

ARMS AND THE MAN



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MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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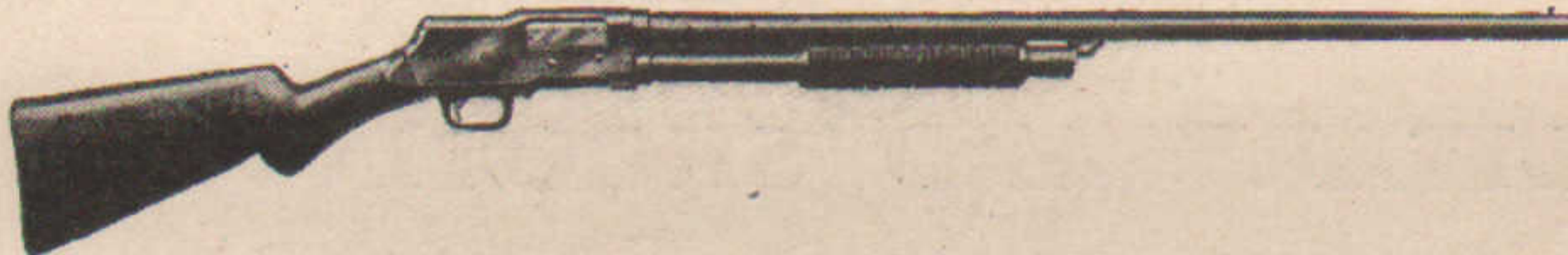
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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLVIII No. 19.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST II, 1910.

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THE RIFLE HAS NO RIVAL.

"Although the introduction of the rifle as a military weapon was owing to the lessons of our revolution, and although our success in the earlier contests of our history depended upon the skill in its use displayed by our ancestors, no recognition has been given by our citizens of the fact that the change which has taken place in the habits of the American people is rapidly depriving them of that personal skill in arms and marksmanship, which has hitherto formed one of the greatest elements of our national strength.

This is the more to be regretted, as the introduction of long range breech-loaders has made this skill of even more importance at the present time than under the ancient system; for not only the conflict between Prussia and Austria but the more recent French and Prussian contest, have demonstrated that the very accuracy and rapidity of fire which renders these arms so formidable in the hands of trained marksmen, simply results in a waste of ammunition with those unfamiliar with their use, which leaves an army helpless at the decisive moment of battle.

Other nations, recognizing these facts, have long since instituted a thorough system of instruction in rifle practice. France, Germany, Switzerland, and above all, England and Canada, unite in giving to rifle practice a leading position in their systems of military training.

In this country, on the other hand, the matter has been entirely neglected, although our entire system of defence is based upon the levying of volunteers in cases of emergency, who, to be valuable, or even available, must understand the use of arms, and supply by their skill as individuals the confidence which discipline gives to regular troops."

It was thus in 1872, Gen. George W. Wingate, of New York (then Captain Wingate), as first secretary of the National Rifle Association of America, wrote these significant, pregnant, pertinent words, words as true now as then.

This Association, which had been organized in the previous year, found a field so large, and one which had so long lain barren, that its founders might well have been staggered at the immensity of the task which they had set for themselves.

In the same report in which the italicized words appear the aim of the Association was definitely put into words in this manner:

"The main aim of the Association is the encouragement of rifle practice throughout the United States.

Regarding skill in marksmanship as the most important part of the drill of a soldier, we seek to cause instruction, in that particular, to be regularly instituted and carefully practiced upon a uniform system by the National Guard and for that purpose endeavor in every way, to encourage the practice of 'AIMING and POSITION DRILL.' We also desire to promote the establishment of ranges throughout the States, and the issue of ammunition, target, and other appurtenances required for their use, together with offering of prizes, both by the States and by individuals, to the best marksmen."

When it undertook to teach the use of the rifle in 1872 there was found no text book of instruction in rifle practice available in the country, and the Secretary, Captain Wingate, was instructed by the Association to prepare a manual. This he did and for many years Wingate's book was authority upon the subject.

Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., himself an enthusiast on rifle practice, writing on the subject of prizes which have been offered for excellence in marksmanship in the Army, says that no instruction of any importance was given the American soldier in the use of his arms before the introduction of the rifle musket in 1854.

