that not alone your gun is moved forward, but that in the rack general order prevails.

3. Do not use any sharp practices by using the wrong sight, placing your rifle in incorrect position (supporting same with your coat, vest, etc., A. L.), indistinctly asking for the record gallery of your section, trying to make use of errors of the Warner in your favor, and by trying to make use of other similar little tricks. If, however, the Scorer and Warner do an injustice to you, file a complaint with the Shooting Committee immediately and emphatically.

4. If you are about to shoot and your rifle is not steady, take it down again; consider that all trembling and excitement is nonsense; take three deep breaths and start aiming again.

5. Do not fire quickly and do not fire much, but slowly and aiming well, and consider before firing each shot wind, light and the position of your rifle (do not cant same!), and last but not least, the number of your target.

6. Do not get mad, if you fire a poor shot, but consider carefully the error made, when firing the next shot.

First of all, never get excited in the shooting box! A good humor and jolly ease are indeed splendid and reliable advisers of the shooter.

7. Never look at the target for a long time, but always permit your eye to rest again by looking into the neighborhood, into the shade or into the green.

8. Do not shoot in the record gallery of your section after you have just made several fives in succession, but then only, when—even by shooting threes and fours—you have determined how you should aim.

9. Watch carefully whether the Warner checks correctly and do not sign any result unless you have first looked same over carefully.

10. If you are in hard luck, notwithstanding all this, do not worry but go home peacefully and—keep on practicing."

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.

GOOD TIMES COMING.

As a war horse sniffs the battle from afar so do those militant souls who have led National Match Teams or borne their shooting share of the burden of upholding the honor of their organizations quicken with new life as the outdoor range season approaches.

The gallery with its shut-in, cut-and-dried environment is all right in its way, but it is only in the way when warm weather has come and the frost has gone out of the ground. Nothing like the feel of old mother earth under your elbows, is there? You know you are alive again, and that your capacity for juggling wind and good holding has not been destroyed by the season of hibernation.

If we look along the list of those who have shot their way through the National Matches since 1903, when the first one was fired, we shall find some consistent performers—men whose superiority has been demonstrated time after time. But also we shall discover a great many new men, youngsters coming up to take the places of those who are not gone back, but whose efforts are excelled by the new men. 1909 produced more new shots, more shooting novices of high class than any other year. We shall be greatly surprised if 1910 does not go ahead of its predecessor in this respect.

In these days along the lines of communication which run from the office of ARMS AND THE MAN all over the world where the United States has military forces, or indeed where any shooting men are, there come thrilling back the vibrations set up by the preliminary steps of active preparation for Camp Perry in August and Sea Girt in September.

The Army Teams, both Infantry and Cavalry; Navy and Naval Academy Teams; Marine Corps aggregation and those in the different States are all laying plans—no, not so much laying plans, as commencing to carry out the plans laid out during the enforced inactivity of the winter.

This suggests to us a bit of advice for every State and Territory. *Draw your special rifles for the National Match work as soon as you can.* You are entitled to thirty-five of them. Your requisition must state plainly upon the face of it that the thirty-five rifles asked for are intended to be used in the National Matches. If you do this your requisition will be honored and you will receive thirty-five rifles as good as the Ordnance Department can make—and that means very, very good, as we all know—and they will be exactly like the rifles which go to the other States and to the Service teams.

The total number of rifles required has been prepared and only awaits

the requisitions of those who are entitled to them. Inspectors of rifle practice or those responsible for State teams who read this should inquire of their Adjutants General whether such requisitions have been made. There is not a great deal of red tape to be encountered in drawing these rifles, but what there is takes time in the tending and there is no reason to be sewn up by delay.

The thirty-five is about the right number for the purpose. Each member of the teams and each substitute, fifteen men in all, is entitled to two rifles. That only leaves five for extras. After the rifles are drawn they should not be issued until the team is chosen, else they will be worn out before the team comes to use them. No more of the kind will be issued for the year. Not even the Service teams will be given more than thirty-five of these special pieces.

The tests of ammunition to be used in the National Matches should be concluded not much later than the middle of May, and the 15,000 rounds for preliminary practice should be available for issue not later than the first of June. Careful readers of G. O. 26, W. D., February 17, 1910 (the National Match Order) will remember a provision for the issue of 3,600 rounds of rifle and sufficient revolver ammunition at Camp Perry for preliminary practice and to shoot the matches. The 15,000 rounds may be all shot up if the exigencies of the home situation require it.

There will scarcely be any eligible team absent from the National Matches of this year, and it is confidently predicted the high water mark in attendance as well as in scores and interest will be attained.

SHOULD NOT COMPLAIN.

There seems to have arisen a somewhat general belief among officers of the Organized Militia that the appropriation of \$1,350,000, for joint camps of instruction this year, the same being a larger sum than was previously appropriated for the same purpose in other years, that each State participating would have set aside a larger sum for the use of its own troops.

The fact of the business is that, out of the \$1,350,000, \$350,000 is set aside for the coast defence joint maneuvers and of the \$1,000,000 remaining such an apportionment has been made as will best meet the requirements of the situation. It must be remembered that this is a Federal appropriation, made for the purpose of assisting to increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia by furnishing funds for a partial participation of that force in joint camps of maneuver.

It is impossible to apportion this money according to the method employed in the allotment of 1661, Revised Statutes, or upon a pro rata basis of organized strength, without working an injury to the general purpose.

What the Secretary of War has had to do is to apportion it so that it will, according to his judgment—and heretofore his judgment has proven most excellent—accomplish the purpose for which the Congress appropriated it. How much each State gets for its own use, naturally depends upon how many troops take part. In 1908, 45,000 troops of States were assembled in joint camps of instruction; this year over 70,000 will be taken and necessarily the allotment per State will be smaller.

The whole question of a method of allotting this appropriation was put up to the Militia Board at its last meeting by the Secretary of War. The Board, after a careful consideration of all previous acts in relation to the expenditure of joint maneuver appropriations, was unanimously of the opinion that no better method could be employed than that which had been in use by the Secretary of War, and a recommendation to this effect was made to that official.

The State authorities should take these facts into consideration when inclined to feel themselves ill-used or unfairly treated in the allotments.

ANOTHER NORTH AND SOUTH.

We have never had to strain our capacity for admiration when we considered the acts of the ex-ironmaster, Andrew Carnegie, but we must admit our approval of one of his many donations, no matter what the motive behind it.

The International Bureau of American Republics has its home in Wash-

ington in a million-dollar building for which Mr. Carnegie paid. In drawing together and knitting more closely the commercial and political bonds which should by right of location exist between the two continents, this Bureau should be extremely efficacious.

In its new home, dedicated April 26, and formally opened with a brilliant reception participated in by our ever-willing President, who once more had his hand nearly shaken off, its work should increase in volume and importance.

There is every reason for, and no reason against a close association of North and South America for their mutual benefit and profit.

UP IN THE AIR.

WE have been tremendously interested in the news from France of an enthusiastic response to the request of public spirited citizens for subscriptions to an airship fund. The old rivals, Germany and France, are digging away for all they are worth to perfect fighting forces for the new element. Germany has the better of it on dirigibles but the aeroplane superiority rests with France.

The progress of aeronautics in England is not equal to that of her two continental sisters just mentioned but it is superior to the American advance. Our own Signal Corps, full of alert, active and progressive officers, had a desire to work the subject out, but unfortunately Congress put down its heavy foot and no appropriations were forthcoming.

With us progress is at a standstill. Individual effort is also somewhat limited by the impression which the Wright brothers have that their patents cover every conceived or conceivable form of heavier-than-air machine. Some one said the other day that the fliers from Dayton were going to get out an injunction to prevent the ducks flying, but we have our doubts about this.

A TROOPER FROM ARIZONA TALKS.

By A. B. CUTLER, Trooper.

At the first of last week the report that three Apache Indians had been caught off their reservation stealing cattle from the "Double Circle Ranch" reached our camp, and from this tiny germ the great rumor grew that the Government had returned to the reservation the remaining followers of the old Chief Geronimo since his death, and that they, along with the Apaches previously on the reservation, had gone on the war path, adding many a paleface scalp to their already bloody collection.

Now some time ago Troop A, 1st Cavalry, N. G. Ariz., began a new era in its social history making by giving by far the most spectacular, elaborate and enjoyable ball that this camp has yet witnessed, on the anniversary of Washington's birthday. Among the most honored guests was our beloved local editor, and in the next "weakly" issue of his highly appreciated "rag" he gave the boys the following worthy notice to show them his appreciation for a most enjoyable time.

"Mesdames—, ———— and ————, from Clifton, attended the troop ball given last week."

Since that issue we have felt the nonexistence of a certain strong and brotherly tie between the editor and the troopers; so, when this wild rumor came to our notice, and the editor made the request that he be allowed to go with us on our expeditions against the Apaches as our official War Correspondent, his request was granted at once.

On Friday evening a good portion of the troop reported at our new armory, mounted and fully equipped. The rain was coming down in sheets, a most enjoyable night. The "War Correspondent" was there also fully equipped for an Associated Press report that would jar the whole world.

Horsemen came in from the mountains reporting the Apaches making for Gold Gulch near Morenci, and then a 'phone message that the Apaches had attacked the Eagle River Pump Station and calling on the troop for help at once. The "War Correspondent" took full and complete notes; then, after a short time he called "Central" and asked for the pump station but was informed that the wires had been cut.

