

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLVIII, No. 15.

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**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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BEFORE THE LODGE FIREPLACE.

EACH MAN ACCORDING TO HIS TASTE, OR A DESULTORY DISSERTATION ON SHOTGUNS.

By B. F.—

THERE he is now," said C. S., as sundry thumpings and poundings marked the progress of heavy rubber-shod feet from the top of the steps of the clubhouse veranda to the door. It was night, dark night. The days are short on Puget Sound in the winter, and you may be sure that the darkness was not lessened by the soft misty rain which had been persistently falling hour after hour since long before night came.

Into the circle of the light cast by the swinging big kerosene burner in the middle of the room loomed the rubicund countenance of Harry, gun slant-wise over shoulder, sou'wester pulled low, oilskin buttoned tight above hip boots which, mud-bespattered, gave evidence of fierce tussels with the mire of the causeway through the swamp. The little red dog "Taboe" at heel until he got the welcoming warmth of the open fire on the big hearth, when, abandoning master and every other thought he betook himself to the ingleside to dry out, a process which was surely successful if the evidence of rising steam could be accepted.

We were again, the three of us, at the Lodge on the old flat, duck seeking. C. S. and I had come in first, as the dark settled down, but Harry, farther away and more persistent, had remained to get the last of the evening shooting. He had fared as well as the ducks had fared ill.

All of us had shot enough to make that part of it satisfactory. While we had waited for him there had been no idleness and the ingratiating aroma of fragrant coffee must have greeted his nostrils the moment he entered the door. The steak was done to a turn and piping hot, so that it dissolved almost immediately the last little pat of delicious butter dropped upon it as it came to the table.

The time we allowed Harry after he came was just enough to substitute for his boots a pair of felt slippers, and a house coat for his hunting jacket. Then we disposed of what there was to eat and adjourned to the big chairs before the fireplace.

I have always considered it worth while to eat, because after you eat you can smoke. I recall having heard once that "we live to eat, and we eat to live." For myself I add to that by saying we live to eat, and we eat to smoke, and we smoke to live!" *No es verdad?*

Telling how the high bird was reached, relating the manner in which the swift crosser was downed, and a multitude of stirring incidents of the afternoon's shoot furnished material in plenty for each of us to interest the others, then of course the technical side had to show itself. When shooting men foregather and discuss guns and ammunition, the notion of the pet weapon or the favorite load is as much a part of the man's shooting equipment as the material things themselves.

C. S., Harry and I clung to different ideals. The first named pins his faith to a 16 gauge double barrel; Harry switches from a double to a pump in a 12; and I follow after what seems to the others strange gods, being addicted to a dainty little 20 gauge which looks like a toy and shoots like a destroying angel.

As C. S. sat down from a trip to the chimney piece for another filling of his pipe, he said, "Now, in reality, what can you expect from a 20-gauge which you could not better get from a 16?"

Before I could answer, Harry interpolated, "Why not say, what can you expect from a 20 or a 16 which you could not be more sure of finding in a 12? What's the use of shooting a pop-gun when you are able to get a man's size shooting iron?"

"Well," I returned, "there may be something said for the 12; possibly even more for the 16, but if you leave it to me, I think the 20 gauge has the best of it."

This was enough; the discussion was on. Without waiting for either of the others to speak, I went on:

"I admit, because I cannot deny it, the 20 gauge does not carry as many pellets as the larger gun, but on the other hand so far as pattern is concerned that is purely a question of boring and loading."

"What are the relative practical muzzle velocities of the 12, 16 and 20, loaded to the maximum of safety and comfort?" asked Harry. "Do either of you know?"

"I have been looking into that question," I answered, "in fact I went into it rather thoroughly before I became addicted to what you fellows call the 'pop-gun.' A good deal depends on the ideas of the shooter. No one cares to use a weapon which gives an excessive recoil, but if we are to take what would seem to be a reasonable recoil, that kind of a come-back which is not unnecessarily strong, I believe it possible to get a higher velocity without unnecessary punishment from a 20 gauge than from either of the others; by using a long shell and plenty of wadding I have no difficulty in using 2½ drams of a powder like New Schultze behind ⅔ of an ounce of shot in my 20 with beautiful results.

Even with 2¼ drams and the same shot properly wadded I have gotten 916 feet muzzle velocity. That was in a 2½ inch shell. With a 16 gauge, using 2¾ drams of the same powder, same wadding, in a 2 9-16 inch shell, behind an ounce of shot I got 908 feet. A 12 gauge 2¾ shell with 3½ drams of New Schultze behind 1¼ ounce of shot, 888 feet.

I think you will agree that the 12 loaded as I have said will give a pretty considerable kick."

"Yes," said Harry, "I know it does, but it is a kick that counts. When that load goes off you have a different feeling, and so has the duck, from the one which you get when you only squirt a firecracker in the direction of the game."

C. S. remarked: "Of course you can put that 16 load up a little bit higher without doing any harm."

"Yes," I returned, "but among the three loads the 12 gauge is the largest. That is, it is more fully up to the capacity of the gun."

"Now, wait a minute," commented Harry. "Don't forget that in changing from a 12 gauge to a 16 or 20, the extreme circle of your pattern at forty yards is less for the smaller guns; that possibly your velocity is slightly increased, due to the smaller bore and slightly quicker combustion of the powder, but you've got to hold closer with the smaller gun—to obtain good results."

"I'm not at all sure of that," was my rejoinder. "Take a full choke gun, either in a 12 or 16 or a 20, and your killing circle will be the same size. In the 12 there are just as many more pellets as an ounce and a quarter has more than ⅔; therefore your shot are closer together.

But my contention is: the 20 gauge gives you a close enough pattern for any purpose, when it is bored right; you have a lighter gun to carry; your shells weigh less; your recoil is less; your penetration is greater, and your satisfaction in killing what you shoot at is much increased."

"Of course," put in C. S., "you can overload the shell with powder, and get a higher velocity and an irregular pattern."

"Yes," said Harry, "and on the other hand if you put in too much shot in proportion to your powder you decrease your velocity, increase your chamber pressure, and get a stringing pattern."

"What do you think," queried C. S., "about certain guns using particular sizes of shot better than they do others?"

"I do not think there is anything in that: assuming that your shell is correctly loaded, and the length of barrel is sufficient to insure the burning of your powder charge."

"Right here is something I want to speak about," I broke in. "I believe there is a lot of superstition connected with the use of long barreled guns. With the kind of powder which is available these days there is no reason why any shotgun barrel should be over 20 inches long, considered solely from the standpoint of developing your full muzzle velocity and securing your pattern. Manifestly, a barrel can be so short that you cannot get a proper balance, and just like shooting a revolver is compared to a rifle, your little errors undetected are multiplied until it is easier to miss than with a long barreled gun, but so far as the development of your full velocity and the shaping of your pattern is concerned you could just as well do it with a 20 inch gun as a 30."

"How long is that 20-gauge of yours?" asked Harry.

"Twenty-four inches, old man, and it is, I think, by actual experiment, more than long enough to give the full effect to my load. I can get that

kind of a gun more quickly to my shoulder, and I can use it in brush more easily than one with a longer barrel."

"I have been very greatly interested," remarked C. S., "in the question of recoil from smokeless powder loads, compared to that which we used to get from the black powder. I am sure it is less, but I do not know the reason why."

"I can tell you," answered Harry. "It is because the smokeless powder expands equally in all directions, whereas with the black powder load the shooter receives all of the pressure in recoil. Talking about loading shells," he continued, "you remember how we have been cautioned about using buck shot in a full choke gun? Personally I do not see any danger in this, if the shells are properly loaded. If you are using buckshot the pellets must chamber or else they will swell the gun at the muzzle."

Another thing which I have some doubt about," went on Harry, "is whether there is a difference in the interval of time which elapses after the plunger has struck the primer, when dense powder or bulk powder is used. You know some shooters claim a dense powder acts more quickly."

"I have rather strong opinions on that subject, but I think the question is one in which imagination plays a big part," continued our 12-gauge friend.

"The actual quickness of the dense smokeless powder is greater than for the bulk, but the difference is so slight as not to be discernible to the most acute sportsman. However, I think there is no doubt a considerable number of shooters are able to note the difference between bulk and dense smokeless powder in regard to recoil. This in my opinion affects the judgment of a man in regard to the quickness of the load. The general impression is correct, that the dense powder is a trifle faster, but no human being ever lived who could actually distinguish the difference without instrumentally measuring it."

"Harry," interrogated C. S., "you have been shooting longer than either of us, and know about all there is to know of the game; what do you think about there being danger from any of the standard modern smokeless powders on account of excessive pressures, caused by moisture or temperature change? That is, say for instance, a shell being loaded with any of the present smokeless shotgun powders? Would that shell if exposed to any natural influence be liable to develop, upon firing, excess pressures? Or, on the other hand, would it be liable to give less than the expected pressures?"

"No bouquets, old man," replied the one addressed. "You know just as much about it as I do, but I am not at all timid about giving my opinion. I do not think there is any danger from the use of *any* standard smokeless shotgun powder if *properly loaded*, be it either bulk or dense, if it is kept under normal atmospheric conditions."

Expose the shells so that they are allowed to take on moisture and the pressures will be reduced, as a usual thing. This is more true of the bulk powder than of the dense. On the other hand if you subject the shells to artificial heat until the natural moisture is dried out, the pressures will run up; more so with the bulk than with the dense. You could heat them hot enough until they would be dangerous. I think, however, the ordinary or even unusual conditions to be met with in this country will not materially affect any of our loads, either conditions of moisture, heat or cold. The question of moisture is more important than that of temperature, looking at it from the standpoint of what may be expected to happen to loaded shells." Being thoroughly warmed up he went on.

"Most of the reputable makers turn out shells so nearly waterproof that nothing except the most extreme and unusual conditions would affect the load. The moisture, as you can see, interferes with the proper ignition of the powder, while the extreme cold or heat simply retards or accelerates the chemical action of ignition and combustion. There have been powders manufactured in a small way and sold in this country which are dangerous. I am disposed to believe the most dangerous of these have been manufactured with chlorate of potash as a base."

"Well, that is fine business, a grand lecture, Old-Rain-in-the-Face," said C. S. "I agree with you entirely. You will not catch me using any experimental powder. I have read too many accounts of misguided gentlemen blowing the front part of their faces into the middle of next week while demonstrating the qualities of some new powder combination!"

"Well, this *has been* a grand little lecture on the instalment plan," said I, "on the subject of shotgun material, but let me have a whack at steering it. What about that question which we have threshed out so often on the point of hold, with the scatter gun? You, Harry, I think, follow your birds through, and say you are unconscious of leading them even when they cross you at right angles; in other words you put your gun on a bird and keep it moving as fast as the bird flies. C. S., I know, sights at the bird not at all, but points his gun where the bird is going to be. As for me, I follow the bird for a while and then, just before I pull, give a quick swing forward. All may be right and probably all are. Perhaps it is like making love; each man after his own manner. One thing though I would

like to know, and that is for perpendicular where the modern shotgun is sighted?"

"I can tell you that," proffered C. S., "because I had occasion to look that subject up very recently. In actual practice as you know, the front sight of a shotgun is seldom seen by the man firing at a moving object. It is more a matter of intuition or instinct than anything else. It has to be, because there is usually no time to think. In actual practice most shotgun users in sighting see a considerable portion of the barrel that they may locate a moving target more quickly and accurately. On this account, shotguns are ordinarily sighted so that, sighting as you would with the rifle, the center of the shot charge will strike at forty yards about a foot below the point of aim. I think practically all shotguns of standard make today are made to shoot somewhat low, when they are sighted as it is customary to sight a rifle. You can prove this to your own satisfaction if you will hold very carefully and sight your shotgun as you would the rifle, firing at a small mark. In other words, when you shoot the shotgun at any moving object you do not pull down to a fine sight, and necessarily then the guns needs to be made so that it will shoot a little bit low."

"Talking about sighting," Harry observed, "what do you know about the question of penetration? Some men say the center of a charge has greater penetration than the pellets on the outside of the circle. What do you know about that?"

"Well, let me see; let me see," was my contribution. "To all practical intents and purposes the pellets all hit with about the same force. But those in front, that is in the foremost portion of the charge, ought to have a little greater penetration and probably those in the center of the charge, unless they have been moved there from the outside, should go more swiftly because they have not been brought in contact with the barrel and pressed out of shape."

"Yes," eagerly put in C. S. "But what about the stringing of the shot? How far is it from the first pellet to the last of an ordinary charge; and do the hindmost ones catch up with those in front before the target is reached?"

"I think I can shed some light on that," observed Harry. "I have seen a number of photographs of shot charges in flight, which show a considerable interval between the first pellet and the last pellet. The stringing out is greater in the case of the cylinder bore than with the choke. According to some extensive experiments carried on in England the stringing of the shot charge is such that with a choke bore barrel the charge at twenty yards is in the neighborhood of 80 inches long; while with the cylinder bore at the same distance the same charge extends over 90 inches."

The dispersion of the shotgun charge in a properly bored gun is generally pretty evenly distributed between the horizontal and the vertical axes. Because the shot do string out you can see why it is necessary to over-lead rather than under-lead birds, because if the front part of your charge is a little bit behind your bird you have missed him completely, whereas if the foremost pellets of your load are a little in advance of him he goes plumb into the center of them all and gets his quietus."

Whether it was the word "quietus" which caused a silence to fall I do not know, but I think not. At any rate there was a pause, during which the back log fell; a few sparks flew upward and I found myself yawning and thinking of bed, as I remembered that four o'clock would be my rising time next morning.

"Too bad," said C. S., "that all this good expert knowledge should go to waste. I wish we could have had a phonograph or an expert stenographer here tonight, that a waiting world could be informed on all these important topics."

"Not necessary," returned I. "Nothing has been lost. I shall remember everything that has been said, and will one day write it for you."

And here it is.

THE BOY SCOUTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WITH reference to the work of the organization known as the Boy Scouts of the United States, of which Col. Peter S. Bomus U. S. A., retired, is commander in chief, there has arisen in the minds of some a confusion on account of a similar organization springing up which calls itself "The Boy Scouts of America."

The prime mover in the last mentioned organization is Ernest Thompson Seton. The idea of the organization of the Boy Scouts of America seems to be to treat the boys along the lines followed in Mr. Seton's home organization of "Indians." Boys are to receive such cognomens as "White Wolf," "Big Elk," and so on.

It is not along these lines the Boy Scouts of the United States propose to work. Colonel Bomus intends to return each boy to his mother with the same baptismal name which she selected for him, but he hopes to give him back to her a heartier, healthier and more manly fellow.

The launching of the Boy Scouts of the United States was not well

conceived in point of time, as it came just before the summer holiday. When fall comes it is expected the work of organizing camps and enrolling members will go rapidly forward. Managed in the right way nothing but good can come out of the Boy Scout movement.

From England, where under the direction of Maj.-Gen. Sir R. S. Baden-Powell, the Boy Scout movement had its origin, it has spread, as we have previously noted in these columns, pretty well all over the world. It has met with especial favor in England and the British colonies.