Toward the end of that year War Department Orders were issued providing a very limited course, the practice being at ranges from 200 to 700 yards. However, no prizes were offered for excellence in this firing.

For so many years that it is shameful to speak of it, all the practice our soldiers had was in discharging the loads from their pieces when they came off guard, this at short range and at a target the size of a barrel.

With information obtained from recommendations submitted by officers of the Army on the subject and in part from the system of target practice then in force in France, Capt. Henry Heth, 10th U. S. Infantry, prepared a system of target practice, which was approved and adopted by the Secretary of War on March 1, 1858.

This system was reprinted by the War Department and again authorized in 1862, without reference therein to Captain Heth, who in the meantime had joined the Confederate Service and risen to the rank of Major, General. Prizes were provided for at this time, but, doubtless on account of the Civil War, the Army prizes never were awarded.

After the war little or no instruction was carried on systematically; such as was had being according to the options and ideas of the department commanders. In 1879 a course of instruction in rifle firing prepared by Col. T. T. S. Laidley, Ordnance Department, was adopted for the Army.

This system was amended in 1881 and again in 1882. Colonel (then Captain) Blunt was directed by the Secretary of War to prepare a manual of target practice in 1883. This was amended the next year and adopted in 1884. Further progress in the development of small arms manuals need not be referred to at this time, as such developments must be familiar to all of our readers.

Meanwhile the manual written by General Wingate was adopted for the New York National Guard and by means of it and the efforts of the National Rifle Association, some target practice was introduced in a few of the States. It may be safely said that to the efforts of the National Rifle Association of America and to those who brought it into being is due in a great measure the slow but steady development of rifle practice among Americans.

But the country has grown much more rapidly than its rifle practice has, so that today it is probable, taking into consideration the small size of our Army, Navy and National Guard, a smaller percentage of Americans are familiar with the rifle than is true of the people of any other first-class power.

Next week the National Rifle Association of America will hold its annual matches at Camp Perry, followed by the National Matches, for whose existence the National Rifle Association is responsible. In the week preceding the National Matches the Ohio State Rifle Association has carried on its competitions; during the week before that Michigan, and shortly prior, the New England Military Rifle Association had a successful series of matches at Wakefield, Mass. Other important State competitions will follow.

Rifle practice naturally appeals to that love of individual accomplishment which is the birthright of the true-born American. Opportunity offers the open door through which the great majority of American men would become riflemen if they were only brought before that door, and if, in truth, the door itself were large enough to admit them.

So far every effort of the National Rifle Association and all of those interested in the promotion of rifle practice has been insufficient in induce the Congress to appropriate sufficient money or provide the means required for extensive instruction in the use of the rifle.

But the last seven years, since the first National Match was shot in 1903, have been more promising than any which preceded them. The leaven seems to be working and there is reason, good reason, to feel that continued effort will bring about those reforms which are necessary to develop an increasingly large percentage of American riflemen.

The progress of arms and ammunition toward perfection in the United States has been most satisfactory. The Service rifle of today is surely equal, if not superior, to that carried by the soldiers of any other country, and the ammunition from being a most uncertain quantity, a thing to be labeled an awful mystery, has been, by the efforts of our admirable experts, raised to such a high quality that it is no longer possible to blame a bad load for bad shooting.

A few weeks ago a National Guardsman shooting in competition made 114 consecutive bullseyes at 500 yards. When the .30 caliber rifle was

first adopted in this country, yes, for some years after, a man who made a straight score of ten shots at 500 yards was considered a marvel!

Doubtless the man in the old days was quite as good as he is now, but the rifle and the ammunition of then and now do not exhibit the same qualities of excellence.

Rifle shooting today is a more fascinating sport, an occupation which offers infinitely greater satisfaction than of yore, because of the perfection of the instrument with which it is carried on.

With the ammunition of today, the rifle of today may be correctly styled an instrument of accuracy. Only suitable instruction and careful and persistent are necessary to make it such in the hands of every able-bodied man.

A contemplation of the addition to the defensive strength of the country, which would result from the development of even ten per cent of our men, (say 1,300,000) to the grade of Marksman or better, should be sufficient to cause every man interested in the national welfare to do his best to help.

A PLEASING PERORATION.