The expedition then began to move, the "War Correspondent" acting as rear point. The troopers had just entered Gold Gulch when a signal fire sprang up on the right flank which called for a hasty conference of officers (?), the first fire being answered by another on the left flank and still another to the front; this was indeed a critical moment, and ground scouts were put out at once. One returning in about half an hour reported that the road was clear for a couple of miles farther and the expedition moved forward only to be halted after about five hundred yards by the other scout exclaiming "Turn back, boys, turn back, here they are and plenty of 'em too." The firing began and the "War Correspondent" followed suit by scouting the expedition back to Morenci. His speed was so great that he failed to make a sudden turn in the road but proceeded on up the mountain slope from whence he was afterwards rescued by the expedition. The veterinarian is now treating his steed for a hump similar to that worn by a camel only located between the lumbar vertebrae and the sacrum.

The next day the "War Correspondent" bravely escorted his lady to the scene of the engagement, and if he does not wake up before his next "weakly" issue publishes a glowing account of this expedition we will let him pull a "Badger" and "hike" for a better clime.

Saturday evening the troop was inspected for the Government by Capt. Guy G. Palmer, 18th U. S. Inf., and we all realized where our shortcomings were located, no "blinds" were given but every one received his "crawl" as a true "bow leg" should, with a fixed determination to be more of a soldier next year.

After the inspection a banquet was served in the Hotel Morenci with

plenty of "duff" and that liquid that lubricates the tongue of a soldier until song and ballad can no longer be resisted. The Captain was no doubt shocked at the lack of discipline, but we are sure that he was impressed with the *esprit de corps*, and all were regretful of that gulf existing between commissioned officers and enlisted men, for we one and all would have enjoyed a good straight from the shoulder talk from the cause of our uneasiness earlier in the evening, but such is life in the far West where nothing grows but sage brush, cactus and babies, and the howl of the wolf is nightly heard.

Here's how, and to, the National Guard; may it prosper, gain strength, wisdom and training until it attains that point where every loyal citizen will say "there is our protection and safeguard, of home, honor, peace and independence," but until then, let us rest not, but hang sloth and procrastination in the beginning.

THE ENLISTED SPECIALISTS' EXAMINER.

This book which was compiled for the use of such enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps as have qualified as second and first class gunners, who are desirous of obtaining still further light and knowledge in the science of Coast Artillery with a view to taking examinations for entrance to the School of Enlisted Specialists.

The work is put in question and answer form for the reason that the author has found this method very acceptable to the average enlisted man who is first taking up the study of the elements of a subject.

The chapters on electricity and magnetism and power will also, it is thought, afford many officers valuable assistance prior to their pursuing the study of these subjects from a strictly technical standpoint, inasmuch as the author has made an effort to place all text and drawings in such a form that the various laws, "reasons why" and the "inside workings" of instruments, machines, etc., will be clear to the least informed.

It contains enough general information to make it of great value to any man interested in electricity and power. It is published by John Wiley & Sons, New York, and it is for sale by ARMS AND THE MAN at \$2.

Boy Scouts Have Arrived.

The Boy Scout movement; upon which we have previously commented more than once, and which has attained such a vogue in England, has at last had its beginning in the United States.

The question of the organization of boy scout organizations has been discussed in more than one locality but Massachusetts seems to have the honor of showing the first actual boy scout unit.

ARMY AND NAVY.

To Select Ordnance Officers.

A board of officers, consisting of Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, Lieut.-Col. Charles B. Wheeler, Maj. Tracy C. Dickson, Maj. Clarence C. Williams, Maj. Edward P. O'Hern, has been designated to meet at the call of the senior member thereof for the purpose of making recommendations for details of officers of the Army at large in the Ordnance Department to the grades of Major, Captain, and 1st Lieutenant.

Infantry Drill Regulations Progressing.

Col. James W. Duncan, 6th Infantry; Maj. Clarence E. Dentler, 23rd Infantry; Capt. William S. Graves, 20th Infantry; have finished their revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations. The result of the work will be passed on to the General Staff for consideration, where, if it is approved, it will doubtless be issued in due course in tentative form for the use of the troops.

Ordnance Property Regulations.

There has just been completed a Service manual entitled Ordnance Property Regulations. It is what its name indicates, a compendium of regulations concerning ordnance property. It is written up to date and issued on authority, being the first complete volume of its kind, so far as our information goes, since 1877. It contains a great many items of knowledge which should be of use to both the National Guard and Army. It can be obtained, as are other government publications, at a cost price of 40 cents.

Relieved from School Duty.

In an attempt to supply at last a portion of the shortage of officers the War Department has been relieving a number who were on School Detail.

As we have previously observed practically all of these officers might be relieved and their places supplied with retired officers or competent National Guardsmen. If such relief should provide a larger number of officers than were required with troops their detail with the National Guard instead of the schools is recommended.

The following officers have been relieved: 1st Lieut. Gad Morgan, 7th Infantry, from Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga.; Capt. J. Millard Little, 28th Infantry, from Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, Ga.; Lieut. William A. Castle, 9th Infantry, Grove City College, Grove City, Pa.

Through Deep or Shallow Water.

The Navy Department has completed arrangements to make an exhaustive series of experiments to determine the relative speed of vessels through deep and shallow water. This, so far as the United States is concerned, is a subject which has never been exhaustively tested.

Saber Regulations Available.

"Regulations for Saber Exercises, 1908," is available for issue to Cavalry troops of the Organized Militia. Requisitions therefor should be made in the usual manner, either as a charge against funds allotted under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or as a purchase for cash in accordance with the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law. The cost of this publication is 22 cents a copy.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Federal Appointment for General Henry.

Brig.-Gen. and Brevet Maj.-Gen. Nelson H. Henry, Adjutant General of New York, known to the readers of ARMS AND THE MAN in that capacity and as First Vice-President of the National Guard Association of the United States, and member of the National Militia Board, has been appointed by President Taft Surveyor of the Port of New York.

The office is one of the most honorable and lucrative within the gift of the President, and the honor thus done to General Henry will be appreciated by his many admirers and friends.

General Henry has made an exceptionally good record as Adjutant General of his State. His successor has not yet been named.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Property Returns.

Paragraph 47 of the Militia Regulations provides that returns of public property will be made annually, showing the accountability on the 31st of December of each year, and must be sent *within two months after December 31*, directly to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, who will transmit the returns to the Chiefs of the Bureaus from which the property was obtained.

Improvement of Ranges.

The cost of improvements to a rifle range and work in connection therewith, is properly chargeable against that portion of the allotment under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, set aside for the promotion of rifle practice.

Vouchers covering payments for such improvements and work must be approved by the Governor, or the Adjutant General on behalf of the Governor.

Qualification for Service Schools.

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 223, Militia Regulations, as published in Circular, No. 6, Division of Militia Affairs, series of 1908, the nomination by the Governor of an officer of the Organized Militia to attend the Army Service Schools must be accompanied by all of the papers mentioned in the paragraph cited, including:

1. A certificate of a medical officer of the Organized Militia, or any other physician in good standing, showing the physical condition of the nominee.
2. A certificate from the colonel of the regiment, or other satisfactory person, as to the good moral character and preliminary educational qualifications of the nominee.

Limited to the District of Columbia.

The provision of law under which leaves of absence are granted to members of the Organized Militia who are civil service employees of the Federal Government, while engaged in the performance of military duties, without deducting the time from their regular annual leave credits, only applies to the members of the District of Columbia Militia, and Congressional action will be necessary to extend this to the Militia of the several States and Territories. Consequently, the War Department is without authority to make any modification of this rule.

Minimum for Camps.

In sending troops to annual camps of instruction, the minimum strength of each organization should be not less than four full sets of fours (32 men, *i. e.*, 28 privates and 4 corporals) and the appropriate number of sergeants (six). No company will be considered as warranting the expenditure of Federal funds for transportation, subsistence, and pay that has a strength less than that indicated above.

Officers at Leavenworth and Riley.

The following list of States which have signified their intention to participate in the officers' schools of instruction to be held this year at Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the number of officers, and their respective arms of service, is here given for the information of the Organized Militia.

State.	Fort Riley.		Fort Leavenworth.		Totals.
	Field Arty.	Cavalry.	Engineer.	Signal.	
California.....		3	4		7
Colorado.....	2	10	2		14
Connecticut.....	3		2		5
District of Columbia.....	2				2
Georgia.....	4	1			5
Indiana.....	7		3		10
Kansas.....	4		1		5
Massachusetts.....	19	6	2	1	28
Michigan.....	3	2	1	2	8
Mississippi.....	3			3	6
Missouri.....	4	1		1	6
Nebraska.....			1	1	2
New Jersey.....	5	2			7
New York.....	9	13	4	1	27
Ohio.....	4	2	4	4	14
Pennsylvania.....	6	5	5	3	19
Texas.....	4	5		2	11
Utah.....	3			2	5
Virginia.....	14				14
Wisconsin.....	3				3
Totals.....	99	50	17	32	198

Pennsylvania's Junior Rifle Teams.

In an Order recently published on the subject of the annual rifle and revolver competition for 1910 for the National Guard of Pennsylvania,

mention is again made of Junior Rifle Teams.

We have not observed the same or a similar method in other States. Each regimental or troop team consists of six men not more than one of whom may be a commissioned officer, except where the regimental inspector of small arms practice shoots as a member of his own team, in which case another officer may be allowed.

The junior team consists of four enlisted men none of whom shall have ever served either as principal or alternate upon any regimental or troop team in the annual rifle competitions of the State of Pennsylvania. From the men thus shooting at the annual competition the National Match Team will be chosen. This team will remain at Mount Gretna for a week after the close of the State competition before proceeding to Camp Perry.

An Innovation in Company Athletics.

A military marathon was the competitive march of twenty-six miles, open to squads of eight men from various organizations of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

The contest was undertaken in light marching order, and was won by a team from Company F, 5th Infantry.

For Maneuver Duty.

Maj. Charles H. Barth, 12th Infantry, and Maj. Bowman B. Buck, 16th Infantry, have been ordered to Governor's Island for preliminary instructions for duty as instructors at joint camps of instruction in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Massachusetts.