Some have opposed the creation of Boy Scouts through a fear of the effect of the training upon the boys with respect to making them desirous of taking up a military life. This is an effect which will not take place if the ideas of General Baden-Powell, the founder, are carried out or if the plans of the Boy Scouts of the United States reach full maturity.

Perhaps it is not possible to give a better general idea of the underlying purpose of the organization than by quoting from an address recently delivered by General Baden-Powell at a dinner given in his honor in Edinburgh.

Responding to the toast of the Boy Scouts, he emphasized the fact that—"the aim and scope of the Boy Scout movement were entirely those of peace and not of soldiering, because many false impressions seemed to be abroad that they wanted through that movement to gain a few recruits for the Territorial Force, or for the Army, or for some such reason as that. There was nothing of the kind. The whole aim and idea were to make good citizens of the rising generation, and they endeavored to do so, as they knew, by methods which attracted the boys themselves. 'We do not wish to teach them,' he said; 'we want them to wish to learn.' That was the object of putting them into those very scanty nether garments and sending them playing about all over the hills and braes in the way they did; but it would be understood that underneath these games lay a deeper moral training which they endeavored to instil into them. It was the kind of training that naturally could not form part of the instruction of the schools; it was an education that must come to them outside the school, as well as an education in manliness and citizenship. They endeavored to bring it about by methods which attracted the boys and pleased and interested them, and they granted them badges to wear on their arms for every test they could pass in handicrafts and other points which might be useful to them in after life. To a very large extent they were now fulfilling the idea in working up for these tests and passing them. They gave no religious instructions, but they expected each to have a form of religion of their own, and to carry it into practice in their daily lives, so that they avoided militarism and endeavored to make them carry out their religion, whatever form it might be."

TO POPULARIZE THE SPORT.

DURING the past winter the National Rifle Association instituted a series of indoor contests which were known as the Inter-collegiate and Inter-club Rifle League Matches. Never before in the history of rifle shooting was so much interest manifested, not only by those participating, but the country at large as well.

It was the first time that the National Rifle Association had attempted to organize a league of rifle shots and the fact that it was successful from the start seemed to demonstrate that it was the best scheme for making the sport popular. The boys in our semi-military colleges appeared to be the best material to work with and it is a safe prediction that of the large number of young men who were thus brought to a better acquaintance with the rifle few will ever forget all of the first lessons they learned.

Previous to the organization of the leagues it was in the mind of Lieutenant Jones, Secretary of the N. R. A., that the way to develop and keep up interest in the sport was to first create a competitive spirit and thus make the problem easier of solution. It is all very well to talk of encouraging the novice to practice with the rifle and revolver, but he soon tires of the same steady diet of practice and nothing else.

In place of this, talk match to him and see how quickly he becomes interested. As soon as he sees that he has a chance to make the club team and that he has an equal chance with the best in the club because there will be tryouts for a place, his eager interest cannot be mistaken. He is won, body and soul, and thereafter can be found among the first and last of those who shoot regularly at the weekly meetings of his club.

The United States Revolver Association was approached by ARMS AND THE MAN early last fall and urged to endeavor to organize a league of revolver shots. The officers of the association, being wide awake and progressive, immediately saw that such a course would probably help to accomplish the objects for which the association had been organized and had been trying to accomplish for years.

Like the rifle league it was an instantaneous success and began its existence with 14 of the most active revolver clubs in the country, scattered as they were from Maine to California.

Each Thursday night all of the clubs would engage in competition and the scores flashed by telegraph to the newspapers would often in a column or two on the sporting page meet the eyes of thousands in the morning editions. The league shoots were the means of awakening the clubs from a state of careless coma into which they had fallen.

It is understood that Secretary Jones is now planning to organize an

inter-club and an inter-collegiate league for the beginning of the indoor season. No doubt considerable improvement will be made upon the leagues of last season. It has been suggested to Secretary Jones that the inter-club league teams be made up of eight men instead of five, the idea of this being to get as many men shooting as possible.

At the annual meeting of the association at Camp Perry in August, it is understood Lieutenant Jones will submit a plan having for its purpose the establishment of a department in the N. R. A. office which will be devoted entirely to League affairs, and which will be self-supporting. The moneys received from entrance fees will make this possible.

In nearly every club you will find at least four or five men who are really expert in the handling of the rifle, and in the case of the last league contest it was a race from the start between two or three clubs, which finally narrowed down to a nip and tuck contest between the New Haven Rod and Gun Club of New Haven, Conn., and the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club of Butte, Mont., the men of both teams shooting so consistently that but a few points separated the clubs at the finish.

Have eight men shooting on each team and there will be a different story. Not alone will more men have a chance to compete, but greater interest and better satisfaction will result. Some clubs may balk at this proposition for the reason that they cannot muster an eight man team, but if there is any club which cannot get eight men out for a league shoot it should go out of business.

It may not be generally known that in Canada there is a rifle league composed of Militia and Regulars, the civilian rifle clubs and school cadets. It is all one league but subdivided into four separate series. The league was organized in 1892 and 1893, and the intention was at first to have telegraphic reports of scores from all points throughout the country on the same evening of the shoot. It was found that this scheme was extremely interesting to all concerned but it was also found to be expensive, and after a few years it was decided to have the score cards returned by mail, and complete returns made up at the end of the season. Here, too, the league was a great success from the start and entries were made from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It is claimed that this league was the forerunner of the English league which now embraces all of the British empire, which practically circles the world. Since the South African War the Canadian League has had 150 rifle clubs in its jurisdiction, located from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Dawson City, Yukon Territory.

An entry fee of ten dollars was charged for the first team and five dollars for additional ones. The teams are composed of ten men. The ten dollar fee does not provide for very extensive funds but there is usually \$800 to spend on prizes and one-fourth of the amount is allotted for prizes to one-third of the number of entries in each series, that is, there are four series made up, classified as follows:

- (1) Militia or Regular units in cities; (2) small Militia units or regiments in rural localities; (3) civilian rifle clubs; (4) school cadets.

Each regiment or association can enter any number of teams in its own series. In the first, second and third series a sighting shot and seven shots are fired prone at 200, 500, and 600 yards.

The rules of the Dominion Rifle Association govern the shooting. Any rifle of Canadian Government issue may be used, any rear sight except the telescopic and in the rear of receiver extensions are allowed.

A most desirable feature of this league is that the Department of Militia and Defence supplies ammunition free to one team from each Association or Militia unit. The ammunition, 960 rounds, is forwarded direct by the Department, to the team upon certification of the Secretary of the League.

The target used is as follows:

Divisions.	At 200 Yards, 3rd Class.	At 500 and 600 Yards, 2nd Class.	Scoring.
Bullseye.....	6 inches diameter.	20 inches diameter.	5 points.
Inner*.....	15 inches diameter.	32 inches diameter.	4 points.
Magpie.....	24 inches diameter.	48 inches diameter.	3 points.
Outer.....	Remainder of target 4 feet in diameter.	Remainder of target 6 feet in diameter.	2 points.

*The whole of the inner of the 3rd Class target is white. If the targets are on square frames they must be neutralized to have the appearance at the firing point of being circular.

Another good feature of the shooting is marksmen's decorations which are given to those who make the necessary total in the competitions. The qualifying score follows:

Competitors making an average of 95 in the four competitions, or a total of 380 points, will receive a special prize with a First Class Marksman's certificate.

Competitors averaging 90, or a total of 360 points, will receive a First Class Marksman's certificate.

Competitors averaging 84, or a total of 336 points, will receive a Second Class Marksman's certificate.

As a matter of fact the conditions under which the League is managed contain a number of good features; for instance, any regiment having a team in the 1910 League and bringing a team of five new men to the Dominion

Rifle Association meeting of 1910, and which shoots throughout, has free entry for one team into the league of 1911. By new men is meant men who have never attended or shot through the Dominion Rifle Association matches in any previous year.

The Hon. Sir F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia and Defence, presents a prize known as the Minister of Militia Trophy. The President's prize is presented by Lieut.-Col. H. A. Bate, President of the League. The Vice-President's prize is presented by the Vice-President of the League.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the League is Frank Beard, Esq.

By the foregoing it will be seen that the Canadian Rifle League is a magnificent institution and much good results from its existence. It is to be regretted that we have not one like it in this country. It is doubtful if this would be possible here under the existing conditions. It must be understood that the Department of Militia and Defence issues free ammunition.

When the rifle club bill which we have put before Congress is finally passed it may be possible for us to organize just such a league.

There is only one outdoor rifle league in existence in this country at the present time and that is the Pacific Coast Rifle League, but what we really need is a series of interstate competitions, that is to say, teams of 12 men shooting at various ranges in a series of matches scheduled to run until about a month before the National Matches.

Then from the winning teams such a number as could be accommodated should be taken to the National Matches to compete for actual National Rifle Club Championship. To this grand final contest the teams should be brought at the expense of the Government.

It may be said that encouragement of club teams would militate against the success of Service shooting, particularly that of the National Guard, but proper safeguards thrown around the club shooting should make it possible to benefit them without in any way injuring those military organizations which are entitled to and must receive first consideration.

HIGH VELOCITY CARTRIDGES.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

IT'S a high velocity age. Our young hopefuls are introduced into the world by doctors rushing to the scene in high velocity automobiles and assisted by fast nurses—we refer here to professional speed, not morals—the kids are put through high velocity schools where they are injected into high school before they have arrived at the dignity of long trousers. (Again we are mixed up, we mean only the male portion of the juveniles.)

They leave college before they are able to vote and engage in some high velocity business where they have to reach their work by high velocity trains, use high velocity stenographers pounding high velocity typewriters, eat high velocity lunches at the same rate of speed, go to see fast plays in the evening and when their finish finally comes, usually at higher velocity than there is any occasion for, they are conveyed to the last resting place at a speed that puts to shame the old fashioned way of doing it.

With such times and manners with us, it is not surprising to find the shooting section of the population discontented with a bullet that saunters on its way at the moderate speed of 2,000 foot-seconds. Velocities under this are unthinkable; a man would not rest easy if killed with a bullet traveling at a snail's pace of anything under the 2,000 foot-second mark.

That persuasion of shooter who desires above all other considerations hair-splitting accuracy in his rifle and who is willing to put up with much inconvenience in the way of loading to obtain this accuracy, has heretofore looked with scornful mien on the modern high velocity cartridge as being well enough, perhaps, for military use, but not accurate enough to place all its shots in the same bullet hole at 200 yards. The low velocity of his favorite cartridge—.32-40 or .38-55—made it very sensitive to wind but he stuck to it all through the progress of the modern cartridge, merely on account of this alleged superior accuracy.

Save the one consideration of low expense, the last prop of the Schuetzen type of cartridge has been knocked from under it. The high velocity cartridge, useful for game shooting or military use, has also proven itself to be more accurate at every range than the old, low velocity, flat-nosed bullet of the .32-40 class. Being less sensitive to wind the newcomer is more satisfactory over ranges where wind enters into the question than the old type, even with their respective groups on the target the same size. Compare a group of ten shots at 100 yards in a circle 15-16-inch across with the best of the fancy Pope barrels and low velocity loads.

The New Springfield was the first of the modern class to demonstrate thoroughly that a bullet could be driven at extreme high velocity and still give results as good at the target as the fancy Schuetzen rifles, muzzle-loading outfit and all. The .280 Ross added its testimony to the high velocity side and now one Neidner of Malden, Mass., with his .22 caliber,

3,300 foot-seconds cartridge proves conclusively the accuracy of this type of cartridge. He uses the Mann, two-cylinder bullet, weighing 60 grains, Spitzer shape and with copper jacket. The cartridge case is a .32-40 necked down to .22.

The powder charge varies from 19 grains for target work to 25 grains for hunting, Lightning being the powder used. When one considers that 25 grains is the normal charge used to drive a 170 grain, .32-40 high power bullet 2,000 foot-seconds, it is not hard to see that a little 60 grain bullet, particularly one of but .22 caliber, would get up and "beat it" quite hastily when the charge was ignited.

Neidner, searching for the highest accuracy possible to obtain, uses the separate loading of the Schuetzen class of rifles, starting the bullet in the chamber, with the case as a bullet seater.

The charge gives plenty of air space in the large 40 grain capacity cartridge. An olio wad is used over the powder, 1-32-inch of "Oildag," an Atcheson preparation, is added and then another olio wad.

With this combination the users of these high velocity rifles have obtained groups time and again at 50 yards in which all ten shots could be covered with the head of a Krag shell—which measures .540-inch across—while groups of ten shots at 100 yards which a twenty-five cent piece would cover, are common. One of the Tacoma cranks writes me that he has a group of five shots made at 100 yards that a dime would cover, edges of the shot holes and all!

The toy has given fine results at 600 yards, the limit at which it has been shot so far, but there is no reason why it should not deliver the goods equally well at 1,000 yards.

The density of this bullet is too low to give it any serious ranging power, but for target work under 600 yards and for certain kinds of game shooting, it should be a whiz.

Most of us would prefer to sacrifice a modicum of this extreme accuracy in return for less complicated loading and greater speed of fire, obtainable through using fixed ammunition.

Old crank Knoble of Tacoma is one of those who prefers a little less accuracy—leaving a comfortable margin on which to blame one's bad let-offs. The writer has before him one of the "Knoblized" Neidner .22 cartridges, made up as a fixed cartridge, bullet of the same weight but seated in the shell. It is a very attractive looking cartridge with its little, sharp Spitzer bullet, with lead point and the bottle-necked shell. In this case Knoble made up the bullet with a cast slug for a core and empty .22 caliber Long Rifle cases for jackets, swedging the jackets and core in a tool steel swedge—machine steel failing to stand up under the pressure. Charge, 28 grains Pyro.

Other high velocity, small bore cartridges have been described in ARMS AND THE MAN and there are rumors of a cartridge of this class to be produced by one of our big factories for their repeating rifle, the outfit being designed by a well-known contributor to ARMS AND THE MAN. This is far more attractive than the coast-defense method of loading of the more accurate cartridge, even though it require thirty cents to cover a 100 yard group instead of the mentioned two-bit piece.

For years the standard for military cartridges has been close to 2,000 foot-seconds. Ordnance boards work quietly on new things, for obvious reasons, and it will be a surprise to many riflemen to note that, of twenty-six of the civilized nations, but eight use cartridges developing as low as 2,000 foot-seconds and of these eight, but one could be considered as a "power," in the commonly accepted meaning of the word. Switzerland, Turkey, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark and Russia, stick to cartridges developing between 2,000 and 2,100 foot-seconds. In the case of some of these the writer's information is derived from the table printed in ARMS AND THE MAN for December, 1909, and which table is dated 1908. It is more than probable that at least two of these nations have increased the initial velocities of their cartridges since the compiling of this table.

Japan is given as having a cartridge developing 2,360 foot-seconds but it is doubtful if this cartridge has not been changed by this time. Both the French and English cartridges have been changed since this table was made up.