WE recommend the perusal of that which follows as an ideal example of that fine tact and discriminating diplomacy exhibited by officers of the Army on duty as instructors at camps for National Guardsmen.

It was the closing talk of Captain Wm. K. Jones, Infantry, Pay Department, U.S.A., at the end of the recent successful camp of the Missouri National Guard.

"It may seem superfluous to state the object of this camp, but so you gentlemen may realize the importance of it to yourselves, the State and nation, I wish to say that your Governor, his Adjutant General and the Brigade Commander have spared neither time nor money to give you an opportunity to learn, both theoretically and practically, all of a military nature that can be crowded into a full ten days of work in camp. The War Department, by its G. O. No. 4, of this year, inaugurated these school camps for officers in various parts of the country, and I understand that the Adjutant General of this State is largely responsible for this action by the War Department. But in addition to an officers' school in this State, you have combined therewith, a school for noncommissioned officers. This is advantage that you possess over all other states this year, and I can state with certainty that it is due to the energy and perseverance of your Adjutant General, with the sanction of the Governor, that you have secured from the War Department this additional instruction of your State troops. But as soon as other States are aware of this advantage you have gained, they will seek the same privilege to keep up with you; so in order to keep your advantage, you must work hard and make some other move that will always keep you one point ahead.

You must not go home under the impression that, since you have attended the school camp, you have done your full duty in regard to the instruction afforded by your State and the nation. You have been shown here, by a few examples, the most modern methods to be applied in the art and science of war, and as to whether you reap the full benefit or not, depends entirely upon yourselves. In order to reap this benefit, you will have to apply yourselves to the subjects taught here with all the diligence that time permits.

Let me say by applying yourself, I mean good, hard, faithful study. For, as you all know, 'there is no royal road to learning,' and you only become proficient in your duties by hard, personal application. This, and this alone, will always bring desired results.

The military profession, in its entirety, necessitates a more general knowledge than any other; it has to do with art and science, with law and government; with engineering and mechanical work, and with business methods. There is nothing in the work-a-day world that a soldier may not be called upon to do, at some time or other.

You have here only been introduced to the various subjects that you should attempt to master if you would be accomplished officers. It is not expected, with the limited time at your disposal, that you can master these in a short time. It takes the professional soldier, working daily, some years to become proficient, and even he is never done with study and acquiring more knowledge. So if, as you pursue your studies, you should ever feel discouraged at the large field before you, just remember 'Rome was not built in a day,' and an educated officer is not made in a year.

Every little you learn will make the next task easier, and you will soon be astonished at your proficiency. It is like learning to swim, at first you flounder around, and some day you suddenly find you can keep afloat, so do not be discouraged when the way seems difficult.

I want to commend the spirit of earnestness and willingness that has pervaded this camp, among both the commissioned and noncommissioned officers. They have shown such a desire to learn and benefit by the instruction that it has been a real pleasure to all instructors to impart such knowledge as they possessed.

You were given by the War Department and the Commanding General Department of the Missouri, the best instructors available, both officers and noncommissioned officers, and they have all given of their best. There have been more detailed to this camp, in proportion to those under instruction, than to any other similar camp in the country. It is now for you, gentlemen, to show your appreciation of the War Department's efforts by practicing to the utmost, during the coming year, the things you have learned here.

The object of the Provisional Regiment, as you all know, is to give individual instruction to the noncommissioned officers in its ranks, that they may return to their home stations and furnish you good instructors in drill, in guard duty, and in all camp duties. Do not fail to use them, give them every opportunity to handle squads, and to post and instruct sentinels at the armories; it will give them confidence and they will improve more rapidly.

Speaking of the conditions in camp, as I have observed them, I can say that the discipline in general has been excellent, and is better than I have found in any other National Guard camp where it has been my good fortune to serve. You may have had some isolated cases for correction, but these are found in every camp. It is not always the regiments with the least courts-martial that are the best; sometimes the lack of courts-martial is but the evidence of toleration. It is always best to discipline without courts when it can be done, but individuals should understand that, when necessary, courts will be used; there is then less likelihood of their being called forth.

You are fortunate in having one of the best situated and most sanitary camps I have ever seen, and are supplied with an abundance of good water, and modern camp equipment as shower baths, incinerators, etc. This equipment is always kept in fine condition, and the camp serves as a model of what a camp should be.