Will Inspect Artillery Material.

Lieut. Charles H. Clark, Ordnance Department, has been directed to proceed to Dallas, Denver and Salt Lake, for the inspection of field artillery material in the possession of the Texas, Colorado and Utah National Guard organizations at those places.

For the St. Louis Convention.

Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, President of the National Guard Association of the United States, has announced the appointment of Gen. F. M. Rumbold, Adjutant General of Missouri, as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, to make the necessary preparations for the coming Convention of the Association at St. Louis, October 3, 4, and 5, 1910.

General Rumbold is also authorized to select and appoint as members of the Committee of Arrangements such persons and in such numbers as in his judgment may be necessary to conduct the work intrusted to the Committee.

Medical Officers With Troops.

Maj. Paul F. Straub, Medical Department, U. S. A., has in preparation a manual which will be of immense service to officers of the Medical Department, both of the Army and National Guard serving with troops.

The work is intended to cover all of those points which would naturally arise in connection with field service. Much of the data for the book has been accumulated by Major Straub through his association with War College studies and observation of foreign medical department methods.

No Longer with Washington.

Capt. John Kinzie, retired, who has been for some years on duty with the National Guard of Washington, has been relieved from that duty to take effect May 1, at his own request.

Pennsylvania in the Joint Maneuvers.

The 3rd Brigade (9th, 12th and 13th Regiments of Infantry) under command of Brig.-Gen. C. B. Dougherty, 1st and 3rd Troops, Philadelphia City Cavalry Troop A, Cavalry, and Battery B, Field Artillery, will take part in the joint maneuver camp of instruction at Gettysburg, July 11 to 18.

Mark this Inspection Return!

At the annual inspection of Squadron A, New York National Guard, *all officers and men were present.* Three of the troops have a strength of 65 and one of 64.

Maj. O. B. Bridgman, commanding the squadron, and every officer and man in it should be congratulated upon this showing. The squadron deserves thanks for the effect which such an example should have upon other organizations.

The Rifle in Maryland.

Special Course C will be followed by Maryland this year. The State range will be open for practice from May 2 until October 31, in charge of Col. Charles D. Gaither.

The organizations will report in accordance with a schedule provided which will allow each company one day on the range. The allowance of ammunition is a maximum of 100 cartridges to each man for qualification as marksman and to those securing this grade an additional 60 cartridges for sharpshooter. There is also another 60 to the man who having qualified as a sharpshooter tries for expert.

Maryland will again shoot a match with the Naval Academy, Saturday, May 7, being the date set for the contest.

Delaware to Participate.

The Adjutant General of Delaware has issued an order in which he announces a camp of instruction for officers: an annual camp of instruction, and the purpose of the State to be represented in the National Matches of this year.

Detailed to a Missouri School.

Capt. John H. Parker, 28th U. S. Infantry, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo., to take effect September 1.

Captain Parker is known to the readers of ARMS AND THE MAN as the author of many excellent Service works.

UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The official results of the Indoor Championship contests held recently under the auspices of the United States Revolver Association have just been given out, and we are enabled to publish below a complete official report of the shooting, together with composite targets, made from the originals with great care.

With the excellent total of 461 Oscar I. Olson, of Duluth, Minn., wins the revolver championship. His best 10 shot string was a 95. Dr. M. R. Moore, of St. Louis, using a .44 Russian Model, came within seven points of the winner with a total of 454, closely followed by Frank Fromm, of Spokane, Wash., with only one point separating them.

There was a larger number of entries in this match than ever before.

The pistol championship, known as Match B, furnished a most interesting and close contest, four of the five high men being separated by but four points. Dr. Sayre, shooting a .45 Remington pistol and factory ammunition, made a score of 454, closely followed by Parmly Hanford, with 452. Capt. Sheridan Ferree gave both a close run by scoring 450, tying with R. J. Fraser of Los Angeles, Calif., but outranking him for place.

We had expected to see higher scores all through the championship matches, as practically all of those who competed had shot in the indoor league matches during the winter and had the advantage of an enormous amount of practice under match conditions.

Dr. M. R. Moore, of St. Louis, Mo., won Match F for the Pocket Revolver Championship, with a score of 202; W. H. Whigam, of Chicago, winning second place with a score of 191; C. C. Crossman third, 186, and J. C. Bunn, of the District of Columbia, fourth, with 182.

The National Capital, therefore, has the distinction of having two men winning national honors.



Winning score of 464 by Oscar I. Olson, of Duluth, Minn., in Match A, any revolver. The composite target made from the original targets show but two shots out of the black, graphically illustrating what fine holding was necessary to make this score, which was made with a .38 caliber Colt revolver and U. M. C. factory loaded ammunition.

MATCH A, ANY REVOLVER.

Fifty shots in strings of 5 shots each, fired in one hour, with any revolver; length of barrel, including cylinder, 10 inches. Minimum trigger pull 2 1/2 ounces. Sights open and in front of hammer, not more than 10 inches apart; any ammunition may be used. The weapon may be used as a single loader but must be charged with five rounds. Weapons may be cleaned but no time allowance given.

Table listing names and scores for Match A, Any Revolver. Includes Oscar I. Olson (461), Dr. M. R. Moore (454), Frank Fromm (453), George Armstrong (445), J. E. Gorman (445), J. A. Dietz (445), H. A. Harris (443), Joe Trego (439), C. C. Crossman (439), Oscar I. Olson (437), G. H. Smith (437), Dr. M. R. Moore (437), K. D. Jewett (437), I. C. Douglas (436), A. B. Douglas (435), Charles Dominic (435), W. C. Pritchard (434), A. M. Poindexter (434), R. P. Prentys (433).

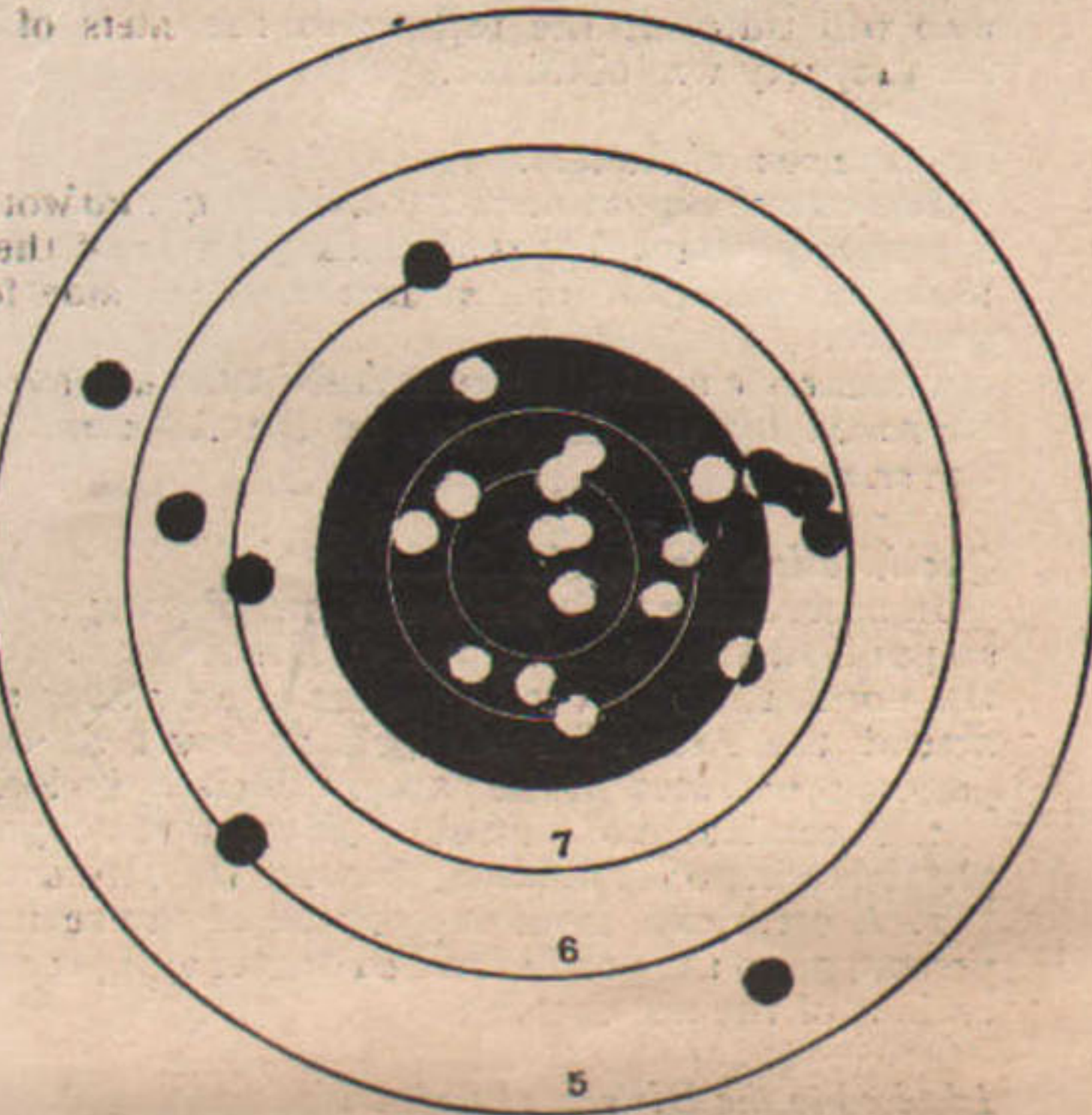
Table listing names and scores for Match B, Any Pistol. Includes C. C. Crossman (442), P. Hanford (441), Charles Dominic (439), Dr. I. R. Hicks (437), L. R. Hatch (436), J. A. Dietz (434), H. Roedder (434), K. D. Jewett (432), Sheridan Ferree (430), Dr. R. H. Sayre (429), George Armstrong (427), George H. Wilson (426), E. C. Parkhurst (426), T. P. Nichols (423), Capt. A. J. Macnab (420), A. M. Poindexter (418), Claude Bartholemew (417), Dr. H. E. Williams (412), William Almy (412), L. B. Rush (412), H. A. Harris (411), W. C. Hinn (408), George H. Smith (407), H. A. Hill (406), N. Spering (406), C. H. Linder (404), W. H. Whigam (404), J. C. Bunn (403), J. S. Upham (403), Roger F. Creado (403), H. L. Reeves (403), W. T. Smith (403), Fred Keller (402), Sidney Smith (402), Dr. J. R. Wathen (399), H. W. Mattmiller (398), J. MacMannus (397), W. H. Spencer (396), L. M. Packard (395), F. E. Resche (392).