Of the leading nations, Germany has the highest velocity military arm, her new Spitzgeschosse 8mm. cartridge developing 2,870 foot-seconds with 154 grain bullet. Owing to the low density of the bullet—154 grains with a diameter of .322-inch—this cartridge will not outrange the U. S. 1906 at the longer ranges, in spite of its high velocity.

The bullet, it may be remarked parenthetically, is of the steel jacket persuasion, used by fourteen out of the twenty-six nations of which we have military rifle data, and while the Deutschelanders may not be troubled with metal fouling, we will take a small bet that their barrels would be minus anything but the holes through them if they did as much target practice as the Americans. The sights used by the German army with nice deep notches for each range, show pretty plainly how much fine military shooting is done by that country.

England has at last evolved a new cartridge for the old decrepit wreck

of a Lee-Enfield, which was about half as good as a Krag when new and is about a fourth as good as a New Springfield at present. The new cartridge develops around 2,500 foot-seconds, but is merely a makeshift until the automatic is finally adopted, with an entirely new cartridge.

We don't know much about what our French friends are doing but the new British Text Book of Small Arms gives the ordinate of the French cartridge at 1,000 yards as being but 14 feet. This means a velocity at least as high as our New Springfield with its ordinate of 14.1 feet over the same range. The French are like England, rather holding off until the automatic cat is out of the bag, but their Ordnance Department is reported as having made exhaustive trials of new automatics as well as a new hand-functioned arm, type not given.

Sporting cartridges are likewise making the chronograph's life a burden. Foremost among these hurry-up combinations of powder and lead is the Ross-Eley .280, with varying velocities from 2,800 to 3,300 foot-seconds and a bullet that gives far greater ranging power than a .30-caliber bullet can hope to do without excessive recoil. The Ross is, of course, our foremost military cartridge but, not being used by any nation, is here considered from the sporting standpoint.

It or a close approximation will be used by most of the militant nations in the next five years, the .30 caliber being too large and the .25 too small. The English list of requirements for their future military rifle point directly at the Ross .280 or at the Rigby 7 mm. but the latter is more or less of a frost and is not considered seriously.

The Rigby is a 7mm. cartridge, using the standard 7 mm. case and with which it is claimed a velocity of about 3,000 feet is obtained. It is to be noted that the rifle has not been tested out by the editor of the London Field, the English gunmakers' court of last resort, nor have we any authentic record of its performances outside the claims of its maker.

The writer has one of the 7 mm. Rigby cartridges and finds that the maker inadvertently failed to state that although he does use the 7 mm. case, he does not use the 7 mm. bullet, weighting 170 grains, but loads a bullet of but 133 grains, a horse of an entirely different color. This, with its deficient density, would not be anything near as efficient as the regular 170 grain bullet at this speed. At the same time Axite powder is used by the Kynoch Company which loads the cartridge. This is a much-puffed powder of the nitroglycerine class that has proved to be so destructive to the barrel that our own makers and our Ordnance Department have failed to show any interest in it.

Other high velocity cartridges for game shooting are the .333 Jeffrey, developing 2,600 foot-seconds with a bullet weighing 250 grains; the .318 Bland and Westley Richards with the same weight bullet and 2,500 foot-seconds velocity; the .375-303, a modified .303 with longer case and developing from 2,500 foot-seconds with the service British bullet to 2,900 foot-seconds with lighter projectiles, and our own 1906 cartridge that rumor says is to be loaded in the near future with a new Spitzer game killing bullet of superior form and with the Service velocity. So far the copper tube Ross .280 of Spitzer shape has them all beaten a city block for game shooting; as a lead point Spitzer is a doubtful proposition.

It is safe to say that five years will see 2,000 foot-seconds almost as much out of date for game shooting as it will be for military use and for both purposes as far behind as our black powder cartridges are at the present time.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION NOTES.

ANNUAL MATCHES.

BY LIEUT. A. S. JONES, *Secretary N. R. A.*

THE programs of the annual matches of the National Rifle Association of America are being distributed. These are handy little books; just the proper size to fit the blouse pocket, and contain everything in a very concise form, that a shooter should know who expects to attend the matches. They can be obtained from the Secretary by addressing Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

No changes have been made in the kind and number of matches, excepting that five individual revolver matches have been added. This was done to meet the wishes of the revolver shots who thus secure practice for the National Revolver Match—each one of the five matches represents one of the five stages of that match. Each competitor will be allowed only one entry in each match each day, and ten per cent of the entrance fees will be divided among those competitors making the highest aggregate score for the four days' shooting, which in reality represents shooting through the National Revolver Match four times.

The program leads off with the Individual Military Rifle Shooting Championship of the United States, which as in previous years will be determined by combining the scores made in the President's Match and the National Individual Match. The medal which will be given to the winner this year has been adopted as a permanent design and represents the result of competitive designs of the leading medal makers of the

country. It will be worth winning, not only for its intrinsic value, but on account of its artistic beauty. This same thing can be said of all of the medals this year, as they were selected by the Executive Committee from competitive designs, and will in the future become permanently identified with the match they represent.

There are ten individual matches, to wit: President's, Wimbledon Cup, Leech Cup, Marine Corps, Individual Long Range Tyro, Individual Rapid Fire, Life Members', Annual Members', Press and State Secretaries'. The team matches consist of the Regimental Championship for the "Rumbold" trophy, the Company Championship, the Revolver Team Championship, the Evans Service Skirmish and the Interclub. The latter, however, will not be pulled off unless five or more clubs send teams to compete.

Owing to the greatly increased entries anticipated in the Evans Skirmish Match it was decided at the last minute that each team would only make one run and the winner could be determined by the number of points made. The number of points is figured on the basis of six points for every opponent killed at the first halt, five points for the second halt, four points for the third halt, three points for the fourth halt, two points for the fifth halt and one point for the sixth halt. This appears to be a very equitable basis, as it is undoubtedly true that the team doing the most destruction to the enemy at the longest distance would be the best shooting team.

Under the head of General Regulations the program lays down in a condensed form information covering the matches for the guidance of Range Officers, markers and competitors. It defines a tyro as a man who has never won a first, second or third prize in any individual match of the National Rifle Association or the National Individual Match; or who has never shot on any team winning the first, second, third or fourth place in the National Team Match, in Class "A," or who has never been a member of a United States International Team using the Service rifle.

All entries are to be made on forms furnished for this purpose by the N. R. A., and a separate form will be used for each match. For the first time in this country the N. R. A. will try this year to run off the matches after the manner followed at the great Bisley range in England. It differs from the former method in that several matches will be going on at the same time on different butts, and men are so squadded that they can go from butt to butt and shoot their scores in different matches without conflict.

Competitors can assist the statistical work by making their entries all at one time, so that they can be squadded which will allow as much time between matches as possible. All shooting will be in pairs with an interval of fifteen or more minutes between relays. If a competitor should not be in his position at his target at the time specified on his squadding ticket he will be barred from the match.

The new feature which will appeal to all competitors is the method of prize distribution. In every match there will be given three medals; gold for the first, silver for the second and bronze for the third. In addition to this, ninety-six per cent of the money received for entrance fees, less the cost of the medals, will be divided among the competitors. Twenty five per cent of the entrants will be prize winners, so that one competitor in every four will receive a cash prize. Of these prize winners, twenty-five per cent will be tyros. Thus in case of five hundred entries—and there should be not less than this in every one of the matches—there will be one hundred and twenty-five prize winners, of which thirty-one will be special prizes for tyros. The same method of cash prize distribution will be followed in the team matches. Schedules showing the amounts into which the prize list will be divided will be posted on the bulletin board as soon as the entries close. At the finish of the match every prize winner will know exactly the amount of money coming to him. All prizes will be paid during the two days following the close of the matches, that is, August 19 and 20.

In the rear of the program is an arrangement of the events showing the hour at which each match will start and the range where shot. There is also a table showing the time that the entries close. In all of the matches a reduction in entrance fees is given to members of the Association, and it is probable that all the competitors on the grounds will become members of the N. R. A and thus become eligible for the annual report which will contain a full history of the matches in addition to the reduced entrance fees.

NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

The Association is gradually but surely increasing its membership in all branches. At a meeting of the Executive Committee held at the Office of the Association in Washington on June 29, the following individuals and organizations were elected to membership:

Annual Members: Capt. Carrol Edgar, Elkton, Md.; B. V. Edworthy, Evanston, Ill.; Maj. Azel Ames, New York City; L. K. Brown, Zanesville, Ohio; Dr. Samuel G. Allen, White River Junction, Vt.; William R. Allison, Steubenville, Ohio; Franklin H. Shaw, Dayton, Ohio; George N. Henry, Steubenville, Ohio.

(Continued on page 314.)

LONG FLIGHTS APPROACHING.

IT would appear to be the purpose of some enterprising gentlemen to seriously attempt the passage of the Atlantic Ocean from New York to England in a dirigible balloon.

The particular craft marked out for this purpose is the balloon originally built to meet the alleged desires of its owners to journey by air to the North Pole. Causes, which need not now be gone into, operated to prevent the voyage of discovery, and the balloon made over is now to be employed in the first Atlantic air voyage.

The difficulties surrounding a trip of this kind multiply as the problem is more closely approached. Not the least of the obstacles to be overcome is variations in gas volume owing to temperature changes between night and day.

The plan has in contemplation the installation of a wireless instrument and the hope is expressed by the projectors that they may never be out of touch with one shore or the other, or with vessels upon the sea.

The time fixed for the attempt is September or October, when the prevailing winds are from west to east. The speed which can be developed by the balloon in question under normal wind conditions is from twenty to thirty miles an hour, which should allow the completion of the journey, barring accident, in from six to seven days. A sufficient supply of gasoline to meet the requirements of the engines for the whole distance can be carried.

There is a possibility that this voyage can be made, but the chances are against its successful consummation.

Meanwhile aviators in many different portions of the country are continuing experimental and practice flights.

There is good reason to believe a race between *Airps* from New York to Washington, in which Curtiss and one of the Wrights will compete, will be arranged for this fall.

The Associated Press and other news agencies continue to supply us with a vast amount of misinformation about wonderful flying machines invented and tested in secret, by this, that or the other local celebrity.

It is possible though not probable some original investigator will hit upon an entirely new principle, but it is more likely that a perfect *Airp* will be the result of evolution of the types which are already successful. It is thus that most new machines have come to mature development: namely, through improvements upon the original crude devices.

THE NATIONAL MATCHES OF 1910.

WE published in ARMS AND THE MAN of January 20 the full text of the rules adopted by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice to govern the National Matches of this year. These rules were subsequently embodied in General Orders No. 26, War Department, February 17, 1910. They are plain enough so that their operation may be foretold by those interested in these classic annual events.

Last year, as will be remembered, the classification of the teams into three grand divisions was undertaken for the first time. The basis of that classification was, the first fifteen teams in point of scores in the matches of 1908 were designated as Class A for 1909; the next fifteen Class B, and all others Class C.

This did not, as might be supposed upon first thought, divide the match into three parts. It left one single match but with three sets of prize winners, as the first four teams in each of the three classes won prizes.

The classifications for 1909 and the results have been so fully published that they need not now be referred to.

For 1910 the classification will be as follows:

Class A—U. S. Navy, U. S. Infantry, Massachusetts, U. S. Cavalry, Ohio, Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, U. S. Marine Corps, Iowa, Illinois, Oregon, Maryland, Connecticut, and California.

Class B—District of Columbia, Texas, Maine, West Virginia, Minnesota, New Jersey, Colorado, Indiana, Hawaii, Michigan, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Missouri, and Delaware.

This will be modified only by the operation of paragraphs D, E, and F, of the rules governing the Matches which say:

D. "Class C shall be composed of the remaining teams as announced in the official standing for 1909 and such additional teams as may be properly placed in that class as hereinafter provided.

E. That for purposes of classification any team which has not heretofore competed in the National Team Match shall, in its first competition in said match, be placed in Class C.

F. That any team which has heretofore competed in the National Team Match, but which did not compete in 1909, shall, upon reentry into the competition, be placed in the class to which it would be entitled to be placed by giving to that team a serial number the same as it had in the last National Team Match in which such team competed. By operation

of this paragraph Class A or Class B may have more than fifteen teams, the number being increased by the teams thus added."

At this time it is impossible to say what teams will compete. Not all of the States have reached a determination upon the question and of those which have decided some have failed to notify the War Department or the Executive Officer of their intention.

Taking the order in which the teams finished in 1909, and reading it with the quotations from the rules which we have quoted, it will be easy to see what the classification will be for this year, barring absence or unexpected attendance of teams. For such cases the rules provide a sure method of assignment.

THE MARINES AT PERRY.

THE Marine Corps Rifle Team leaves the Marine Corps Rifle Range, at Winthrop, Maryland, on Saturday, July 30, arriving at Camp Perry the following day.

The team detachment this year will not be as large as that of last. A scoring detail of 100 men for duty at Camp Perry will be organized at Winthrop and will leave at the same time as the team. This detachment will be composed entirely of Expert Riflemen, Sharpshooters or Marksmen, and will be assembled from the various Marine Corps stations along the Atlantic Coast.

1st Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews, now on duty at the rifle range, will command the scoring detachment. The Marine Corps will furnish five range officers for the National Matches.

The rifle team has been selected and will be composed of: Capt. W. C. Harllee, team captain; 1st Lieutenants W. D. Smith and R. Coyle; 1st Sergeant Joyce, Gunnery Sergeants Lund and Whalstrom; Sergeant Fragner, Corporals Farnham, Higginbotham, Worsham, Eiler, Hale and Peterson; 1st Sergeant Czegka, who won the Wimbledon Cup, and Sergeant Schriver may possibly be placed on the team.

None of the members of the team are strangers at the National shoot. They are shooting this year up to the standard established in the N. R. A. Matches and Sea Girt Matches last year, where they showed much improvement over their work in the National Match.

FEELS MUCH PLEASED.

GENERAL ROBERT SHAW OLIVER, Assistant Secretary of War, visited the joint camp of instruction at Gettysburg last week, and was an interested spectator of the work which was being carried on there under the competent direction of Brig.-Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U. S. A.

The project of joint maneuver camps, or joint camps of instruction, by which latter name General Oliver prefers to call them, is one which has long been dear to his heart. From the beginning with watchful care he has arranged for the details of the camps. It is to his efforts more than to those of any or all others that the favorable action of Congress in appropriating the necessary money has been taken.

Upon his return from Gettysburg he was asked by a representative of ARMS AND THE MAN to say something about the impression which the 1910 camps have made upon him.

He said: "I am very greatly pleased with the progress which the Organized Militia has been making. The spirit displayed by the officers and men of the National Guard organizations of the different States is especially noteworthy and commendable. That these men whose civil avocations demand so much of their time should so freely and willingly give up what is to many of them their only vacation period, to the arduous duties of a joint camp of instruction, is deserving of the highest praise.

I cannot say too much commending the National Guardsmen for their good work. The way the officers of the National Guard lent themselves to the plans of the Department for the special camps of instruction for officers was also highly praiseworthy.