I venture to say that if your forces were called into the service of the Government, and your camps then placed under control of your own officers, there would be no repetition of the Chickamauga experience of 1898.

I am told that your sick report during the camp has been less than one per cent, which is below that of most of our regularly garrisoned army posts. Yesterday, in the command of about 1,200, there was not a man in the hospital.

This is a record hard to beat, and speaks volumes for your sanitary officers, and the command in general.

Now a word in closing—we of the Regular Service who have been associated with you for two short weeks, have been met with such a spirit of cooperation, camaraderie and hospitality, that it is hard to find words in which to express our appreciation of all you have done to make our stay pleasant to us and profitable to the Government.

We trust this is but the beginning of our service for you all, and that we may often meet under similar pleasant conditions, and that the friendship formed here may be enduring.

We are willing and anxious to be of service to you at all times, and hope you will not hesitate to call upon us at any time for information or assistance in your work, a patriotic work in which we all have a common interest, namely, the national defence.

Thanking you for so earnestly carrying out the work outlined by the War Department and your own State officials, I wish you all success in your future endeavors to be educated soldiers, when the nation calls.

IN PARIS, FRANCE; NOT PARIS, KENTUCKY.

A GENDARME tried to arrest a culprit in the center of the city of Paris, last week, whereupon the suspect drew a revolver and fired at the policeman. The bullet was not well directed, because it only wounded the officer and sped on, killing an innocent passerby.

A right smart crowd gathered and with quickness and dispatch hanged Mr. gun-man as high as an adjacent lamp post would hold him.

We have feelings betwixt and between. On the one hand our inclination is to point a finger at la belle France and say, "Aha! We're not the only people, after all, who have lynchings," and then again we feel like holding out a palm for a hand clasp, saying "Shake, Old Girl! We are glad you have some people with red blood in their veins."

Take it, or leave it, the lynching proposition is one which we all have most positive opinions against when we ourselves are not affected by the crime. We can scold other men for joining in a lynching with good grace and a free conscience, but there are some crimes so outrageous that the slow and deliberate machinery of the law seems wholly inadequate; their punishment actually requiring doing *by hand*. Such seems to have been the case in the capital of our sister republic in the case in question.

THE OPENING GUN AT PERRY.

(Special Correspondent, ARMS AND THE MAN.)

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, August 10: "All out for LaCarne and Camp Perry!" With this caution the riflemen who are to take part in the big shoot swing down from the limited trains running East or West and board the shuttle train which runs the mile or so from LaCarne to the Camp.

A most pleasing prospect greets the eye as one approaches the big reservation. Hundreds and hundreds of white, yellow, and brown tents in perfect alignment, as trim and neat as Marines on parade, make an attractive picture. The green grass well set, closely cut and spread over the perfectly level plain gives color and tone to the whole. The big range has been greatly beautified over other years.

A great improvement has been made at the revolver butts, making them the finest in the country. The pits and firing point have been newly constructed of concrete. The scorers' tables of the same material are elevated in the rear of the firing point so that the scorers look over the heads of the contestants. The "table" in front of the firers slants toward the targets at an angle of about 60 degrees which absolutely prevents anyone obtaining the advantage of a rest.

Already the teams and individual riflemen are here in large numbers. The Infantry, Cavalry, Navy, Middies and Marine Corps teams have been practicing for some time. Oklahoma, in command of Col. Roy Hoffman, accompanied by the Adjutant General of the State, General Canton, has been here nearly a month and is shooting in great form.

As the Oklahoma team was not here last year it will occupy the position in which it finished in 1908, 16th place in Class B. There is a general concession that the Oklahoma team is the strongest ever sent on and that it will push the other State teams to the limit.

From our far-away possession, Hawaii, again has come a team, captained by Major Riley. Colonel Jones is not with the team this year. The feature of the visit of this team each year is the string music furnished by the members, and the soft, sweet strains of the national airs of that beautiful country are greatly enjoyed.

The Marine Corps team, under command of Capt. W.C. Harlee, is in the same street it occupied last year and already it has become a popular place in the evening, as an excellent phonograph with hundreds of records furnish the late popular airs.