MATCH B, ANY PISTOL.

Fifty shots in strings of 5 shots each, fired in one hour. Any pistol with not more than 10-inch barrel. Trigger pull 2 pounds, applied 1/4 of an inch from end of trigger, barrel in vertical position. Any ammunition may be used. Cleaning allowed.

Table listing names and scores for Match B, Any Pistol. Includes Dr. R. H. Sayre (454), P. Hanford (452), Capt. Sheridan Ferree (450), R. J. Fraser (450), L. R. Hatch (446), William T. Smith (446), Carl Schroder (446), Frank Fromm (446), H. B. Vandever (445), George Armstrong (445), J. E. Gorman (445), J. A. Dietz (445), H. A. Harris (443), Joe Trego (439), C. C. Crossman (439), Oscar I. Olson (437), G. H. Smith (437), Dr. M. R. Moore (437), K. D. Jewett (437), I. C. Douglas (436), A. B. Douglas (435), Charles Dominic (435), W. C. Pritchard (434), A. M. Poindexter (434), R. P. Prentys (433), Joe McManus (408), Lieut. J. S. Upham (408), W. H. Whigam (408), Maj. W. B. Martin (407), F. C. Hackeney (406), T. P. Nichols (405), G. W. Wilson (403), Herbert C. Miller (401), J. E. Silliman (400), G. P. Sanborn (400), F. W. Foster (397), J. H. Wessels (397), V. A. Rapp (391), Frank B. Bower (390), William Almy (389), L. C. Hopkins (387), A. P. Miller (384), R. E. Duvall (384), W. C. Hinn (382), Charles E. Reese (382).

Table listing names and scores for Match F, Pocket Revolver. Includes Maurice Abraham (381), C. L. Binns (381), Hugh L. Walthall (380), T. J. Biesel (378), Robert Mills (378), Capt. A. J. Macnab (373), O. O. Ellis (370), W. Bert Gardiner (368), H. I. Nesmith (367), L. O. Howard (366), R. E. McCullough (364), Victor Hood (363), Newton Doremus (359), E. Hoehn, Jr. (357), Capt. C. Coolidge (356), G. J. Davis (352), Elmer Long (339), John Kracke (336), Thomas Ribelin (321), C. T. Letchfield (317), R. H. Sillman (311), M. Verdella (311), N. D. Clark (305), J. R. Sturdevant (109).



Composite of winning score of 202 in Match F, Pocket Revolver Championship, by Dr. M. R. Moore, of St. Louis, using a .32 Smith & Wesson pocket revolver and Winchester cartridges.

MATCH F, POCKET REVOLVER.

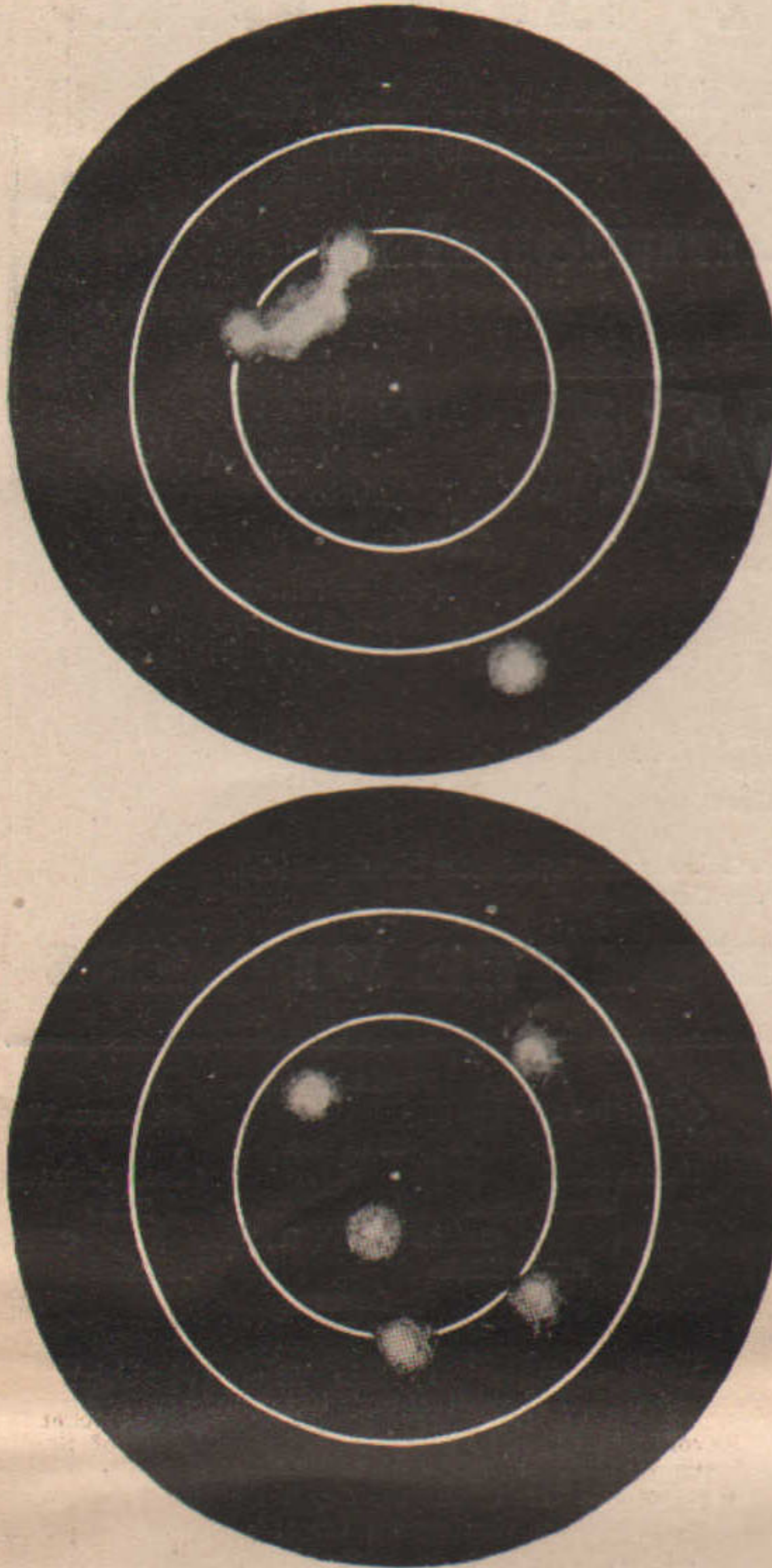
Twenty-five shots in strings of 5 shots each. Any pocket revolver of at least .32 caliber. Magazine pistols not allowed. Maximum weight, 2 pounds, and length of barrel 4 inches. Minimum trigger pull 4 pounds. Ammunition full factory charge, and must be brought to the range in unbroken boxes. No reloaded ammunition to be used. Each string must be fired within 30 seconds from the word of command Fire. The contestant will cock, raise and aim after the command Fire. If a shot is fired after the command Time the highest shot of the string will be deducted.

Table listing names and scores for Match F, Pocket Revolver. Includes Dr. M. R. Moore (202), W. H. Whigam (191), C. C. Crossman (186), J. C. Bunn (182), George C. Olcott (181), Dr. R. H. Sayre (180), Frank Fromm (179), R. Merrill (177), C. Dominic (174), Capt. A. J. Macnab (173), William C. Ayer (172), W. H. French (171), D. B. Wesson (168), W. H. Spencer (166), C. Nelson (166), Harry L. Reeves (165), W. H. Hubbard (163), A. M. Poindexter (163), George Hugh Smith (160), J. R. Trego (160), O. E. Gerrish (158), George Armstrong (156), F. Lincoln (154), R. M. Ryder (151), T. P. Nichols (149), Joseph Willms (142), George W. Wilson (131), Edwin Butcher (131), N. Spering (127), W. N. Rickey (127), Claude Bartholemew (123), F. R. Finkelson (121), John S. Upham (120), Hugh L. Walthall (119), Dr. H. E. Williams (117), Maurice Abraham (116), H. B. Barrier (116), C. H. Petry (111), Victor Hood (107), Lieut. O. O. Ellis (106), V. A. Rapp (104), William T. Smith (103), P. L. Dirking (83), W. H. Whitney (83), Thomas Ribelin (78), George J. Davis (78), Samuel Peterson (75).



Composite target of winning score in Match B, for the pistol championship by Dr. R. H. Sayre, of New York, shooting a .45 caliber Remington pistol and U. M. C. factory loaded cartridges.

George E. Joslin 140	Elmer Long 71
C. L. Binns 138	L. O. Howard 65
Frank B. Bower 136	R. H. Sillman 64
Lieut. Chas. E. Reese 134	William Claypool 14



The two targets published herewith were made by William T. Smith in Match B for the pistol championship. They are published because they represent 98 out of 100 and were shot consecutively. They score 48 and 50 respectively. He shot a .22 Smith & Wesson pistol, 10-inch barrel and U. M. C. Long Rifle black cartridges.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

MATCH A—ANY REVOLVER.