I feel quite sure the National Guard has made and will make more progress toward real military efficiency during 1910 than in any previous year, and this result is to be justly attributed to the exertions of the National Guardsmen themselves."

This is high praise from such distinguished authority, and it should be a full recompense for the embarrassments encountered and the inconveniences suffered by many National Guardsmen who went into these camps at a considerable cost to themselves.

However, their work is good and their plain and evident purpose to live up to their advantages cannot fail to have a good effect upon future Congresses when the question of appropriations for the Organized Militia shall again be raised.

What has been gained in military knowledge is of incalculable value to the country. Nor can any one begin to even glimpse that value until the next war comes.

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.

OFFICERS' SCHOOLS.

We had occasion, not long since, to remark upon the success which had attended the efforts of those officers of the Army who undertook, in special schools of instruction, to teach officers of the National Guard what might be taught to them in the short periods assigned for the purpose.

We said then that from Maine to Florida the schools had been without exception an overwhelming success. We remarked upon the wise methods used by officers conducting the schools and commended also the good judgment displayed by the War Department in selecting these officers.

From every such camp of instruction the same reports come to us. From California, from the middle west, from the south, from the east coast, everywhere, the news is the same. There is not one jarring or discordant note. This is remarkable. Even with all the care and pains which have been devoted to the somewhat larged sized undertaking we could expect some flaw to disclose itself, but not one has become evident.

It seems to us that we should be derelict in our duty if we did not seize this occasion to say to those who have taken part in these schools what we think of their work.

To the officers of the Army, those who have been in charge of these special camps of instruction: In all the wide range of duties which fall upon you, gentlemen, as officers of the United States Army in war or in peace, nothing which you could possibly find to do could be of more value to the country which you so honorably and faithfully serve as the proper instruction of officers of the National Guard in all of those things which go to make them more fit to exercise the important duties which devolve upon them as the controlling factors in the National Guard.

The new dignity and power of the National Guard as part of the first line with the Regular Army for war involve a more thorough knowledge and a better performance of higher duties than was ever before required of Militiamen.

Your teaching, the fine example, the careful instruction, the broad-minded tact and wise diplomacy which you have shown in these camps of instruction will bear fruit a thousand-fold in knowledge and efficiency for the Organized Militia.

You have actually gone very far along the road which leads to such efficiency as surrounding circumstances will allow for the officers of the National Guard. The country does not appreciate what you have done, what you

are doing or what you will do. It can never begin to understand what your work means, but when the next great war comes a glimmering of the truth will reach some of the people.

Regardless of whether any understand or appreciate, you know and I know, and every man who understands the situation knows, that your work is good, and fine, and commendable, and desirable, and necessary, and well done.

And you, gentlemen of the National Guard, who have gone into these camps and shown by laying aside all questions of rank, by waiving that immunity from criticism which has appertained to your official positions, by your hard labor and constant attention to that which was being taught to you, have indicated by your whole-hearted acceptance of the situation as it presented itself, your unmistakable comprehension and understanding of the full, grand and glorious purpose for which the Organized Militia of the United States exists.

With scarcely an exception you have shown yourselves appreciative of the opportunities the War Department has offered you through these special schools of instruction to better prepare yourselves for your duties.

You understand that what you have learned in the few days you have been in these schools is to furnish the ground work, the foundation for your own future studies and advancement. It was impossible in the time available to give you more than a start in the right direction.

If you had held back and offered opposition or shown unwillingness to the efforts of your teachers it would have been impossible to move you, but you have not shown any disposition to hang back. On the contrary it affords us a very lively satisfaction to be able to honestly say that your eagerness to go forward, your anxiety to do your best, has never been excelled by any body of men under any set of circumstances whatsoever.

The joint camps of instruction in which such a large number of National Guardsmen are taking part, coming almost immediately after the schools, will add further force to the impetus given in these places of instruction. We shall expect more progress in the Organized Militia during the next twelve months than ever before, and we believe our expectations are founded upon a knowledge of the situation and a proper estimate of cause and effect.

ON RELIGION AND THE LIKE.

When our early ancestors first began to feel the need of a government, there was no question of a separation of church and state for the simple reason that it was all church.

The church administered temporal as well as the spiritual affairs and succeeded fairly with both. Upon the increase in the dissemination of general knowledge among the people civil power rose and grew until there came to be a call for church and state. For a very long time the church was the more powerful of the two, but as knowledge increased and intelligence grew the church diminished in force as a guide in civil affairs and the state grew strong.

One of the foundation stones upon which the American Government rests is religious liberty and the utter and absolute divorce of church and state.

We hear from the ends of the earth, as our fathers before us and theirs before them, heart rending cries of the dwindling away of religious fervor, of the materialistic trend of modern thought. There may be something in it, although we do not think so. Rather do we believe that such religion as is founded upon truth is more universally respected and practiced today than ever before.

Increase in knowledge ought to bring in its train an added capacity to determine clearly which is false and which is true, else it is not true knowledge. The mistaking of the means for the end, the form for the substance, is less common in these days. The realization that doing right is the real object of all religion has been given to more people in this generation than in those which preceded it.

A certain amount of unselfishness, of devotion to interests other than one's own, must form a part of the equipment of every human being who associates with his fellows. Giving a part of one's self to a church in obedience to its precepts is not a bad way of fencing one's self off from

vicious ways, and putting a stop to the practice of evil.

Almost any strong love of a worthy object ennobles its possessor. A love of one's country, a devotion to the interests of the nation of which he is a citizen, will make a noble out of a clod-hopper.

Men of the twentieth century could not do better than to write into their religion, in letters of fire, a mandate, that without love of country all efforts for self-improvement are as naught.

A little self-stimulation where patriotism is concerned is a good thing, and if some of those doubters who question whether there be a God and wonder how any can believe, would stop worrying their heads about that and substitute a love of country they would not do ill.

Let the heretic and unbeliever if he may, make his country his God, devoting himself as honestly and as unselfishly to her cause as he would to that of a church. This country he can see, her need perceive with the material eye, and believe us, the great God over all will be quite satisfied with the endeavors of such an one.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION NOTES.

(Continued from page 311.)

Life Members: Hon. R. Livingston Beekman, Newport, R. I.; Thomas K. Lee, Sargent, Ga.; Duval West, San Antonio, Texas; James Troy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pierre S. du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; Chester W. Chapin, Lebanon Lake, N. Y.

Regiments: 1st Infantry, N. C. N. G., Charlotte, N. C.; 2nd Infantry, La. N. G., New Orleans, La.; 69th Infantry, N. G. N. Y., New York City.

Civilian Rifle Clubs: Sheridan (Wyo.) Rifle Club; Goldfield (Nev.) Rifle and Revolver Club; Butler (Ga.), Rifle and Pistol Club.

University Rifle Clubs: Georgetown University Rifle Club, Washington, D. C.; University of Nebraska Rifle Club; Maryland Agricultural College Rifle Club; Missouri State Military School.

Schoolboy Rifle Clubs: Protestant Episcopal Academy Rifle Club, Philadelphia, Pa.; Georgia Military College Rifle Club, Milledgeville, Ga.; Miami Military Institute Rifle Club, Germantown, Ohio; Polytechnic Preparatory School Rifle Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rifle Club, Battalion of Cadets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NEW DECORATIONS.

The N. R. A. struck a responsive chord when it adopted new decorations which would provide prizes for a higher class of shooting than the old National Marksman's Course called for. Experience has already shown that the civilian clubs can get away with Special Course "C" as well as the National Guardsman. Herewith are shown cuts of the lapel buttons now being issued by the National Rifle Association. The Marksman's button is of bronze and is a shade smaller than the old Marksman's button which place it takes. The Sharpshooter's button is of antique silver and is very artistic in appearance. The Expert button is also of antique silver and the monogram N. R. A. is in blue enamel.



SPECIAL COURSE "C" (New this Year), FOR CLUB MEMBERS ONLY.

The Marksman's button is issued free to civilians, and to members of the National Guard at the small cost of five cents each. The Sharpshooter and Expert buttons are issued to affiliated organizations at the price of fifteen cents for the former and twenty-five cents for the latter, a shade cheaper than what the National Rifle Association pays for them in quantities.

Score cards are no longer issued by the Association, their place being taken by a quarterly report blank. These reports signed by a commissioned officer or score cards which were used on the range will be accepted as a basis on which to issue the decorations.

AN APPEAL TO THE REGIMENTS.

Of the one hundred and fifty-two National Guard Regiments in the United States, ninety have affiliated with the National Rifle Association. Although this is an excellent showing, it is the hope that eventually every National Guard Regiment in the United States will join. With this object in view the Secretary of the Association has addressed the sixty-two explaining the benefits to be derived by the regiment through such action and to the Association by the added strength through the increased membership. The secretary in his letter to the Colonels of these regiments says:

"Aside from the question of material benefits to your regiment from membership in the National Association, there should be considered that feature of cooperation and organization for mutual benefit. 'In union there is strength' is an old but very true proverb.

The National Matches, to which the National Guard owes so much for its advancement in rifle practice in the last few years, were brought about by

the efforts of our Association, as was also the law setting aside twenty-five per cent of the State's annual allotment from the Federal Government for rifle practice.

This, as well as the International Matches, ammunition tests, and other things which we have done to promote rifle practice in this country, entitle us, we believe, to the support of the National Guard generally.

We want you to become a member of our Association for the added strength it will give us, and in return we will do what we can to increase the interest in rifle shooting within your regiment, and we think we are in a position to do this very materially."

In response to this appeal, applications were received from the 69th Infantry, N. G. N. Y.; 12th Infantry, N. G. P., and the Second Infantry, La. N. G.

That such membership works to the advantage of the regiments by increasing interest in rifle practice is demonstrated by letters printed in the Annual Report from affiliated regiments. Another evidence of the value of such membership is that those that have joined retain their membership from year to year—only one regiment having resigned within the last two years. That a regiment is not a shooting regiment is no excuse for holding off. Such membership will help a regiment of this character to become a shooting organization.

AT 1400 YARDS.

COL. J. D. HOPTON, whose name will be familiar to our American readers as the commandant of the all English team which visited Canada, Australia, and New Zealand in 1907, and shot against a team from the United States for the Palma trophy at Ottawa in September of that year, has constructed at his place in Herefordshire a range upon which he gets 1,400 yards.

"The making of such a range," says the N. R. A. Journal, England, "is no light undertaking, but Colonel Hopton, assisted by Colonel Cowan, R. E., who made the plans, and others, brought the work to a completion a few weeks ago. Telephone posts are placed at each fifty yards up the range, and firing points have been made at each 100 yards from 900 to 1,400. A huge target pit had to be dug and fitted with Spencer's raising and lowering apparatus. A big stop butt had also to be made, and behind it is a coppice over 100 feet high, thus ensuring a very safe background. Behind this coppice a very fine view of the Malvern Hills, eight miles away, is obtained. The range is built upon Colonel Hopton's estate at Canonfrome, seven miles from Ledbury, and in a most beautiful country, and one shoots over hop-yards and meadow land. The range was opened with a series of shots which become historical because of the distance. Those who shot were Lieut.-Col. the Hon. T. F. Fremantle, V. D.; Mr. Henry Whitehead, M. V. O.; Lieut.-Col. H. Mellish, V. D.; Mr. J. C. S. Davis, Captain Mander and Maj. T. Ranken, Mr. A. E. Rogers, Captain Savile, and Lieut.-Col. R. P. Sandeman. These famous shots put in some excellent work. Three matches were fired as follows:

1ST MATCH.							
Yards.....	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	Tl.
Lt.-Col. The Hon. T. F. Fremantle..	69	60	53	67	59	58	366
Colonel Mellish.....	73	64	65	68	67	66	403
Total.....							769
Colonel Hopton.....	65	62	60	69	63	51	370
Mr. Whitehead.....	58	62	58	70	68	52	368
Total.....							738
2ND MATCH.							
Colonel Hopton.....	67	68	64	68	65	63	395
Major Ranken.....	67	67	67	69	62	53	385
Total.....							780
Mr. Davis.....	72	70	73	62	63	61	401
Captain Mander.....	65	64	58	63	56	51	357
Total.....							758
3RD MATCH.							
Colonel Hopton.....	64	69	68	67	66	61	394
Mr. Rogers.....	67	66	61	56	53	65	368
Total.....							762
Captain Savile.....	68	70	59	61	52	60	370
Colonel Sandeman.....	63	69	54	57	62	62	367
Total.....							737

The possible was 75, and the barrels used were Government .303, limited to 3½ pounds weight. The ammunition was the special long chamber pattern, made by the King's Norton Metal Company, but as the Government Lee action will not stand the pressure of this splendid ammunition all the competitors used the Mannlicher action. At over 1,000 yards the target was 12 by 9 with a 4 feet 6 inch bull."

THE CANADIANS WIN.

THE Canadian team of riflemen shooting at Bisley won the Mackinnon Cup last week. This is one of the important team matches of the Annual Bisley Meeting. It is open to one team from Ireland, one team from the Volunteers or Yeomen from England, Scotland and Wales, and one team from the Militia or Volunteers from Canada, Australia or other British Colonies.

Teams consist of twelve, the number of shots is ten at each range, the Service rifle is the arm, and the distances 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, in other words the Palma distances, though, as it will be recalled, the Palma conditions require fifteen shots at each range.

The Canadian score was 1,567; the others: Scotland, 1,526; England, 1,495; Ireland, 1,492, and Australia, 1,483.

In this match last year Scotland won with a score of 1,491, while England was the victor in 1908 on a total of 1,367. It will be evident upon the showing these scores make that not only has Canada won a notable victory but she has smashed the totals for the match beyond repair.

The result will make our Canadian friends very happy, and as the shooting was done with the Ross Rifle, the Canadian Service arm, Sir Charles Ross, its maker, will come in for a portion of the congratulations.

DEFENSE IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE attention of the world has been directed more than one time to the island of New Zealand. A new and progressive colony, separated from the rest of the world by a waste of waters, there seems to have been evident in more than one direction a purpose on the part of New Zealanders to break away from established customs and make laws which fit their peculiar environment.

It is natural for Americans to group New Zealand and Australia together as colonies of Great Britain, and the progressive spirit which animates the people of these colonies shows a kinship in purpose as well as direction.

The Australians adopted in 1907 a compulsory military training law, and in 1909 there was a serious attempt to give effect to the principle by further legislation. Opposition to the original act led to some compromise, but the principle of compulsory military training, if only to a limited extent, is retained.

The leading feature of the law is an attempt to provide an increasing strength of Militia, serving under voluntary conditions for rather high pay (privates eight shillings per day, or about two dollars). It is intended that the Militia shall form the backbone of the First Line, to which is added, in the hope that it will be a feeder, the inadequately compulsory-trained adults of from eighteen to nineteen, and nineteen to twenty years. At the latter age compulsory training ceases.

In addition to this there is compulsory cadet training of boys under eighteen years, this latter being of a rather superficial character.

The New Zealand Defence Act of 1909, which was secured after an extended systematic propaganda, in which a large number of public spirited citizens took part, involves a radical change in the system of defence there. It embodies the principles of universal personal service for all male citizens.