The Alabama team, with the genial Gen. Bibb Graves in command, has arrived and feels confident of finishing well up in the match. Maryland, captained by Col. Chas. D. Gaither, arrived Sunday. The team has been putting up some great scores in practice and expects to move up a few places over last year.

Col. R. K. Evans, Executive Officer of the matches, and his staff are all in camp and the headquarters of the Executive Officer is a very busy place. Secretary Jones and his stenographers arrived on Saturday, fresh from the Michigan shoot, and the headquarters of the N.R.A. is now in shape to handle a large volume of business.

The scoring is being done by 100 Marines under command of Lieut. Mathews and it is safe to predict that the work which will be done by this efficient corps of trained men will be par excellence.

The Colorado team, in command of Maj. C. C. Townsend, has arrived. Maj. George M. Lee is spotter and Capt. P. J. Hamrock, coach. Col. C. A. Kelly is range officer. Last year Colorado finished in Class B, 22nd place. There are but two new men on the team. It should do well.

The teams not expected this year include Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, Oregon, North Carolina, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Idaho.

Capt. Harry Lyman, Capt. C. H. Lyman, Lieutenant Keyser, Lieutenant Drum and Lieut. St. Clair, all of the Marine Corps, are in camp in the capacity of Range Officers.

On Monday morning before firing began a very few persons were privileged to witness the rare spectacle of a race between a greyhound belonging to Lieut. F. W. Braden of the 26th Infantry, and a frolicsome rabbit, of which there are quite a number running wild about the range. Those who saw the race desired the dog to win, as a rabbit's foot for a luck bringer was greatly desired. But, sad to relate, bunny got away.

The same old Commercial Row is here, but there is plenty of room as the Exchange has been moved into the large mess hall.

The United States Cartridge Co.'s tent is in charge of Col. "Jack" Dooley, and, needless to say, the Colonel has a welcome for all.

The Union Metallic Cartridge Company's exhibit is in charge of Mr. John Hessian, whose smile scores a possible upon every visitor.

The Maxim Silent Firearms Co.'s exhibit is in charge of George Lucas, who will demonstrate the Silencer to those who are interested in a manner

which will leave no doubt as to its capabilities. These are great, as every one who has tried it well knows.

The M. C. Lilley Company is again on the row with a full line of supplies for visiting riflemen. This firm has a reputation for handling a stock of reliable goods.

The Colt Patent Firearms Mfg. Company exhibit is in charge of that able and capable devotee of the revolver, A. C. Hurlburt. Everything from the new .22 Colt's revolver to the .44 is shown and a most interesting exhibition it is.

Among the prominent riflemen who have arrived are Col. W. A. Tewes, Maj. William B. Martin, Capt. M. C. Mumma, Capt. K. K. V. Casey, Dr. W. G. Hudson, and a host of others.

The First Squadron team from Denver is here to defend its title of Revolver Team Companionship which it won last year.

Virginia team is in command of Major Martin. The Fort Pitt Rifle Club has a delegation of six members. Massachusetts team is in command of Col. J. D. Upton. Mississippi, captained by Gen. Arthur Fridge, is also here. Indiana and Kentucky teams are expected, the latter accompanied by Governor Wilson.

The famous K. M. A. Team, which it will be remembered, made such a good showing in the Herrick match last year, has again made its appearance. This year it will be known as the P. and O. Team, which means Palma and Olympic, and will again enter the Herrick. It will be made up as follows: Team Captain, Col. John J. Dooley; Team Spotter, Col. C. A. Kelley; Coach, Captain M. C. Mumma. The members are: Colonel Tewes, Major Martin, Captain Casey, Captain Simon, Colonel Winder, Sergeant Leushner, Captain J. Semon, Captain Richards. There will be no range flags in use this year; the only flag will be the one in the center of the butts to warn fishermen that there is danger and telling them to keep away, especially when the P. & O.'s are popping passionately at the passive but penumbra optic.

The Ohio State competitions started Monday morning as per scheduled program. There were 168 entries in the Hale Match which was the first on the program, as against 125 last year. The weather conditions were almost perfect, very little wind and a clear sky. Lieut. W. B. Wallace was the winner with a perfect score of 50 and 14 bullseyes over. Mid. L. P. Bischoff of the Navy went over for eleven bulls. It was a spirited competition throughout and an indication of what might be expected in the matches to follow.