Arizona.		California.	
L. O. Howard 316	*R. P. Prentys 442	George Armstrong 427	H. A. Harris 411
Thomas Ribelin 300			
Elmer Long 298			
Washington, D. C.		Illinois.	
Capt. S. Ferree 430	W. H. Whigam 404	J. C. Bunn 403	C. I. Binns 330
W. J. Macdonnall 386			
Kentucky.		Louisiana.	
Sidney Smith 402	J. H. Wessels 383	Fred Keller 402	E. Hoehn 324
Dr. John R. Wathen 399	J. Kracke 258		
Maine.		Massachusetts.	
L. R. Hatch 436	*E. A. Taylor 443	A. L. Mitchell 365	K. D. Jewett 432
H. I. Nesmith 313	H. A. Hill 406		
Minnesota.		Missouri.	
*Oscar Olson 461	*Dr. M. R. Moore 454	J. McManus 397	C. C. Crossman 442
F. E. Resche 392	C. Dominic 439		
New Jersey.		New York.	
T. P. Nichols 423	P. Hanford 441	A. M. Poindexter 418	Dr. Hicks 437
Dr. H. E. Williams 412	John A. Dietz 434		
Oregon.		Pennsylvania.	
George H. Wilson 426	George Hugh Smith 407	A. McBean 386	N. Spring 406
Victor Hood 377	W. T. Smith 403		
Rhode Island.		Utah.	
E. C. Parkhurst 426	Capt. A. McNab 420	William Almy 412	Lieut. J. S. Upham 403
Herbert Miller 372	Lt. H. L. Walthall 385		
Washington.			
*Frank Fromm 453		C. Bartholemew 417	
L. B. Rush 412			

MATCH B—ANY PISTOL.

Arizona.		California.	
L. O. Howard 366	*R. J. Fraser 450	G. I. Davis 352	Carl Schroder 446
E. Long 339	J. E. Gorman 445		
District of Columbia.		Illinois.	
*Capt. S. Ferree 450	George Springsguth 419	J. C. Bunn 427	W. H. Whigam 408
	R. E. Duvall 384		

Louisiana.		Maine.	
J. W. Wessels 397	*L. R. Hatch 446	E. Hoehn 357	A. L. Mitchell 429
J. Kracke 336	H. I. Nesmith 367		
Massachusetts.		Minnesota.	
K. D. Jewett 437	O. Olson 437	E. A. Taylor 432	Joe McMannus 408
R. I. Thanish 425			
Missouri.		New Jersey.	
C. C. Crossman 439	A. M. Poindexter 434	Dr. Moore 437	G. W. Jackson 424
C. Dominic 435	Dr. H. E. Williams 411		
New York.		Oregon.	
*R. H. Sayre 454	Walter Hansen 424	*P. Hanford 452	W. H. Hubbard 419
H. V. Vanderveer 445	G. W. Wilson 403		
North Carolina.		Pennsylvania.	
F. W. Forster 397	W. T. Smith 446	L. C. Hopkins 387	G. H. Smith 437
M. D. Clark 305	H. L. Reeves 420		
Rhode Island.		Utah.	
H. C. Miller 401	Lt. J. S. Upham 408	William Almy 389	Lt. C. E. Reese 382
T. J. Biesel 378	Lt. H. L. Walthall 380		
Washington.			
Frank Fromm 446		D. I. Stansbury 417	
C. L. Rush 413			

MATCH F—POCKET REVOLVER.

Arizona.		California.	
Thomas Ribelin 78	R. E. Merrill 177	George J. Davis 78	J. R. Trego 160
Elmer Long 71	George Armstrong 156		
District of Columbia.		Illinois.	
*J. C. Bunn 182	*W. H. Whigam 191		C. L. Binns 138
	S. Peterson 75		
Massachusetts.		Missouri.	
D. B. Wesson 168	*Dr. M. R. Moore 202	O. E. Gerrish 158	*C. C. Crossman 186
F. Lincoln 154	*G. C. Olcott 181		
New Jersey.		New York.	
W. H. French 171	R. H. Sayre 189	A. M. Poindexter 163	C. Nelson 166
R. M. Ryder 151			
Oregon.		Pennsylvania.	
W. H. Hubbard 163	H. L. Reeves 165	Joseph Wilms 142	G. H. Smith 160
George Wilson 131	F. B. Bower 136		
Utah.		Washington.	
Capt. A. J. McNab 173	Frank Fromm 179	Lt. Charles Reese 134	C. Bartholemew 123
Lt. Edwin Butcher 131	F. R. Finkelson 121		

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

May 29-June 6—6th National Bundesfest at Union Hill, N. J. Emil Berkman, secretary.

June 11—International Small Bore Matches with Great Britain, Australia and Natal will be shot during the week ending that date.

June 18—Intercollegiate Outdoor Championship of the United States at the Congress Heights range, Washington, D. C.

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 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. Dr. M. R. Moore, president. Geo. Olcott, secretary.

West Chester, Pa., Rifle Association shoots on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 20 North Walnut Street.

A Correction.

It has been called to our attention that an error was made in the total score of E. A. Taylor of the Boston Revolver Club, in the recent league matches. His score as published was 2,780, but an examination of the record sheets by the U. S. R. A. shows an error of 10 points which makes his total score 2,790 and incidentally gives him high honors for the club.

Maxim Silencers Purchased through N. R. A.

Arrangements have been made with the National Rifle Association so that the Maxim Silencer can be obtained at greatly reduced prices. Information as to prices etc., will gladly be furnished by the Secretary of the N. R. A., Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

Massachusetts Rifle Association, Walnut Hill.

A large number of shooters gathered at the range on April 19. Weather conditions were good and the scores corresponding.

The Springfield Revolver Club won the Revolver Team Match with 1308; R. L. Dale, the 200 yard Reentry Match, with 650 and W. R. Baldwin, the 1,000 yards reentry match with 133. The scores:

Special reentry match, 200 yards offhand, German Ring target, three best scores to count.

R. L. Dale 221	218	211—650
L. Lewis 220	216	211—647
F. C. Fitz 219	213	212—644

Special Reentry match, 1,000 yards, three best scores to count—W. R. Baldwin, 46 44 43—133; W. Charles, 47 46 38—131.

Special Reentry match 1,000 yards, open to all comers, open until June 25, inclusive, ten best scores to count. S. W. Wise, 48, 47, 45; W. Charles, 47, 46; W. R. Baldwin, 46, 44, 43.

Military Medal match, 200 yards—Geo. Dickiman, 45, 43, 42, 41; J. E. Williams, 43, 42, 42.

Pistol Medal and Badge match, 50 yards—C. F. Lamb, 86, 84.

Military Revolver match, 50 yards—H. Cushing, Jr., 45.

Revolver Team match, 5 men each, 30 shots, 50 yards. Massachusetts Team.

Lewis Bell 260	G. E. Williamson 258
D. J. Fox 256	B. W. Percival 254
F. S. Beckford 234	C. H. Topping 253
C. C. Foster 223	W. M. Campbell 249
R. L. Dale 214	F. A. H. Peabody 242

Total 1187

Boston Rev. Club.

O. E. Gerrish 265	G. E. Joslyn 255
K. D. Jewett 265	H. C. Miller 250
C. E. Heath 259	W. Almy 237
W. R. Baldwin 257	A. B. Coulters 237
R. J. Thanisch 253	W. B. Gardner 228

Total 1299

Springfield Revolver Club.

P. J. Dolphin 270	
G. H. Chandler 269	
F. A. Wakefield 263	
C. S. Axtell 260	
W. A. Smith 246	

Total 1308

Rest match, 200 yards, German Ring target.—Willibbie, 237, 223.

Rest match, 200 yards, Standard American target—Willibbie, 108, 101.

All Comers Practice match, 200 yards off hand, Creedmore target—W. S. Pepperill, 44; Haskell, 42; S. A. Dudley, 42; Marshall, 40; W. Chusensen, 39; T. R. Gleason, 38.

Pistol Practice match, 50 yards—Williamson, 94; Baldwin, 93; Joslynn, 90; Gerrish, 89; Heath, 88; Marshall, 88; Topping, 87; Miller, 87; Smith, 86; Gardner, 86; Haskell, 84; Peabody, 84; Campbell, 82; Beckford, 82; Charles, 79; Coulters, 79; Almy, 73; Thanisch, 69.

Philadelphia, Pa., Rifle Association.

The weekly competitions of this Association were shot Saturday, April 23, on the Arlington range, Lansdowne Avenue and Cedar Lane, near Llanerch, Pa. In spite of the pleasant weather, the attendance was light. Some good scores were shot by those present, Dill breaking into the 45 class, Military, Dr. Palmer getting a 44, while Geo. Schnering's 224 on the German Ring target, looked good.

200 Yard Rifle—Record Match.

G. Schnering 224	221	210	206	205	204	206	193	190	183
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Honor Target, 3-Shots.

G. Schnering 61	E. H. Williamson 63
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Military Match.

H. A. Dill 45	44	41	Dr. Palmer 44
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50 Yard Pistol Match.

Dr. E. A. Palmer 90	88	90	88	88	86
H. A. Dill 93	90	86	86	83	..

FIRST IN EVERY EVENT BUT ONE

Winchester Goods almost made another clean sweep at the Tenth Annual Prize and Team Shoot of the Indoor Rifle League of Chicago held recently, winning first in every event but one (and securing second place in that) including—

100-Shot Western Indoor Championship

Won by Nels Holm with

WINCHESTER

Rifles and Cartridges

The other events and winners were as follows:

3-Shot Re-Entry Match:

- Class A, Won by N. Water, 75-75-75, with a Winchester Rifle.
- Class B, Won by N. Ulsby with Winchester Rifle and Cartridges.
- Class C, Won by O. Johnson with Winchester Rifle and Cartridges.