The Militia authorized by the Act is divided into three classes as follows:

- Class I: Unmarried men between seventeen and thirty years of age;
- Class II: Married men between seventeen and thirty years of age, and unmarried men between thirty and forty years of age.
- Class III: Married men between thirty and fifty-five years of age, and unmarried men between forty and fifty-five years of age.

The classes are graded so that they shall be called in order according to their age and condition, the First Class, first, and so on.

The provisions for service in war correspond closely to those found in our law. For compulsory training the following distinctions are made:

- (a) From twelve years to fourteen years of age or to the date of leaving school, whichever is the later, in the Junior Cadets; and
- (b) From fourteen years of age or the date of leaving school, as the case may be, to eighteen years of age, or in the case of those who on attaining the age of eighteen are attending a secondary school, then to the date of their leaving school, in the Senior Cadets; and
- (c) From eighteen years to twenty-one years of age, in the General Training Section; and
- (d) From twenty-one years to thirty years of age, in the Reserve.

The training of the junior cadets begins on the first day of February in the year in which the boys reach the age of twelve years, and continues as provided in the classification. The prescribed training for the junior cadets in each year shall not be less than fifty-two hours.

The training of the senior cadets begins as soon as they are passed from the junior cadet grade, and consists of six whole-day drills, twelve half-day drills and twenty-four night drills, or their equivalent.

In a general training section the service consists of fourteen days in training camp, and twelve half-days, except in the artillery and engineer branches, in which the training shall be fourteen days in training camp and twenty half-days or the equivalent of twenty half-days.

At the end of each year's training in this section each person is classified as efficient or non-efficient, and those classified as non-efficient are to be trained an additional year for each year in which they are non-efficient.

Every person in the General Training class who has been classified as efficient for three years shall be drafted into the reserve.

Training of the reserve consists of two muster parades in each year.

The Act authorizes the organization and acceptance of defence rifle clubs.

All of those who are liable to be trained under the Act are required to register within three months after its passage.

A METHOD OF MARKING.

WE gained so much satisfaction from a perusal of a circular issued from the office of the Adjutant General of Wisconsin, and we consider the method it suggests one so calculated to bring good results that we reproduce it herewith without amendment or alteration:

"To illustrate the method on which the markings of the companies are made at the annual encampment the following points are published in order that officers and men may have a general idea of the system. Close attention to the points indicated will lead to avoidance of many an error in other matters of soldieryship.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Are they up, properly dressed and equipped, and near their companies before the assembly at reveille roll call? Do they see to it that the men turn out promptly, fully equipped—that they are in readiness to form at assembly? That they spring to ranks at the first note of assembly? That the sergeants are at their posts *before* assembly? That the corporals look over their squads and gather them at the proper point before assembly? That they report properly and truthfully? Do officers require the men to be steady, silent and soldierly in ranks? Do they promptly correct errors? Are they firm and dignified in bearing? Are they correct in their command, instructions, language and deportment? Are they careful in dress?—diligent in all duties? Do they mingle unnecessarily with the men? Do they require men to be observant of military courtesies? Do they inspect tents, kitchens, sinks, etc.? Do they see to it that the sergeants send men to their tents at call to quarters? Are they on hand and in readiness to supervise Taps? Do they require instant observation of Taps—lights out and silence at the first note? Do they patrol the company street and enforce silence after Taps? Do they enforce as well as convey orders?

DUTIES OF NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Do they stir the men out immediately after first call for reveille, and for all formations? Do corporals gather and look over their squads? Do they report properly and truthfully at assembly? Is the 1st Sergeant prompt, soldierly, accurate in commands and duties? Are the sergeants at their stations before assembly? Do they require instant silence, steadiness, and formation at first note of the assembly? Do sergeants promptly correct all errors in ranks at any formation, ceremony or drill? Do they send men to tents at call to quarters? Do sergeants or corporals in charge of tents suppress instantly any talk, laughter, light or noise after first note of Taps? Are the noncommissioned officers examples to the men in bearing, dress, military courtesies, etc.?

MILITARY COURTESIES.

Do officers in saluting, with sword or hand, do so accurately and well? Do they always stand attention to and salute in addressing those of senior grade? Do they carefully return the salutes of their men? Do they carefully require such observance? Do the men invariably salute and stand attention to officers? Do they remain at attention in addressing them? Do they promptly rise, if seated or lying down outside of their tents, when officers pass within 30 paces? Do they properly render rifle salute?—salute with the hand?—salute to passing colors?—salute at lowering colors, etc.? Do they button coats and straighten hats before saluting, etc.?

GENERAL DISCIPLINE.

How does the company detrain on arrival? In what condition is its railway coach? How does it march to camp?—make camp?—pitch and arrange tents?—clean sinks and kitchens? How does it prepare for roll calls and formations? How does it "fall in"? Is it silent, steady, soldierly in ranks? Do the men turn out promptly after first call for reveille? Are they properly dressed and equipped then and for every formation? Are they on time on the range? On police? At call to quarters? At Taps? Are the tents uniformly arranged? Are streets, sinks, kitchens, etc., neat and clean? Are the men alert, sober, ready for duty at all times? Are they soldierly in bearing to their officers?—respectful to their noncommissioned officers? Neat in dress and person? Are coats always hooked at collar and buttoned throughout when worn outside the company street? Are the men orderly at meals? Is there excessive drinking? How does each company observe call to quarters? How does it observe Taps? Are lights extinguished at first note of Taps? Is there whispering, giggling, smoking, the faintest disorder in any tent after the sounding of Taps, etc.? How does the company entrain for home?

The above are merely samples of the many points considered by the Inspector and his assistants in their markings.

BIG GAME SHOOTING.

The Standard Arms Company, whose automatic rifles have been attracting much attention, have lately put out a small booklet conceived with the best of taste and admirably arranged to set out the many excellencies of their product. The standard rifle is a gas operated weapon of extremely simple, durable and serviceable construction. It is positive in its action, as safe and reliable as any automatic arm yet produced, and its accuracy and efficiency with the various standard cartridges which it is made to handle are such as to endear it to every rifle lover.

The illustrations in the little booklet are beautiful. The good taste shown in their selection and production is only equalled by that evidenced in the manner and matter of the entire brochure. The Standard Arms Company has done well in its big game booklet.

The enlightenment which will follow the examination of the pamphlet should add materially to the large number of friends which the good qualities of the Standard rifle have already attracted to it.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

New Jersey National Match Team.

In writing to members of the New Jersey National Guard eligible for places on the team this year, General Bird W. Spencer, previously designated as Team Captain, refers to the fact that heretofore it has been attempted to try out the candidates for places on the State Team by spasmodic efforts on Saturday of each week, and after the team had been selected to have them together for practice on Saturdays only.

On this subject he says further:

"The reason that the New Jersey Team has not attained a higher place in the National Match the last three years is not because they are unworthy of a better place by reason of their inability to shoot, but because of the absence of concerted team work during a continuous period of practice.

With a desire if possible to bring the New Jersey team to where it by right belongs, I have decided on the following plan for the work of this year.

Friday and Saturday, August 5th and 6th, will be devoted to a try-out for places on the team.

Of those shooting in the National Guard Match, I have invited thirty-seven to report on the above dates. Out of this number will be selected fifteen, who will remain at Sea Girt from August 8th to 17th. During this period they will have continuous practice daily as a team, paired off to the best advantage, so that the pairs may constantly coach each other.

They will leave for Camp Perry August 17th, and return to Sea Girt on the 24th, about a week before the opening of our Sea Girt Tournament. This will enable them to go to their homes and come back for the tournament, if they so desire, as we hope they all will."

Texas Rifle Team for 1910.

The Texas team has been chosen after a spirited contest and consists of the following:

Gen. J. O. Newton, Adjutant General of State; Maj. O. C. Guessaz, Ordnance Department; Maj. A. W. Bloor; Capt. F. O. Post, Company K, 2nd Infantry; 1st Lieut. C. L. Test, Austin, Tex.; 1st Lieut. S. B. Blount, Company F, 2nd Infantry; 1st Lieut. C. L. Pool, Ordnance Department; 1st Lieut. D. L. Kritser, Ordnance Department; 1st Lieut. E. E. Bruck, Company K, 2nd Infantry; 1st Lieut. C. G. Duff, Company M, 2nd Infantry; 2nd Lieut. J. K. Edmondson, Company C, Separate Battalion; 2nd Lieut. S. D. Ridings, Troop B, 1st Cavalry; 1st Sergt. R. E. Blount, Company F, 2nd Infantry; 1st Sergt. R. B. Rush, Company M, 4th Infantry; Sergt. B. F. Frisch, Taylor, Tex., Company H, 2nd Infantry; Sergt. Roy Pate, Company M, 4th Infantry; Sergt. A. L. Gunn, Troop D, 1st Cavalry; Corp. C. M. Easley, Company F, 2nd Infantry; Corp. Allen Roberts, Company D, Separate Battalion.

The Lone Star team contains a number of well known shots and it should be able to give all competitors a run for their money. All will recall that the Texans took home that historic trophy, the Soldier of Marathon, by means of their fine shooting in the 1909 National Match.

Florida Rifle Competition.

The Florida State Rifle Association will conduct the State competition upon the range near St. Augustine, commencing August 3. A team of five men will be selected from each company for participation in the competition.

The National Match Team to represent Florida will be selected at the close of the shooting.

Into Pine Plains.

We learn that the division commander and certain designated officers of the National Guard of New York will be ordered into the joint instruction camp at Pine Plains as observers during the maneuvers there.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Revolver Hereafter.

The word "Pistol" will be substituted for the word "Revolver" now prescribed as a part of the inscription on the badges awarded for qualifying in pistol practice. The Organized Militia will be allowed to pursue the same course in pistol firing as is pursued by the Regular Army and in cases where the course is followed to the satisfaction of the War Department, the prescribed badges will be issued to those who qualify therein.

Should go to Head of Supply Department.

Requests for permission to purchase for cash, under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law, should be made separately for the articles furnished by the several supply departments, and drafts or checks in payment thereof should be drawn in favor of the head of the supply department and not to the order of the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs.

Pay for Service Must Come from Encampments and Maneuvers.

If no payments are made to the Militia by paymasters of the Regular Army from the appropriation "Encampment and Maneuvers, Organized Militia," their muster for pay will not be made by officers of the Regular Service.

The disbursing officer of the Organized Militia of the State appointed under the provisions of Section 14 of the Militia Law, must be bound by the requirements of paragraph 185, Militia Regulations, which are that no payments shall be made to members of the Organized Militia from Federal funds, unless they shall have had the military service specified therein. This restriction, however, does not apply to the subsistence and transportation of the men, and the expenses of these two items may be met from United States funds.

Disbursing Officer Limited to Twenty Days.

The only payment that can be made to a disbursing officer of the Organized Militia, in connection with the participation of troops in the joint camps of instruction under Section 15 of the Militia Law, is for services as indicated in paragraph 68 of the Militia Regulations, that is, for the time actually consumed in making payment to the officers and men and in the preparation of his accounts for submission to the War Department, not to exceed the time fixed by law, which is twenty days.

Can be Charged to 1661.

An officer of the National Guard below the grade of major, who is required to be mounted during Field Service, may be provided with a hired mount and the cost of such hire paid for from funds to the credit of the State under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or he may provide a mount at his own expense. In the latter case he receives the pay of his grade and is also paid at the rate of \$150 a year for the time he is required to be on such duty. Such extra pay commences from the day the officer leaves his home station to take part in the Service and is accounted for on Form 3, Pay roll, and notation to the effect that the officer is entitled to mounted pay should be entered in column 5 under the heading of Remarks.

Transportation Information from Chief Quartermaster.

In reply to a request for information as to whether it will be necessary to make requisition for United States transportation requests to use on the movement to the Gettysburg encampment, the Adjutant General of a State has been informed that, in view of the fact that the transportation of the State troops to Gettysburg will be defrayed from the appropriation "Encampment and Maneuvers, Organized Militia," arrangements for the movement will be made by the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East, or by the officer of the Militia who may be designated to act as the agent of the Quartermaster's Department. All necessary blank forms and instructions may be obtained from the Chief Quartermaster of the Department.

Funds Under 1661 for State Rifle Matches.

The Department does not contemplate issuing regulations governing State rifle competitions. The disposition of the funds paid in as entrance fees to State rifle competitions is a matter which lies in the discretion of the State authorities. It should be understood, however, that funds allotted under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, cannot properly be used for the payment of cash prizes and in the purchase of medals and prizes to competitors who are not members of the Organized Militia.

Drill Regulations of the Signal Corps.

The Provisional Drill Regulations for Signal Corps troops, Manual of Visual Signaling, and Signal Corps Manuals Nos. 1 to 7, inclusive, describe the essential features of the organization, equipment, and drill of the Signal Corps branch of the Service.

State Artillery to be Assigned with Regulars.

On a request being received from the Adjutant General of a State that the State battery of Field Artillery armed with the 3.2-inch rifles which is scheduled to participate in the joint camp of instruction at Fort Riley, Kansas in August next, be sent without guns or horses, and assigned to regular batteries at the camp, he has been informed that, as the Department is of the opinion that it will be of little use or profit to bring the old 3.2-inch field battery equipment to the maneuvers, his request is approved, and the officers and enlisted men will be assigned to the Regular batteries, encamp with them and participate in all their duties and thus become familiar with the rapid fire guns pertaining to the new 3-inch Field Artillery material.

No White Caps for Cooks.

In reply to a request for information as to whether white trousers, aprons, and caps can be issued to the Organized Militia for the use of cooks, and the cost thereof, the attention of the Adjutant General of a State has been called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 93, War Department, series of 1908, which provides for the issue of white coats and trousers to the enlisted men of the hospital corps and cooks and bakers only. Aprons are not supplied by the Quartermaster's Department. The white caps are issued only to enlisted men of the Army on duty at general recruiting stations. The white coats and trousers may be obtained on requisition in the usual way, or as a purchase for cash under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law, at a cost of 83 cents each for the coats and 82 cents each for the trousers.

Cannot Use Range at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

In reply to a request for information as to whether a State may not have the permission of the Secretary of War to use the camp grounds and rifle range at Fort Benjamin Harrison, at the conclusion of the joint maneuvers, for a period of two days, to permit such of the organizations, as have no rifle ranges at their home stations to qualify in rifle practice, the Adjutant General of a State has been informed that, inasmuch as the ground covered by the range for two and one-half miles in rear of bullet stop is in the very heart of the maneuvering ground and must be utilized for this purpose by other troops, during the period September 21 to 30, it would be impossible to grant this request on account of the danger.

Militia Sergeant cannot Take Course of Study at Coast Artillery School.

In reply to an application by a State on the Pacific Coast for permission for a sergeant of its Organized Militia to pursue the course of study in the Enlisted Men's Division, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, The Adjutant General of a State has been informed that, on account of the expense involved, the Department is constrained to deny the application.

No Blank Forms for Campaign Badges.