The Hale Match was the only squadded competition shot on Monday. The afternoon was given over to reentry matches.

The Hale is the only event of which we shall give detailed account this week. The others will be treated of at length in the numbers of ARMS AND THE MAN that follow.

THE HALE MATCH.

Two sighters and ten for record at 600 yards.

1. Wallace, Lt. W. B., U. S. Infantry.....	50
2. Bischoff, Mid. L. P., U. S. N. A.....	50
*3. Stewart, Ensign R. R., U. S. Navy.....	50
*4. Thompson, Ensign T. A., U. S. Navy.....	50
†5. Schriver, Sgt. O. M., U. S. M. C.....	49
†6. Foster, Lt. S. J., 1st Okla.....	49
7. Wahlstrom, Sgt. F., U. S. M. C.....	49
8. Jones, Capt. D. W., Alabama.....	49
9. Austin, Capt. Harry, 1st Indiana.....	49
10. Hurt, Sgt. James D., 2nd Indiana.....	49

*Tie for third place. †Tie for fifth place.

NOTE: No. 1 fourteen bulls; No. 2 eleven bulls.

INFANTRY RANGE FINDERS.

THE Ordnance Department of the Army has been lately investigating the subject of range finders for the Infantry, with an increased earnestness. One of these instruments has been bought in England and is now being tried out mechanically at Frankford. Two others have been built there and these together with the foreign model will be given exhaustive and full trials at the School of Musketry, Monterey.

The whole end and aim of the search of the Department is to secure a range finder which will be accurate, light and which will not require a movement by the manipulator to measure a base line.

Operating over an unfamiliar terrain a range finder with which distances can be accurately read is as important as water to a fish.

MEASURING THE BULLET'S TIP.

By F. W. MANN, M. D.

WE published in ARMS AND THE MAN of June 2, 1910, an extract from "The Bullet's Flight From Powder to Target," by Dr. F. W. Mann, in relation to a bullet tip scale. This scale, which is an original conception of Dr. Mann, is intended to supply a quick and accurate means of determining the angle at which a bullet passes through a target.

Since the publication referred to, Dr. Mann has written to us, and with his habitual desire to be fully understood and to secure complete accuracy of statement, he has placed at our disposal another drawing of what he calls a degree scale for the bullet tip. He asks that we publish it if we can find room. We assure him that we have the greatest pleasure in doing so, and as we know our readers will be much interested in a further exposition of this original and interesting idea.

"Figure 1 is correctly drawn for .32 and .38 caliber bullets. Arcs are drawn on the scale for the 187 and 204 grain .32 caliber. Other arcs may be drawn by the experimenter for any weight bullet that he may be using. One of the parallel lines in Fig. 1 is drawn for the .32 caliber and the other parallel line for the .38 caliber.

Figure 2, for the .25 and .30 caliber bullets, explains itself when the working of Fig. 1 is understood.