Bull's-Eye Match: J. R. Neilson tied for second score, 3 degrees, using Winchester Rifle and Cartridges.

Winchester 3-Shot Re-Entry Match: Won by Nels Holm, with Winchester Rifle and Cartridges.

10-Shot Re-Entry Team Match: Won by N. Water and A. Gilbert, both using Winchester Rifles, Mr. Gilbert using Winchester Cartridges also.

Premium for most 25s: Won by N. Water, score 111 25s, using a Winchester Rifle and part Winchester Cartridges.

WINCHESTER RED W GOODS ARE USED BY THE WINNERS

Colonial Revolver Club, St. Louis, Mo.

April 17 was a cold, raw day, with a mixture of rain and sleet coming down pretty strong from the northwest. Only a few of the faithful showed up for practice, but they developed a large disgust for the new international target. When a shooter puts in a number of years practicing, and finally gets good enough to occasionally make a ninety on the standard target, it is hard lines to have to shoot on a new target with a ten ring about the size of an ivory front bead. Anyhow, here is the way Captain Frese set it down on the score sheet.

Ayer.....	74	77	73	82	80
Crossman.....	77	83	75	89	
Frese.....	78	79	82		
Olcott.....				70	73

Above was enough for one day, so the boys put the balance of the new-fangled targets away and shot up a few U. S. R. A. Medal Cards, scoring as follows.

Slow Fire.					
C. C. Crossman.....	88	90	90	88	89
Paul Frese.....	80	83	86	86	90

Rapid Fire.					
Geo. C. Olcott.....	34	32	36	28	30

Next Sunday we hold our annual meeting, at which time a good live Outdoor League administration will be elected.

At a meeting of the Missouri State Rifle Association, held April 14, the following officers were elected: Col. E. J. Spencer, president; C. C. Crossman, secretary; and H. Chouteau Dyer, treasurer. This club is affiliated with the National Rifle Association.

Rifle Shooting in Manchester, N. H.

The two men who secured places on the International Small Bore team, Messrs. J. H. Fitzgerald and Sherman L. Greer, are hammering away at practice and on my recommendation are putting in just 100 shots per week, shooting in the prone position. This necessitated a change in butt plates as the Schuetzen is not adapted to shooting in this position.

They are coming along all right, Fitzgerald averaging better than 495 and Greer up to 492. This man Fitzgerald is going to make a rifleman that will make the best of them go some to avoid taking his dust.

We have another lad who is coming forward rapidly and the interest here is waking up materially. The rifles ordered through General Cilley arrived here promptly and are four fine rifles and reflect credit on the Springfield armory where they were made.

We have a match on with the Dartmouth College Club for the near future and prospects of some brushes with the local Militia.

If I understand the conditions for qualification this year, club members can shoot such scores on the Militia range here on days the Militia have their range open, and that such scores, attested by Militia officers in charge, will count. I want to qualify every member in the club if I can but their occupations are so diverse, that it is an impossibility to get them all together at any one time to do it. We have seven or eight who ought to go the course in an afternoon, and not waste a cartridge above actual number of shots required and I hope to develop a team here that will be a credit to old Manchester and the National Association.

Now that we have begun to get arms, the interest is on the increase and I mean by arranging frequent

matches, the proceeds of which shall go into the arms fund, to keep the thing going until this club has a Springfield rifle for every member, who will learn to use it and care for it as a rifleman will.

Another bunch of practice targets for our two men would be acceptable as there is considerable time to shoot in between now and June.

We shall close our indoor range, Saturday, April 23, except to these men and will open the season of out-of-door work soon.

Col. E. C. PARTRIDGE,
Manchester, N. H.

Los Angeles, Cal., Revolver Club.

The following scores were made Wednesday evening, April 13, on the indoor range, at 716 South Olive Street: 20 Yard Pistol.

A. B. Douglas.....	91	86	93
C. B. Hubbs.....		82	85
W. G. Eisenmayer.....	89	80	
J. E. Holcomb.....	79	84	
I. C. Douglas.....		85	91

L. M. Packard was high man in the pistol medal contest on the outdoor range Sunday, April 17. Conditions, 30 shots per man at 50 yards on the Standard American target. The scores:

Pistol Medal Match.			
L. M. Packard.....	276	H. D. Thaxter.....	263
A. B. Douglas.....	273	J. E. Holcomb.....	256
Carl Schroder.....	268	G. I. Royce.....	253

50 Yard Pistol.			
J. E. Holcomb.....	88	91	90
Lieut. J. S. Upham.....	84	89	82
L. M. Packard.....		96	92
Carl Schroder.....	89		

50 Yard Revolver.			
E. G. Richardson.....	86	83	87
J. W. Siefert.....	89	87	82
E. M. Dickerson.....	80	87	71
L. M. Packard.....	87	90	89

AT THE TRAPS.

The New Haven Gun Club will hold a registered shoot under the Interstate Association rules, on May 30, at their grounds at New Haven, Conn.

Salem County Rod & Gun Club, Salem, N. J.

The third annual registered tournament of the Salem County Rod and Gun Club, held in this city Thursday, April 14, was one of the most successful events ever held in this section of the State. A number of the crack amateur and professional target shots of the east were present and were royally entertained by the Salem sportsmen. Ideal weather conditions prevailed and high scores featured the sport. William H. Wolstencroft carried away the gold watch, the first prize for high amateur, and four Quaker City trap experts won the bulk of the money. The program really commenced Wednesday evening, with a planked shad supper served to the visiting shooters and members at the large clubhouse on the shooting ground. Shad for the supper were caught fresh from the Delaware Bay, the afternoon of the supper, by Field Captain Ernest Schubert and Financial Secretary L. D. Compton and planked in the culinary department at the clubhouse by competent chefs. Covers were laid for fifty. The menu was as follows:

Spring Peas	Planked Shad	Asparagus Tips
Potato Salad	Shad Roe	Sliced Tomatoes
Water Cress		Salad
Pickles	Onions	Radishes
Bread Sticks		Butter
Nuts	Cakes	Fruit
	Coffee	
Cigars		Cigarettes

A field of 21 shooters went through the entire program of 11 events, including the special 25 target event for an Ithaca gun offered as first prize. Shooting started early and throughout the day there was a big crowd of spectators viewing the target smashing. Early in the day there was an exhibition of trick shooting by Wolstencroft, George McCarty, Charles Mink and others, which pleased the crowd immensely and caused some fun among the shooters.

So ably did the club officials do their work that the regular program was shot through long before train time and there was no delay during the progress of the shoot, though there was only one McCrea trap used for the 11 events. The club grounds are beautifully situated and the organization, which has been growing steadily for the past three years, is building up a future of which the residents of the county should be proud.

The regular program made up a total of 185 targets, eight at 15, two at 20 and the special event at 25 targets. J. M. Hawkins, the professional from Baltimore, had the honor of making high score for the day with a total of 177 out of his 185. William H. Wolstencroft, of Philadelphia, led the amateurs with a score of 176. He also tied with J. B. McHugh of Wilmington, Del., for the gun prize in the 25 target event, each making

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a straight score. Wolstencroft sold out his share to the Wilmington gunner.

Wolstencroft shot in fine form throughout and was closely pressed by McCarty and Harry Kahler, also of Philadelphia. McCarty was unable to catch Wolstencroft, but Kahler, after getting a poor start, managed to tie Wolstencroft after the end of the 10 events, with a total of 151 out of 160 targets. Kahler broke only 21 out of his last 25 as against Wolstencroft's straight. Kahler, Mink and McHugh tied with a total of 172 and McCarty was next with 169. Among the professionals Sim Glover was second to Hawkins with 172 and H. L. Brown was third with 171. Hawkins tied with Wolstencroft and McHugh with a straight score in the 25 target event.

The Salem Club had several representatives, and W. H. Stewart led the home shooters with a score of 154 out of his 185. There was a special prize umbrella offered to low amateur score. This was won by J. H. Anderson, of Philadelphia, and he donated it to the club.

The Salem Club has about 100 members at present and in addition to promoting trap events has accomplished a great deal in improving the fish and game conditions in this county. In the past three years the club has stocked all the streams in this country with

about 10,000 brook trout. This is the first time it has been done and the club is expecting 90 gallons of spawn from the United States Fish Hatchery at Washington and this will also be distributed.

The association has also stocked two preserves with quail, ring necked pheasants and Hungarian partridges. This was accomplished under adverse conditions and after the Fish and Game Commission of the State had reported that it was unable to secure any quail. The Salem Club set out several which have thrived, and by careful attention during the closed season are expected to well stock the preserve. The grounds have been rented and will be open to all gunners in season. It is such operations and the energy displayed by the club in favoring and promoting field, stream and trap sport that has attracted the attention of those interested in the branches throughout the State.

The officers of the Salem County Rod and Gun Club are H. G. Hart, president; Wm. H. Harris, vice-president; H. W. Bossler and L. D. Compton, secretaries; Paul Erhardt, treasurer, and Ernest Schubert, field captain.

STRAY SHOTS.

After the shad supper Charlie Mink gave an exhibition in legerdemain, one of his best stunts was removing

Oliver's vest without taking off his coat. No chance of getting the blues when Mink is around.

Many regrets were expressed on account of Neaf Appgar's sickness, thus preventing him from attending the supper.

"Pop" Toole was busy reading the morning paper and missed the early train from Camden, but caught a later train and shot through a few events.

Stevens thinks he has Jonah "skinned to death." He claims to have eaten two whole planked shad—not the planks.