In reply to a request for blank forms on which to make requisition for campaign badges, together with the necessary directions as to how to procure these medals from the Government, the attention of the Adjutant General of a State has been invited to Circular, No. 4, Division of Militia Affairs, March 15, 1909, containing instructions as to the manner of procuring campaign badges. There is no blank form issued for this purpose; a form the same as the model form shown in General Orders, No. 129, War Department, series of 1908, should be made and used for the purpose. Requisitions for badges should be submitted in the usual way, accompanied by lists, in duplicate, of officers and enlisted men entitled thereto.

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

United States Revolver Association, Springfield, Mass.
C. S. Axtell, secretary-treasurer, 27 Wellesley Street.
National Rifle Association, Washington, D. C. Lieut. A. S. Jones, secretary, Hibbs Building.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

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.
Sept. 18-25—Outdoor Championship Revolver Matches of the United States Revolver Association.
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.

U. S. R. A. OUTDOOR REVOLVER LEAGUE.

On Saturday, July 2, the United States Revolver Association's Outdoor League began its existence with nine clubs entered. Only eight shot, as the schedule eliminates one club each week on account of the odd number. It is too early to make any predictions, and as the International target is a new kind of proposition no comparison of the scores can be made. But after three or four matches have been shot a pretty fair idea of the work being done can be had.

Practically all of the contestants used the .38 Military and target revolver. A few shot the .44 and one a .45. Nearly all shot hand loaded ammunition.

If the club secretaries would state the weather condition, etc., it would be very interesting and valuable to those who study the scores.

Chas. Dominic of the Century Revolver Club, St. Louis, states that the day was cloudy and threatening rain. The team started shooting at 3.40 p. m. and finished at 4.40, one hour for 180 shots. Pretty quick work and they made a good score.

The weather conditions at Washington, D. C., were about the same as at St. Louis, although the light held even and there was practically no wind.

The results of the first matches follow:

Won.	Lost.
Colonial..... 1378	Smith & Wesson... 1365
Century..... 1329	Fort Douglas..... 1197
Providence..... 1222	Portland, Oregon... 1197
Manhattan..... 1397	National Capital... 1193

HIGH INDIVIDUAL SCORES FOR THE WEEK.

Dr. I. R. Calkins..... 81 79 91—251
Chas. Dominic..... 86 79 85—250
Walter H. Freeman..... 81 74 91—246
C. C. Crossman..... 84 81 79—244
Dr. M. R. Moore.....

HIGH TEN SHOT SCORE OF THE WEEK.

Dr. I. R. Calkins..... 91	Walter H. Freeman... 91
---------------------------	-------------------------

COLONIAL—SMITH AND WESSON.

COLONIAL REVOLVER CLUB.

C. C. Crossman..... 84 81 79—244
Dr. M. R. Moore..... 78 83 82—243
Geo. C. Olcott..... 82 72 79—233
Wm. C. Ayer..... 67 78 77—222
T. M. Borcur..... 76 70 75—221
Mrs. C. C. Crossman..... 71 70 74—215

Unofficial total..... 1378

C. C. Crossman used .38 revolver, hand made barrel, and hand loaded ammunition; Dr. M. R. Moore, .38 Colt and hand loaded; Geo. C. Olcott, .38 revolver, hand loaded; Wm. C. Ayer a .38 Officers' Model and factory ammunition; T. M. Borcur, .38 Officers' Model, hand loaded; Mrs. Crossman, .38 Special and hand loaded.

SMITH & WESSON REVOLVER CLUB.

Dr. I. R. Calkins..... 81 79 91—251
Dr. W. A. Smith..... 76 78 70—224
C. S. Axtell..... 80 65 86—231
Capt. F. A. Wakefield..... 80 61 77—218
P. J. Dolfin..... 77 71 76—224
Dr. W. A. Armstrong..... 72 68 77—217

Unofficial total..... 1365

CENTURY—FORT DOUGLAS.

CENTURY REVOLVER CLUB.

Chas. Dominic..... 86 79 85—250
S. E. Sears..... 79 73 82—234
W. H. Spencer..... 77 79 72—228
Everett..... 72 68 84—224
L. A. Fassett..... 69 64 69—202
Col. J. A. Laird..... 69 64 58—191

Unofficial total..... 1329

Chas. Dominic, .38 Special, hand loaded; S. E. Sears, .38 Special, 8-inch barrel, hand loaded; W. H. Spencer, .38 Special, hand loaded; Everett, .38 Special, hand loaded; L. A. Fassett, .38 Special, hand loaded; Col. J. A. Laird, .38 Officer's Model 7 1/4-inch barrel, factory ammunition.

PORTLAND—PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE REVOLVER CLUB.

Walter H. Freeman..... 81 74 91—246
Herbert Miller..... 78 69 78—225
Geo. E. Joslin..... 76 69 76—221
Wm. Almy..... 68 63 76—207
F. J. Biesel..... 58 65 52—175
Arno Argus..... 63 50 35—148

Unofficial total..... 1222

Walter Freeman shot a .38 Officer's Model, 7 1/4-inch barrel, hand loaded; Herbert Miller the same; Geo. E. Joslin, .38 Special, hand loaded; Wm. Almy, .38 Colt, hand loaded; F. J. Biesel, .38 Officer's Model, hand

Dead Shot

Smokeless


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Both Amateur and Professional
Championship Races

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at the
Eastern Handicap
Philadelphia, Pa., July 19, 20, 21, 1910

American Powder Mills
CHICAGO
ST. LOUIS
KANSAS CITY



loaded; Arno Argus, .45 Colt Frontier, factory ammunition.

PORTLAND, OREGON, REVOLVER CLUB.

F. T. Sanders..... 76 79 65—220
W. H. Hubbard..... 69 69 74—212
F. C. Hacheney..... 70 65 54—209
John Godwing..... 72 55 73—200
Fred Berkey..... 66 69 50—185
W. Hansen..... 55 64 52—171

Unofficial total..... 1197

F. T. Sanders shot a .44 Russian Model and hand loaded; W. H. Hubbard, .44 Special, full charge factory; F. C. Hacheney, .38 Military, hand loaded; John Godwing, .38 Military, hand loaded; Fred Berkey, .38 Military, hand loaded; W. Hansen, .38 Military, hand loaded.

NATIONAL CAPITAL—MANHATTAN.

NATIONAL CAPITAL RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB.

J. C. Bunn..... 81 74 72—228
Sheridan Ferree..... 72 73 73—218
H. H. Leizear..... 70 71 70—211
F. E. Healy..... 70 74 48—192
W. J. Macdonnall..... 64 64 47—175
F. W. Holt..... 58 57 54—169

Unofficial total..... 1193

F. E. Healy used .38 Special target, factory ammunition; J. C. Bunn, .38 Military police, hand loaded; Sheridan Ferree, .38 Special target; F. W. Holt, .38 Military, W. J. Macdonnall, .38 Special target; H. Leizear, .38 special target. All but Bunn used factory ammunition.

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

J. A. Dietz..... 79 85 78—242
P. Hanford..... 75 83 78—236
R. H. Sayre..... 82 77 75—234
J. R. Hicks..... 76 75 82—233
J. E. Silliman..... 81 71 77—229
A. P. Lane..... 71 72 60—223

Unofficial total..... 1397

J. A. Dietz used .38 special target revolver and mid-range short shoulder cartridges; P. Hanford, .38 Special, 8-inch Pope barrel and hand loaded; R. H. Sayre, .38 Special, Pope 8-inch barrel, hand loaded; J. E. Silliman, .38 Special, hand loaded; J. R. Hicks, .38 Officers' Model, hand loaded; A. P. Lane, .38 Special target, hand loaded.

A VISIT TO GREENVILLE AND A GOOD SCORE.

It was the good fortune of "The Sporting Editor" of ARMS AND THE MAN to be down at Greenville, N. J., last Saturday and witness some shooting with the revolver which will long linger in his memory. Arriving at Armbruster's shooting park, Doctor Hudson was found industriously hammering away with the rifle at 200 yards.

At the revolver range Tom Anderton, John Dietz, Alexander, Wilder, Morgan and Macnaughton were getting sighted in. Later arrivals were Dr. Sayre, Dr. Hicks and Parmly Hanford, Secretary of the club.

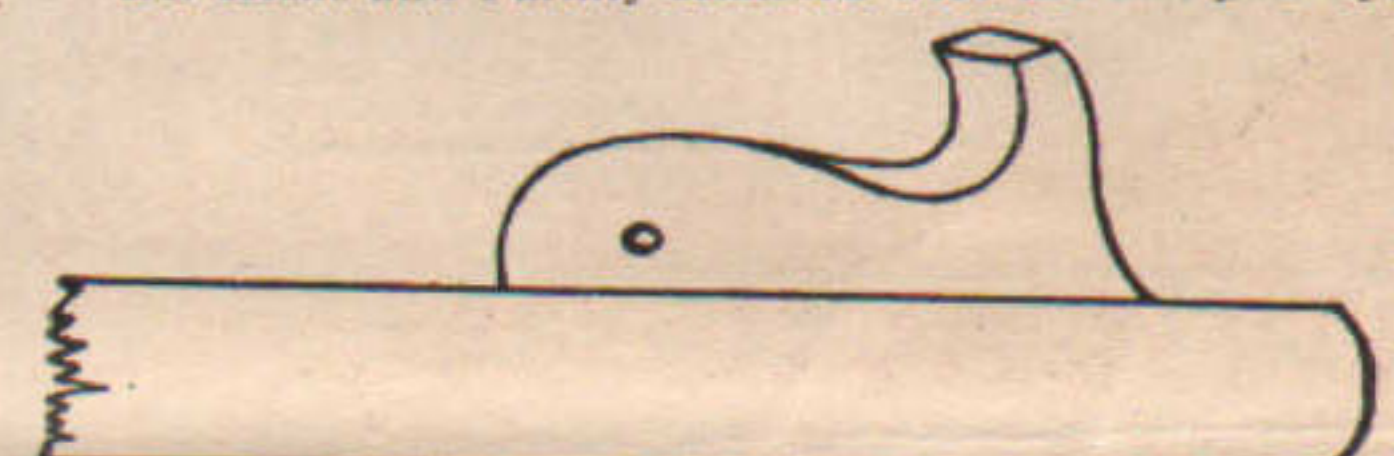
Most of the revolvers used were special .38 target weapons with Pope 8 inch barrels and special or Patridge sights. Quite a few were shooting the Manhattan load which consists of a charge of 2 1/8 grains of Bullseye and a 114 grain Ideal bullet, U. M. C. No. 6 primer.

The first pair to shoot their scores in the Outdoor League contest was John Dietz and B. F. Wilder. Right here it might be mentioned that Dr. Sayre as team captain has absolute control of his men, to wit: Dietz was holding beautifully and on his first string put on an 83 with a four in it. Ouch! but how those 3's and 4's do hurt. On his last string on apparently good holds he started off with a 5, 4, and 4. Dietz tried to explain. Whether he succeeded or not does not matter but at that moment Dr. Sayre steps into the shooting house and tries, with a little

advice, to assist Dietz to get back into the black, which he does and 2 tens, 3 nines, and 2 sevens result in a total of 74.

Tom Anderton and Dr. Sayre then paired and finished with 224 and 236 respectively.

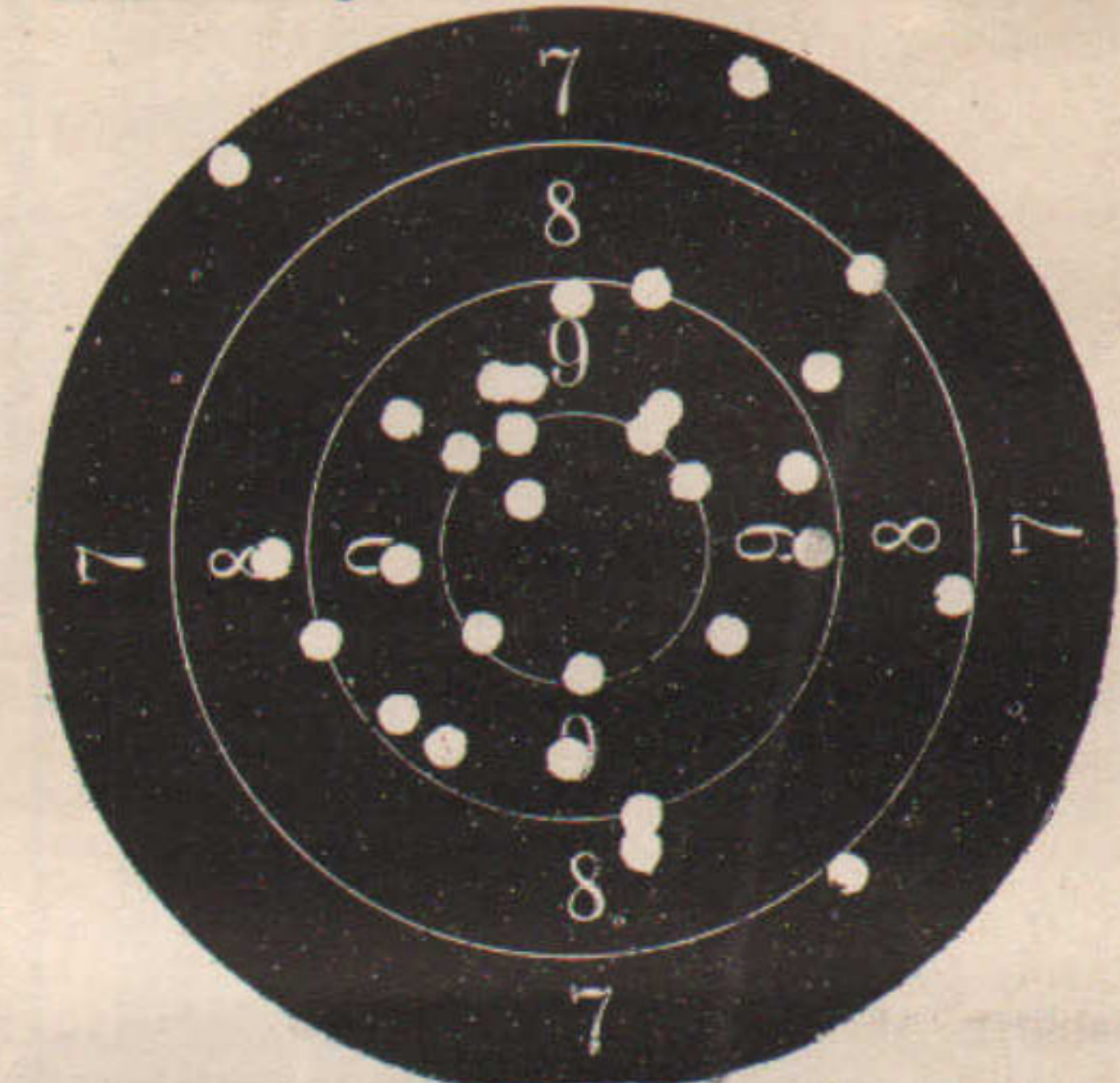
Dr. Hicks and Parmly Hanford were the last pair up.