A recess was declared at 1.30 and the shooters were refreshed with planked shad and lots of other good things.

While waiting for his turn at the shooting stand Mink kept his eye on the lot adjoining the shooting ground and after his squad had shot bagged three English snipe.

G. M. Young of the "Ledger" looked after the publicity department in a way that did credit to the journal that he so ably represents.

The friendly rivalry between Field Captain Schubert and Walton Stewart infuses a little ginger into local events. The scales are pretty evenly balanced, but at the last shoot Germany had the farmer so excited that he tried to drive home with the hitching post fast to the horse and left his gun on the clubhouse steps.

Amateurs.

Shot at.	Bk.	Shot at.	Bk.
W. H. Wolcroft.	185 176	G. S. McCarty	185 169
C. Mink	185 172	T. Tansey	185 158
V. Oliver	185 166	E. A. Cordery	185 159
H. Kahler	185 172	F. Holloway	185 156
J. H. Anderson	185 116	H. G. Hart	185 133
E. Schubert	185 141	W. Stewart	185 154
J. P. Peacock	185 154	C. Springer	85 70
J. B. McHugh	185 172	Chas. Tice	55 38
C. Tithian	55 28	Chas. Sooy	55 30
G. H. Tule	80 49	W. Tice	15 9
Wm. Crispin	15 9	H. Snellbaker	35 15
L. D. Compton	25 20		

Professionals.

J. M. Hawkins	185 177	Sim Glover	185 172
H. L. Brown	185 171	L. R. Lewis	185 149
H. H. Stevens	185 167	W. D. Blood	185 142
H. D. Weller	185 159		

Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League.

Despite the most unfavorable weather conditions, 63 shooters turned out for the opening shoot of the Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League on Davis Island and the race for both individual and team honors was a hot one from the start. Pittsburg's famous trap shooting organization, the Herron Hill Gun Club, came out with flying colors. G. E. Painter won the high average for the day with 146 out of 150; and he, together with N. Johnston, who broke 141, and A. H. King, who smashed 138, won the first leg on the team championship cup with a total of 425 out of 450.

The Camden Gun Club came strong with H. W. Hoey winning second amateur average and putting up the most sensational work of the day by smashing 102 targets without a miss, winning the gold Dupont long-run trophy. He also led off the Camden team, which came in second in the team race with 413 out of 425.

Aspinwall and Butler had a fine nip-and-tuck race for third and fourth places and the former just breezed in a nose ahead.

Of the Butler shooters, R. Stoops was the busy boy with 142, while for Aspinwall Bilsing with 140 and Hickey with 139 set their team mates a good example.

L. W. Cumberland led off the money men with 142, with L. J. Squire one target behind. Scores.

Tournament of Herron Hill Gun Club at Pittsburg, April 19.

Patterson	114	McCrum	99
Weigle	101	Donley	120
Bakewell	126	G. J. Elliott	130
R. Stoops	142	J. D. Elliott	119
Pape	112	J. Stoops	125
Schuyler	110	Boyd	106
Grant	115	McCready	113
C. A. Miller	125	Wampler	128
Calhoun	135	Hale	135
Kelsey	146	Bilsing	140
Ed. Nickey	139	Fleming	132
Gumbert	124	Dennis	118
Clovis	122	Peterson	123
Ryan	126	Meyers	122
Lawson	125	Hackney	109
Orgil	116	Max	128
Murphy	113	Anthony	109
Keener	130	McFarland	136
Hickman	134	Hardy	134
Linn	124	Peckman	111
Rahm	122	Johnston	141
Snyder	102	C. Gribble	101
Darby	98	H. E. Daugherty	113
J. W. Gribble	90	M. Hickey	116
Kaiser	119	A. H. King	138
Hoey	142	Moore	139
Thompson	126	W. Daugherty	122
Evans	53	Depp	60

Team Trophy Contest.

Herron Hill Gun Club.	Camden Gun Club.
G. E. Painter	H. W. Hoey
Johnston	H. McFarland
A. H. King	J. F. Calhoun
Total	Total
425	413

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Aspinwall Gun Club.	Butler Rod & Gun Club.
S. W. Bilsing 140	R. Stoops 142
D. E. Hickey 139	G. J. Elliott 130
John Donley 130	J. Stoops 125
Total 399	Total 397
Brownsville Gun Club.	
Carl Moore 139	
George Thompson 126	
W. Daugherty 122	
Total 387	

Professionals.	
L. W. Cumberland 142	Joseph Garland 132
L. J. Squier 141	James Lewis 122
Woolfork Henderson 139	L. Lautenslager 115
Charles North 133	Paul Evans 53

Long run of the shoot made by H. W. Hoey, 102 straight, winning, DuPont long run trophy.

NOTES.

Snow, rain and wind lasting all through the night kept away many shooters, but the weather man was good and shut up the bad weather long enough to let us finish the program.

The following clubs were represented by teams: Herron Hill, Camden, Aspinwall, Butler, Brownsville, Pittsburg, Washington, Fairchauer and Charleroi and they finished in the order given above. First gets 3 points, second 2 points and third 1 point.

Now boys, don't lose heart because your team did not score up today, or because the score of 94.44 per cent by the Herron Hill Club is a little extraordinary, but remember there are five more shoots, so come to Camden with a good big team and put your team in the race.

Camden looks good to me but Herron Hill, Aspinwall and Butler are in this race, and don't overlook the fact.

Harry Hoey gave a great exhibition of sand when he finished up event 8 with 99 straight and then had to sit around and wait fifty minutes till his squad shot again to finish his 100 straight and he made good. Harry will now sport the first Du Pont long run trophy to come into this end of the State.

G. E. Painter's win of average was pleasing even to his nearest competitors, for all the boys know and love this king of sportsmen:

It looked good to us to see the genial Ed. Hickey, Sam Bilsing and A. H. King, all ex-State champions, on hand. Norwood Johnston, who has been missing

from the ranks for some time, was on hand and his score of 141 leads us to believe he has been indulging in secret practice. We want him to keep up the good work and hope to see him often.

Fairchauer Gun Club showed the right spirit by being on hand with six men. We liked those boys and want them to come again.

Fleming and Elliott must have slipped to tumble into B class.

Carl Moore as was to be expected was right up close to the top in A class.

Calhoun, Hale, Hickman, Hardy and McFarland were bunched right up and make Camden's team prospects look good.

Washington and Sewickley seem to know where the money lies.

\$93.30 average money equally divided among the four classes is pretty good for a one-day shoot when you consider that the entrance is only the price of targets.

The Lewis Class system worked fine, but this was a forgone conclusion for we used it all last year.

Lon Lautenslager, Luther Squier and C. G. Grubb looked after the office. Jim Lewis hustled the boys along and looked after their comfort.

JIM LEWIS.

Springfield, Mass., Shooting Club.

The Annual Patriots Day registered tournament of this club was held on its grounds at Red House Crossing, on April 19, with a large gathering of shooters from all over the New England States, there being 47 who took part in the various events, 39 shooting the entire program of 200 targets. The program for the day called for 12 events, 200 targets in all, \$16 entrance in sweeps, and \$25 added money, and \$110 in prizes offered by the club. All shooting was from 16 yards rise. Purses were divided Rose system, four moneys.

The trade was unusually well represented, there being on hand J. A. R. Elliott, of Winchester Repeating Arms Company; O. R. Dickey, of Parker Bros. and E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company; H. H. Stevens of Remington Arms Company and Union Metallic Cartridge Company; Gilbert M. Wheeler, of Peters Cartridge Company; H. S. Welles, of Dead Shot Powder Company, and W. B. Darton, of Martin Firearms Company.

*W. B. Darton 187	Edward Kelley 151
*H. S. Welles 177	G. B. Prest 148
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*Professionals.

Stray Shots.

As usual the extra set of traps had to bother. However, they might have been worse if Master Mechanic Cowan hadn't been on hand.

Funny, we get up a good list of prizes and then the shooters don't want to wait to shoot off ties. Guess we will have to cut the prizes out after this; what's that? "Gil" Wheeler for once wasn't at the bottom of the list of professionals. He always could do better with that Parker gun, than with his single trigger Smith. Ask O. R. Dickey why?

David Downing was shooting a new Stevens "Pump" gun, and judging from his scores think he hasn't even been introduced to it yet. "Dave" is what is known as a "stayer." If he starts in the sweeps, he stays in, no matter how his scores run. Better get the old Smith gun out again, David.

O. R. Dickey was a welcome visitor, it being his first shoot over our traps. We surely want to see him again and as often as he pleases. Our latch string is always out.

The affairs of the office were capably handled by A. M. Arnold of the club, and "Hank" Stevens of the U. M. C. Co. They are a hard combination to beat when it comes to figuring, and nobody has to wait very long for their "dough."

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Baltimore Country Club.

The Country Club held a practice shoot on April 19, and made the following scores:

Shot at. Bk.		Shot at. Bk.	
D. F. Mallory	100 94	T. B. Harrison	100 79
E. D. Nelson	100 78	Dr. B. H. Smith	100 82
M. G. Gill	100 82	E. L. Bartlett	100 86
E. E. Price	100 80	B. Wagner	100 91

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

Patriot's Day Tournament, Springfield, Mass.

The superb shooting ability of the Marlin trap gun was again thoroughly demonstrated at the Patriot's Day tournament of the Springfield, Mass., Gun Club on April 19. Willard B. Darton, shooting a Marlin trap gun, was high over all in a field of 47 shooters with the excellent score of 187 out of 200—leading his nearest competitors by 10 birds. A. M. Arnold who, made second high amateur average at this tournament, also used a Marlin shotgun—his score being 167 out of 200. There were but three Marlin guns on the grounds; the lion's share went to the Marlin shooters.

At the registered tournament of the Laureate Boat Club of Troy, N. Y., on April 1 and 2, H. L. Brown, the popular Western representative, was high over all with the superb score of 375 out of 400—93½ per cent. Mr. Brown was shooting his Marlin trap gun with which he has made many of the best individual scores of the past year.

Max Hensler of Colorado Springs, Colo., is shooting his Marlin trap gun at a clip that bids fair to develop some world's record scores. In a week's shooting recently he made the following high scores:

Denver, Colo., February 27, 96 x 100 at 16 yards.
47 x 50 at 21 yards.

Rocky Ford, Colo., March 1, 96 per cent.

La Junta, Colo., March 2, 99 x 100.

Raton, N. M., March 4, 96 x 100.

Another record made during the past month was 777 birds broken out of 800 shot at—97½ per cent. Mr. Hensler uses the new Marlin trap gun.

Bart Lewis of Auburn, Ills., is shooting nowadays in a mighty creditable manner; at the recent Sunny South Handicap tournament he was second high amateur by only one bird in the big field of shooters, breaking 1099 out of 1160 (94 7-10 per cent), this, including the 100 bird handicap in which he shot from 22 yards. At the Blue Mound, Ills., registered tournament, April 13 and 14, Mr. Lewis broke 385 out of 400 targets—96½ per cent—winning high amateur average for the tournament. These excellent scores were made with the gun which Mr. Lewis invariably shoots—the new Marlin Trap Gun.

All Using Peters Shells.

At Blue Mound, Ills., April 13 and 14, H. D. Freeman won second professional average, 381 out of 400, using Peters shells. Mr. H. M. Clark of Urbana, Ills., also using Peters shells, was third amateur, scoring 381 out of 400.

At Blue Mound, Ills., April 13 and 14, I. C. Davidson, of Springfield, won the Stevens Gun event with a score of 25 straight, using Peters factory loaded High Gun shells. Mr. Davidson's exhibition of shooting was one of the best that has been given at any Illinois tournament this year. At Blue Mound, Mr. Hugh Clark made a run of 93 straight with Peters shells.

Peters shells made a clean sweep at the Harvard, Neb., tournament April 13 and 14. First professional and first general averages were won by Geo. L. Garter, 377 out of 400, Max Hensler being third with 367. Sid Baird of Grand Island, Neb., tied for first amateur average, 362 out of 400. All three of these gentlemen used Peters shells.

At Wilnot, Ohio, April 14, C. A. Young was high with 48 out of 50, and at Canton again high with 97 out of 100, using Peters shells at both places.

At San Jose, Ills., April 18, H. D. Freeman, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, scored 186 out of 200 winning third professional average. F. P. Jones tied for second amateur average, 177 out of 200, also with Peters shells.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., April 19, Woolfolk Henderson, shooting Peters shells, won third professional average, 139 out of 150. Second amateur average was won by Ralph Stoops of Chicora, Pa., score 142 out of 150. Mr. Stoops also used Peters shells.

With the U. M. C.-Remington Combination.

The U. M. C.-Remington Combination was popular at Blue Mound, Ill., April 14—Mr. Bart Lewis, winner of the Amateur High Average at last year's Grand American Handicap, won First Amateur Average, breaking 385 out of 400 targets with Nitro Club Shells. The second amateur average resulted in a tie between Ira Galbraith and A. P. Smith, two well-known marksmen from Illinois, both of whom also used Nitro Club Shells. Mr. Galbraith shooting a Remington Pump. Among other amateurs who distinguished themselves at this tournament was Mr. I. C. Davidson of Springfield, Ills., who won the gun event breaking 25 straight at a handicap of 18 yards; Mr. Davidson used a Remington Pump Gun.

The U. M. C.-Remington Combination was also in evidence at Jacksonburg, W. Va., April 15. First and second professional averages were won by Messrs. D. W. Gosborn and E. H. Taylor, shooting 95 per cent and 93 per cent respectively. E. O. Bower was High Amateur with 94 per cent. In the two-men team race Messrs. W. A. Weedeubush and E. H. Taylor tied 48 out of 50, and the Merchandise Event was captured by Mr. L. E. Lantz, breaking 24 out of 25 targets. All of these gentlemen used U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells and Messrs. Gosborn and Lantz, Remington Pump Guns.

The Fourth Annual Championship of Metropolitan Clubs on the grounds of the Montclair Gun Club, April 6, resulted in a close victory for the Smith Gun Club, of Newark, which was successful in leading the New York Athletic Club by one bird, the scores being 437 and 436 respectively.

The following men represented their clubs:

Smith Gun Club—W. H. Trowbridge, R. Bercaugh, A. Lindley, C. T. Day, Jr., and P. L. Coffin.

New York Athletic Club—G. F. Pelham, F. H. Schaffler, F. Hall, T. J. O'Donohue, Jr., and C. W. Billings.

It is a significant fact that all of the members of both teams used U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells.

When the last shot in the Individual Championship was fired, it was found that Mr. A. Lindley, of the Smith Gun Club, and Mr. Geo. F. Pelham of the New York Athletic Club, had tied for first and second prizes, each having scored 93 blue-rocks, Mr. C. T. Day, Jr., winning

the third trophy with 92 per cent. In the shootoff Mr. Lindley won with 23 out of 25. All of these shooters also relied on U. M. C. Nitro Club Shells, and Mr. Lindley a Remington gun in capturing the honors of the day.

In the try-out for the International Match, E. W. Sweeting of Warren, Pa., was high with the remarkable score of 499 out of a possible 500, with U. M. C. Cartridges. Mr. Sweeting made 48 consecutive bullseyes.

In the late College Championship of the United States, the Massachusetts Agricultural Club of Amherst won first place among 22 competing teams with the score of 1848 out of 2000. All ten of the members of this team, under the excellent coaching of Gunnery Sergeant H. Baptist, used U. M. C. Cartridges. The second place in this match was won by the Washington State College with a score of 1843, all the members of this team also using U. M. C. Cartridges.

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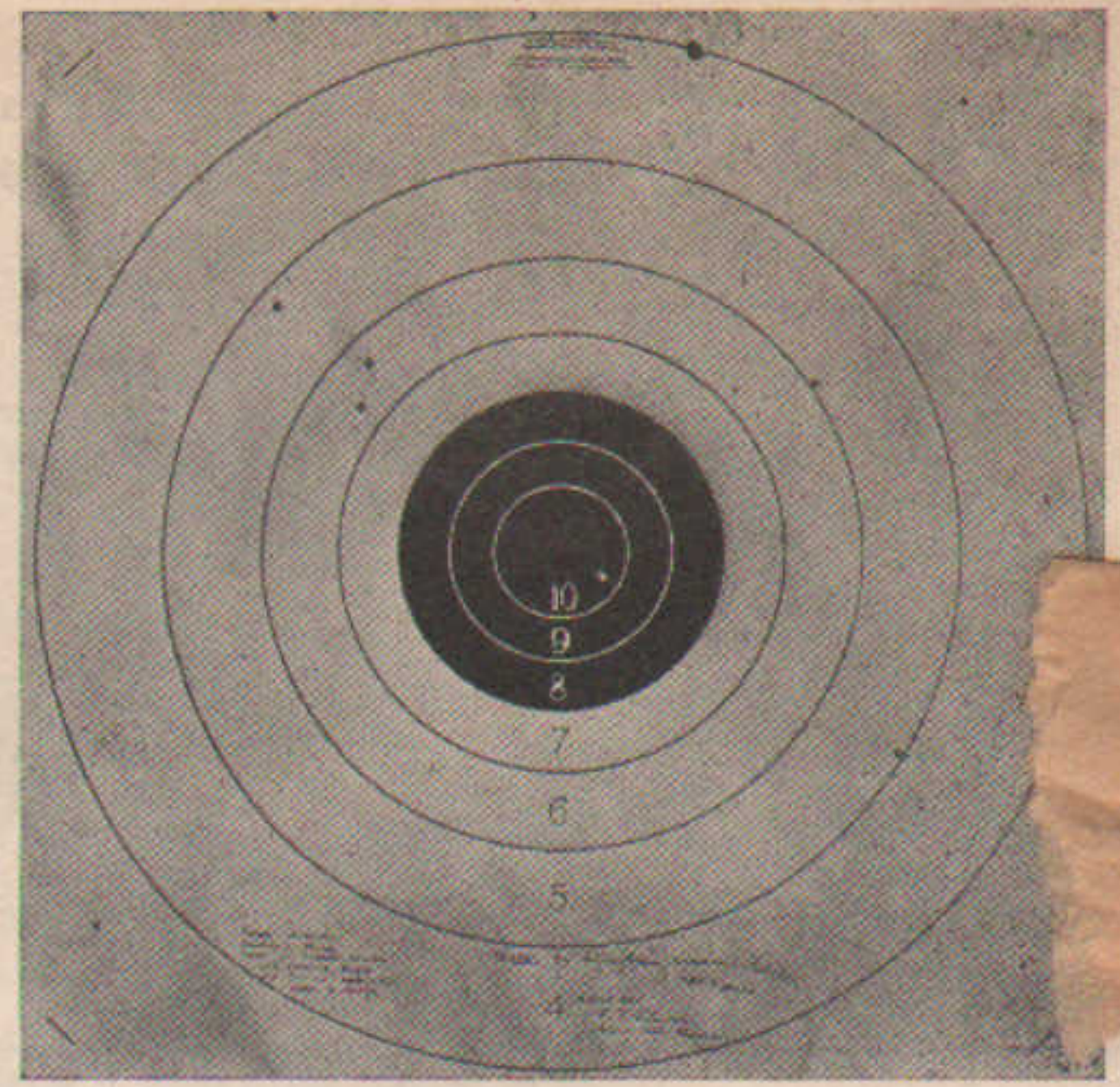
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