FRONT SIGHT USED BY PARMLY HANFORD AN 1/8 OF AN INCH THICK.

At this time the light was not so bright as it was along about 5 o'clock.

The writer spotted for the pair and it was soon apparent to him that Hanford was holding beautifully and stood a good chance of making a record score. He finished his first 10 shot with a total of 85. In his second string he secured four tens which helped him out for a total of 90. In his last string he made but one 8, six 9's and three 10's.



30 Shot Score of 267 by Parmly Hanford of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, in U. S. R. A. League Matches on July 9, using a .38 Smith & Wesson Special Revolver, Special Target Sights and 8" Pope Barrel, hand loaded ammunition.

Only those who have shot on the International target at 50 yards can appreciate what it means to pull out a score of 90 and 92 in succession.

It is not known who suffered the most, the writer or Hanford, but be that as it may, both were glad when it was over. A total of 267 for thirty shots with revolver on the International target at 50 yards will stand for some time at least. It took a combination of good holding, made possible by good physical condition, ammunition, weapon, sights and last but not least, good weather conditions. All of these were present when the score was made.

The writer does not anticipate that this score will be duplicated or exceeded for at least some time to come.

A .38 special revolver was used with Patridge adjustable sights, the front sight being 1/8 of an inch wide and

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THE HUNTER ARMS CO., 70 Hubbard St., Fulton, N. Y.

AN ARGUMENT

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TARGET PASTERS, 40 Cents a Thousand.

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fashioned out by Hanford himself as were also the handle or grip, which were made of hard wood to fit the hand, grooves being cut into the wood into which the fingers fit snugly. He loads his own ammunition and the bullets which are flat pointed and seated with tools of home make are the 114 grain Ideal. The charge is 2½ grains of Bullseye and a No. 6 U.M.C. primer. If this score had been shot on the Standard American target the count would be about 287.

The score follows:
Parmly Hanford—
8 9 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 9—85
10 8 10 9 8 9 7 9 10 10—90
9 10 9 9 10 9 10 8 9 9—92—267

As a means of comparison between the Standard American and the international target the following figures will give a fair idea of the relative value of the count on both targets:

Count.	S. A. T.	I. T.
10	3.36	2
9	5.54	4
8	8.00	6
7	11.00	8
6	14.80	10
5	19.68	12
4	26.00	14
3	16
2	18
1	20



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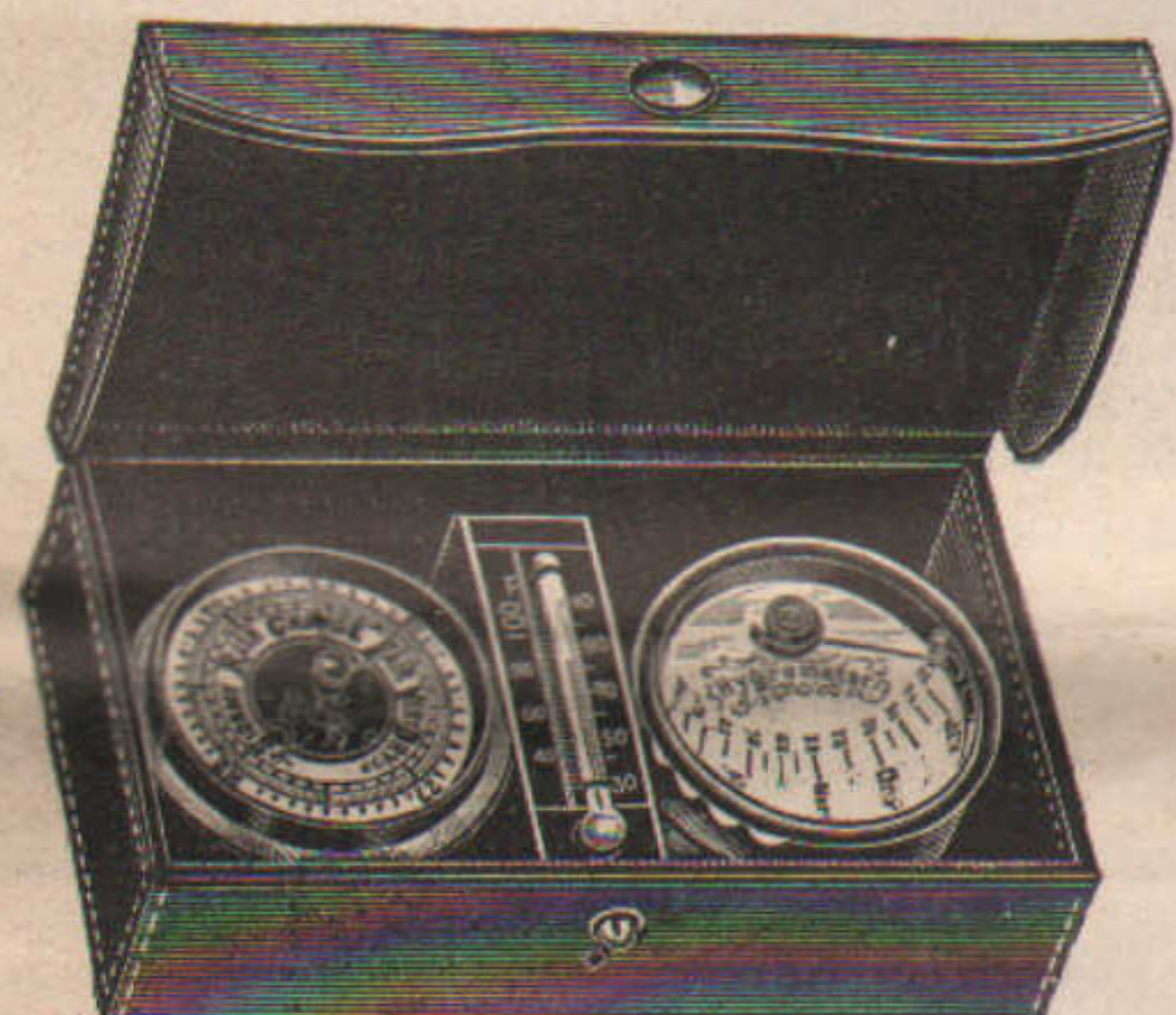
All accessories required by up-to-date military riflemen, Verniers, Micrometers, Anemometers, Telescopes, British Shooting Bags, Shooting Glasses, Military Compasses (Day and Night), Telescopes and Rifle Rests, Spring Trigger Testers, Score Books, Casey Front Sight Protector, 25 cents.

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The Pacific Coast Rifle League.

The fourth series of matches came off on June 19, with Spokane camping on the trail of the Southern California Rifles, Tacoma bearding the Bisbee Apaches in their fastnesses and Seattle having the effrontery to shoot against that splendid, magnificent, unexcelled, unbeatable collection of riflemen called the Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club. (The ushers will immediately "trow" out that gent in the back row who snickered.)

Some of those secretaries got tired of their jobs or else our league secretary laid down on his—which we think is more probable—and the detailed scores did not reach the league press agent, merely the grand totals—if

What's in a Score?

NOTHING—Unless you write it down in a RIGHT score book!

The book you want—the one which will suit every rifleman best, is the Bull's-Eye Score Book, for the Springfield Rifle prepared by Capt. E. N. Johnston, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.

Once it was called the Army and Navy Target Book, last year the Bull's-Eye Score Book, this year again the Bull's-Eye Score Book.

The 1910 edition is written up to date according to the Provisional Small Arms Firing Manual, 1909.

It shows the proper point of aim when using the battle sight, and when firing at moving targets.

There is no better score book.

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Target Supply Co.
 Chattanooga, Tenn.

Poindexter Makes Another Possible.

On July 2, A. M. Poindexter, of Second Troop, N. G., N. J., successfully cut out a possible on the A target at 75 yards on the pistol range at Sea Girt. Mr. Poindexter was shooting without shelter in the State pistol qualifications for expert with Colt Marine Corps Model and U. M. C., Smith & Wesson Special cartridges.

A possible on this target in the pistol qualifications is 25, and his score was 25.

The range officers were Colonel Libbey and Captain Dungan. According to the "oldest inhabitant" this score is a record for the range. And it is quite possible that it is a record for any military range.

"grand" can be applied to a score of 739. We have the confession of the secretary of the team which made the latter score that he mailed his score in a city waste paper box instead of a mail box, hoping that it would thereby mis-carry but his schemes were in vain.

Spokane shot 771. Southern California shot 739. We are therefore forced to the conclusion that Spokane won. We don't blame the Southern California men for not wanting the details of the crime to come out—we didn't ourselves when we made the same total against Bisbee.

Tacoma, through their secretary, announced that they intended to beat the Bisbee club and beat them badly. They made a pretty fair stab at it with 776—even if the marker did have to ram the point of a Spitzer through the bull a few times to salve his conscience for the marking he gave, but what are you going to do with a team that totals 797 for six men at 200, 300, and 500 yards, an average of 44½ points per man per range?

Los Angeles ran up 765 to the 763 of Seattle, a close win of two points which seems to carry out the impression we have gained that Old Kid Hoodoo has signed a year's contract to board with the Jinks family in Seattle. We find that Seattle has not won a match to date, while we cuddle to our manly chests the one and lone match we have managed to gather in.

As to the standing of the clubs, no one knoweth who is what. We know that we—Los Angeles—have won a match which casts the performances of all others into

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the deepest shade.

Through an error the Southern California Rifles shot their 200-yard stage against Bisbee in the prone position, while Bisbee shot in the regular offhand style and this match is accordingly in doubt until Bisbee and Southern California scrap it out.

The finish of the first half of the schedule comes July 3, with Spokane and Los Angeles matched, Southern California and Tacoma having it out and Seattle and Bisbee engaged in the usual tail and chase that ensues when a club tackles the jackrabbits over in the Arizona gulch. Los Angeles postponed the match with Spokane through about half the club team shooting in the Regimental tryout on July 3 and 4, to select a team in the final shoot before Camp Perry. Kellogg, Crossman, Hanson, Kline, Felsenthal, Decius and Edwards all plead guilty to being in the Militia and being scheduled for the Regimental shoot.

The Secretary of the league has issued a new but so far tentative schedule for the second half of the series. Bisbee closed their range after the last match of this half and let the Arizona sun have full sweep at the former bullet playground until September modifies old Sol a trifle. The Santa Ana Rifle Club has made application for membership in the league and unless some hitch occurs will take the place of Bisbee in the series.

PETERS SHELLS

Make a Great Record at the
GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP

99 ex 100 from 19 yds.

by Mr. Harvey McMurchy, using

Peters "IDEAL" Factory Loads

HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE for all Targets including Handicap races was made by Mr. J. S. Day as follows:

1st day—96 ex 100—including 10 pair
2nd day—97 ex 100—Preliminary Handicap, 19 yds.
3rd day—96 ex 100—Grand American Handicap, 19 yds.
4th day—188 ex 200—Amateur Championship { 160 singles, 18 yds.
477 ex 500 { 40 doubles, 16 yds.

High Score on all single targets exclusive of Handicap events made by Mr. C. A. Young

Practice day—157 ex 160
1st day — 78 ex 80
4th day — 155 ex 160
390 ex 400

2nd High score in Preliminary Handicap 98 ex 100 by Mr. Guy Ward
Tie for Second General Average 79 ex 80 by H. D. Freeman and W. Henderson
2nd High score in all Double Target events 56 ex 60 by Mr. J. S. Day
2nd High score in Amateur Championship 188 ex 200 by Mr. J. S. Day

All of the above scores were made with **PETERS regular stock factory loads.**

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio

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Under the new dope sheet the future trouble will occur as follows:

July 31.	August 14.
Tacoma	Seattle.
Seattle.	Tacoma
Spokane.	Santa Ana
Los Angeles.	So. Cal. Rif.
Santa Ana.	Spokane
So. Cal. Rif.	Los Angeles.
August 28.	September 11.
Los Angeles.	Santa Ana.
Spokane.	Los Angeles.
Seattle.	So. Cal. Rif.
Tacoma.	Seattle.
So. Cal. Rif.	Tacoma.
Santa Ana.	Spokane.
	Tacoma.

Results of Match of June 19,

Spokane, 771; Southern California Rifles, 739.
Bisbee, 797; Tacoma, 776.
Los Angeles, 765; Seattle, 763.

LOS ANGELES NOTES:

We shot our Offhand Medal match and the Rapid Fire match at the same time we shot against Seattle, Hanson landing the Offhand trophy with a low 64 and Crossman grabbing the Rapid Fire medal with 42, the second win of this particular bronze out of three necessary to give permanent possession.

C. F. Nichols tore off 49 and Kellogg 48, at 500 to help along the game, after which the rest of the bunch feeling that the two aforesaid shots had done enough for the whole club, renigged on their scores over the same distance.

BISBEE RIFLE CLUB VS. TACOMA

Bisbee.				
Yards	200	300	500	Tl.
McMiin	43	44	49	136
Fisher	44	43	48	135
Mitchell	39	46	49	134
Cunningham	41	45	47	133
Hurst	44	41	47	132
Watkins	39	42	46	127
Total				797

LOS ANGELES RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB VS. SEATTLE RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB,

Los Angeles.				
June 19.				
Yards	200	300	500	Tl.
G. T. Kellogg	44	41	48	133
E. C. Crossman	45	42	44	131
C. F. Nichols	40	39	49	128

R. P. Umsted	40	40	46	126
P. S. Hanson	44	42	40	126
M. F. Kline	40	41	40	121
Total				765

Offhand Medal Match, 15 shots at 200 yards, possible 75.

P. S. Hanson	64	G. T. Kellogg	60
E. C. Crossman	62	M. F. Kline	59
H. C. Miles	61	Umsted	58
C. F. Nichols (ten shots, unfinished)	41		

Rapid Fire medal match, ten shots rapid fire on the "D" target, 20 seconds per string of five shots.

E. C. Crossman	42	Dr. Felsenthal	34
M. F. Kline	36	Umsted	32
G. T. Kellogg	35	Hansen	24

National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club.

The second week of the monthly reentry rifle match, brought out but three entries. Hot weather, vacations and sea shores are not conducive to the encouragement of attendance at rifle shoots.

The "faithful" can always be relied upon, however, and they appear rain or shine. One of our members, A. B. Gleason, who is a good old standby, has been practicing with the pistol all winter and when he appeared on the scene last meeting night with a slick looking .22 target rifle he had the boys guessing some. But when he opened up on the 1/4-inch ring target and cracked out a 119—well, the rest of the bunch just got back to their respective targets and wondered if they had any chance at all in that reentry match. The following are the scores:

25 Shots at 60 Feet on 1/4-Inch Ring Target.			
F. J. Kahrs	565	J. B. Burke	543
A. E. Johnson	560		
.22 Pistol at 60 Feet.			
J. C. Bunn	234	220	H. H. Leizear . . . 207 206

Play the Game Fair.

There recently appeared in the St. Louis Times on the sporting page a very fine write up of Police Shooting by local marksmen, members of the force. The story in part runs as follows:

"The scores made by the experts this year were better than any time since the tournament was inaugurated, eight years ago. In winning first place Sears established a record, as his previous high total was 254, made in 1909. His 269 is a wonderful mark, as the experts shoot over a 60-foot range."

Now as a matter of fact the shooting was not done at 60 feet at all but at 36 feet. The man responsible for the article dictated and marked for the Times should be severely reprimanded. Such misstatements can do no good and will not be tolerated. The target used was regulation for 60 feet.

Some two years ago the Cincinnati police force were publishing scores in all the papers which looked mighty good. An investigation was made and it was found they were shooting at 20 yards all right; also upon Standard American target as reported, but it was a 50 yard target with a 3 1/4 inch ten ring. As soon as their attention was called to it they changed to the regulation target, like good fellows. Their mistake was probably made through ignorance of the game.

There was no ignorance attached to this case. Those who are responsible for the men shooting should see to it that the correct details are given out.

Marines Shoot District of Columbia.

On July 9 the Marine Corps Rifle Team shot a match with the District of Columbia National Match team with the following results, leading, as will be seen, by a comfortable margin at each range, and winning by 60 points.

Marine Corps Team.			
S.F.	R. F.	S. F.	Tl.
200	200	1000	
514	323	521	1538
D. C. Team.			
511	492	495	1498

Los Angeles Revolver Club.

At the Bishop Street Range of the L. A. Revolver Club, Sunday, July 3, the members shot their regular monthly Class Medal Shoot with the following results, 30 shots, 50 yards:

A. B. Douglas won Championship Class; G. A. Foster won First Class; A. D. Macombe won Second Class.

Champion Class—Gold Medal.	
A. B. Douglas	270
W. E. Smith	265

First Class—Silver Medal.	
G. A. Foster	263
L. M. Packard	263
J. E. Holcomb	263
H. D. Thaxter 258	
J. W. Siefert 251	

Second Class—Bronze Medal.	
A. D. Macombe	247
E. G. Richardson	244
E. M. Dickerson	240
Ed. Dietrich 238	
E. B. Long 224	
P. E. Peterson 213	

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A Three Cornered Match.

On the fourth of July we shot a match with the Massachusetts Rifle Association and also with St. Paul Rifle and Revolver Club. The scores follow:

Ranges 200, 300 and 500 yards; standing, sitting, prone; 2 sighting shots, 10 shots for record.

Dickinson Rifle Club.	Mass. Rifle Association.
Baird..... 138	Keough..... 136
Walford..... 134	Kelley..... 131
Engbrecht..... 128	Foster..... 131
Lee..... 128	Cross..... 128
Barker..... 126	Gerrish..... 127
Zimmerman..... 118	Himman..... 125
Total..... 772	Total..... 778

St. Paul Rifle and Revolver Club.

Ferguson..... 136	Jones..... 121
Gilman..... 126	Hart..... 114
Keyes..... 123	Rinker..... 112
Total..... 732	

Baird's score of 138 is the best ever made on our range.

He made 45 at 200 yards, 45 at 300 yards, 48 at 500 yards.

The team captain of the Massachusetts team said their score was poor. We don't know what they do call a good one but we would advise Bisbee Rifle Club to go after them and let us see what a good score looks like.

Philadelphia, Pa., Rifle Association.

The weekly competitions of this association were shot Monday, July 4 and Saturday, July 9 on the Arlington range, Lansdowne avenue and Cedar Lane, near Lanerch, Pa.

200 Yards Rifle—Record Match.

July 4.			
Geo. Schneering, offhand.....	215	214	205
Williamson, record.....	218	213	208 193

July 9.			
Geo. Schneering.....	201	209	198
Williamson, record.....	215	213	212 207 204

Honor Targets—3 Shots.

Williamson.....	52	57	Geo. Schneering.....	59
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Military Match.

H. A. Dill.....	45	43	42	44	42	42
Williamson.....	40	40	40	44		
R. L. Dubbs.....	45	42				

50 Yards Pistol Match.

H. A. Dill.....	93	92	91	90	88	87
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Fort Pitt Rifle Club, Pittsburg, Pa.

The principal event at the Highland range of the club on July 4 was the 50-yard Revolver or Pistol Match. The hot weather evidently had an enervating effect on the shooters and this showed up in their holding and in the scores. The high man was Dr. D. A. Atkinson with 77, followed by Leacy with 76, Brown taking third with 73, quite a number of the cracks shooting at least 10 points below their usual scores. The Team trophy match was also shot off, resulting in a victory for the challengers, T. C. Beal and J. McGlashan, they beating Hodges and Brown by 8 points at 500 and 200 yards, thereby getting possession of the cups.

Weather conditions generally was not good, the heat affecting the nerves of the shooters and at the longer ranges the smoky haze prevented clear definition of the target—notwithstanding this several good scores were turned in from various ranges.

1,000 Yards Rifle.	
J. McGlashan.....	48
T. C. Beal.....	48

600 Yards Rifle.	
Chas Leacy.....	47

500 Yards Rifle.	
J. McGlashan.....	48
F. B. Fisher.....	47

200 Yards Rifle.	
G. A. Snyder.....	45
F. B. Fisher.....	43

AT THE TRAPS.

Monongahela Valley Sportsman's League.

The fourth shoot of the Monongahela Valley Sportsman's League at Clarksburg, W. Va., was held July 8 on their new grounds. The club was hardly ready for the tournament and as was stated on the grounds the trap worked the worst ever seen. Pulling was bad, trapping was bad, in fact everything was bad, just how bad it must have been could be seen by the scores. When four men, amateurs, break 98 out of 100, 2 break 99 out of 100, another with 102 straight, numerous 97's and four men break 96 % for the 200-targets things must be pretty bad.

In all seriousness, the club was not ready, but will have one of the finest grounds in the State, when it gets the grounds leveled off for shooting.

The five man team race was won by the Fairmont

Gun Club which broke 96 out of 100 in the race. This is the record for the League. This same squad shooting at 500 targets broke 94 1/2%. Going some.

Among the good ones pulled off are the following.

Ed. O. Bower was one down in 80 when his gun went wrong; he dropped two shooting two guns. T. H. Funk had a Du Pont fob coming on his 102 straight. R. Gerstell, one of the youngest shooters in the game, 98 out of 100. Its nothing new for O. D. Williams to go 99 out of 100. That's the way they do it over in Maryland. Squire Higgenbotham was not going very good, only 98 out of 100. If this was not a shooting match you will have to show me. Mr. L. E. Lantz is shooting along with the rest and getting over that nervousness that comes with beginners. 85 % is pretty good. Next League shoot will be held at Fairmont, W. Va., July 28.

Western Pennsylvania Trap Shooters' League.

The fourth tournament of the Western Pennsylvania Trap Shooters League will be held at Vulcan Gun Club on July 26.

Richmond, Va., Gun Club.

It rained like a shower bath at the registered shoot of the club on July 4, but some good scores were made nevertheless. E. L. Moss was high amateur with 182 out of 200. W. A. Hammond second 178. E. Banks was high professional with 191, J. A. Anderson, 189, and Lloyd Lewis, 176.

Holland Gun Club, Batavia, N. Y.

We wish we knew what to do to increase our attendance. Baseball and fishing keep the boys away. We had six shooters today and three visitors. Messrs. Woodward and Wilcox came over from LeRoy. "Sim" Glover dropped in and shot up 47 out of 50. Tomlinson won the cut glass trophy with the good score of 94 out of 100 and 39 straight. Next shoot July 23.

Targets.....	20	20	20	20	25	10
Woodward.....	11	9	17
Febiger.....	18	17	19	16	16	22
Wilcox.....	13	13
Tomlinson.....	20	19	20	16	19	..
Gardiner.....	18	16	16	17	19	..
Glover.....	19	19	..	9

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Dryden Gun Club, Catsanqua, Pa.
 The weather was ideal. Free lunch was served each day to all participants. Neaf Apgar was high professional the first day with 149 out of 150. Hawkins, second with 146 and Sked, third with 145. Lewis finished with 135 out of 150. H. L. Brown, professional, took sick and went home after shooting 4 events, 58 out of 60.

J. W. Rahn was high amateur with 145 out of 150 the first day; Englert, second with 144; Selfies, third with 136.

Apgar and Hawkins both broke straight the second day, 150 targets each. Sked broke 148 out of 150 and Lewis, 131.

Englert was high amateur, second day with 146. Krawlich second with 144, Silfies, third with 143 out of 150. German of Wilkesbarre broke 140, the best of his career.

Long runs: Apgar had a straight run of 236 unfinished. Hawkins one of 216 unfinished and Englert one of 141, thus winning the Dupont medal.

The tournament was a thorough success.

Brunswick, Ga., Gun Club.

On July 4 and 5, the club held a registered shoot which was poorly attended. The scores made were good. A few of the high ones follow:

	Shot at.	Bk.
W. T. Laslie.....	450	428
A. J. Hill.....	450	423
Malcolm McKinnon.....	450	399
P. M. Golden.....	450	382
Vassar Cate.....	400	386

The professional scores were:

A. M. Hatcher.....	450	415
Geo. H. Hillman.....	450	317
H. D. Gibbs.....	450	431
Walter Huff.....	450	437
H. D. Freeman.....	450	438
Guy Ward.....	450	431

Walter Huff had a run of 154 the first day and another of 142 the second. Guy Ward broke the program of 16 targets on the second day and had an unfinished run of 19 on the first, making a total of 179. H. D. Freeman had a run of 139 and H. D. Gibbs, 112. Geo. H. Hillman had an unfinished run of 15.

The feature was the shooting of Vassar Cate, a seventeen year old amateur who broke 386 out of 400.

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Portal Gun Club, North Dakota.

E. A. Auen was high man at the registered shoot on July 4, with 188 out of 200. J. F. Duss broke 179 and A. R. Chezick, 178; O. Rottger, 177; M. A. Nashold, 176. There was a very good attendance on hand. The wind blew strong all day. H. G. Taylor broke 183 out of 200 and was high professional; T. A. Marshall, 177 and R. R. Barber, 175; E. G. Dockendorf, 169; J. H. Stair, 164.

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

How to Shoot Well.

The J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company has put out a little pamphlet in convenient form under this attractive title. Quite naturally they think the first requisite is to have a Stevens shotgun or rifle, and no one can blame them for that.

Regardless of the slight prejudice in favor of Stevens guns—and by the way the manufacturers are not the only people who have a high opinion of these weapons—the book contains really valuable, sensible and practical instructions for shotgun and rifle shooting, of a character and kind to make them useful to any beginner, likewise a perusal of them would not operate to the injury of an old timer.

The book will be sent free to those who apply to the Stevens Company for it.

At the Fourth of July tournament of the Portal Gun Club, Mr. E. A. Auen, an amateur, shooting Dead Shot, won high average over all; and Mr. E. H. Peck, shooting Dead Shot, won the trophy event with 25 straight.

The Laureate Boat Club versus the Syracuse Team versus Boston Paleface Team at the Elks' Field Day, Troy, N. Y., July 4, the high score over all and the high score on the winning team was 49 out of 50, made with Dead Shot Smokeless.

With U. M. C.

Mr. Sim Glover, the well known trade representative, did some remarkable shooting at the Herndon, Pa. Tournament, June 30; with his Remington Shotgun and U.M.C. Nitro Club Shells, Mr. Glover broke 178 out of 180 targets. Mr. D. A. Herrold was first amateur at Herndon, breaking 160 out of 180 targets with U.M.C. Steel Lined shells.

The fifth annual tournament of the Canadian-Indians took place at Niagara-on-the-Lake June 29 to July 1. Mr. Geo. Beattie tied for first amateur average, breaking 380 out of 400 targets. He also won the Indian Cup for the longest run, 76 straight. Mr. Beattie used U.M.C. shells throughout the tournament.

There were, as usual, a large number of tournaments on July 4 and U.M.C.-Remington products were found in the hands of a large number of top-notchers. At Troy, Ohio, Mr. F. C. Koch won first amateur average with U.M.C. Steel Lined shells, breaking 71 out of 80. At Roanoke, Va., both Amateur and Professional High Averages were won with U.M.C. Steel Lined shells. Mr. R. A. Hall of Fishersville, Va., broke 175 out of 180 targets with Arrows, and Mr. Geo. L. Lyon with his Remington Pump and Steel Lined shells broke 174 out of 180. Mr. Lyon made the long run of the tournament—141—unfinished, 25 of which being from 21 yards. At Richmond, Va., E. L. Moss, a comparatively new trap shooter, won High Amateur Average, breaking 182 out of 200 targets with Nitro Clubs. At Portal, N. D., E. Auen, the well known Iowa sportsman, broke 188 out 200 targets with the Steel Lined shell. At Memphis, Tenn., J. B. Goodbar was High Amateur out of a field, of 24 shooters, scoring 184 out of 200. Mr. Goodbar used U.M.C. Steel Lined shells, as did Messrs. H. T. Edwards and B. H. Finley, who tied for Second Amateur Average with 175. At Kansas City, Mo., H. E. Snyder won High Amateur Average breaking 188 out of 200 targets with Arrow Shells. At Greenville, Miss., Mr. E. Shankey won First Amateur Honors, scoring 183 out of 200 with U.M.C. Shells. Mr. C. C. Hawkins was Second Amateur, breaking 181 out of 200, with U.M.C. Shells and a Remington Pump.

Some Peters Averages.

At Butler, Pa., June 28 and 29, Peters shells made a clean sweep of the honors. High amateur average was won by Geo. J. Elliott of Butler, Pa., score 323 out of 340, while Mr. H. D. Freeman was high professional, 326 out of 340. The Butler team won the Nixon trophy with 94 out of 100. All of these gentlemen used Peters factory loads.

At Baltimore, Md., June 24, Mr. E. H. Storr won high average, 119 out of 125, and again at Petersburg, Va., June 30, 99 out of 100, using Peters factory loaded shells on both occasions.

Mr. Neaf Apgar was high over all professionals and amateurs at Herndon, Pa., June 30, scoring 179 out of 180 singles and 17 out of 20 doubles, having an unfinished run of 119. He used Peters factory loaded Ideal shells.

At Sweetwater, Texas, June 29-30, Mr. L. I. Wade won second general average, 391 out of 400, with an unfinished run of 149. Second amateur average was won by Mr.

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B. F. Woodward of Clyde, Texas, scoring 341. Both of these scores were made with Peters factory loads.

At Troy, Ohio, July 4, Mr. Fred LeNoir tied for high general average, 74 out of 80, while Mr. W. R. Chamberlain was second with 72. Mr. A. C. Blair of Xenia was second amateur with 70. All three of these gentlemen shot Peters factory loaded shells.

At Brunswick, Ga., July 4 and 5, Mr. H. D. Freeman, shooting Peters factory loaded Premier shells, tied for high general average with a score of 391 out of 400, or 97 1/2%. Mr. Freeman also won the free for all handicap, scoring 47 out of 50 from 21 yards.



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