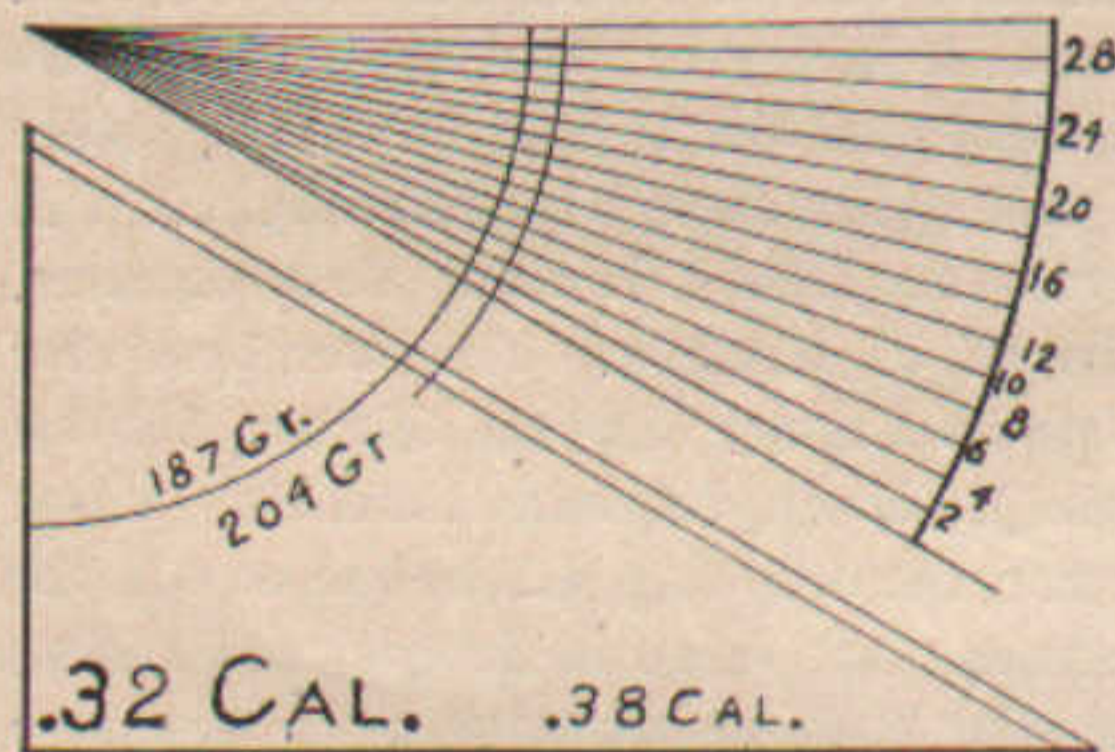


FIG. 1.

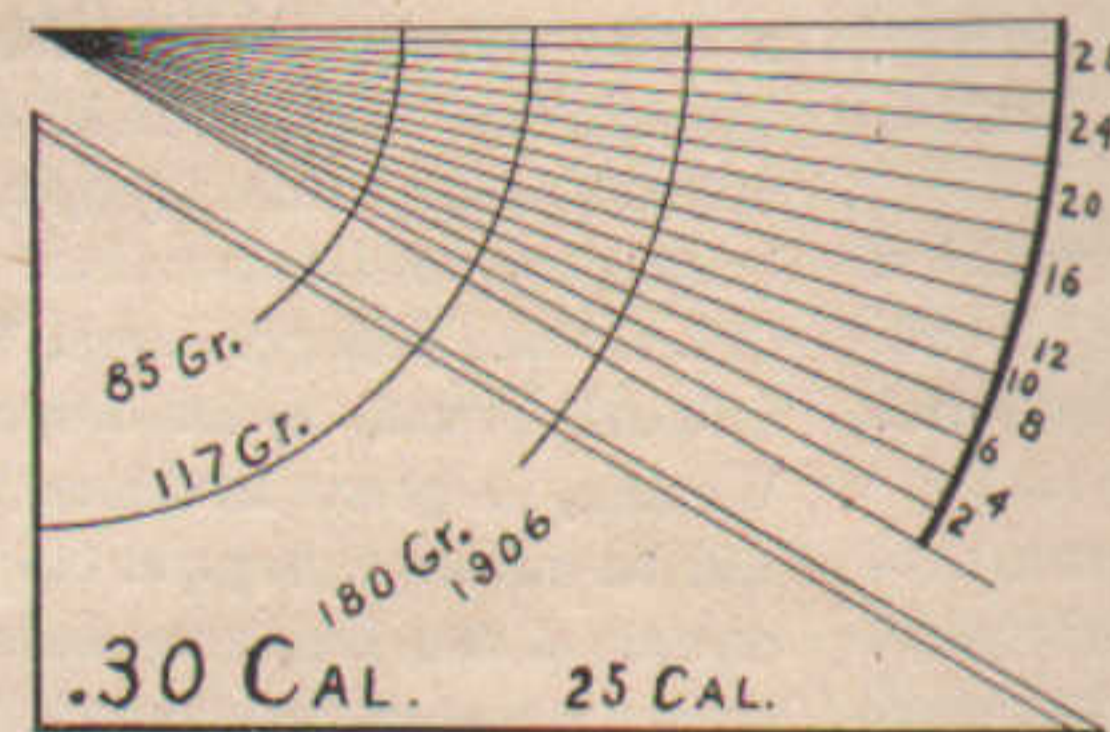


FIG. 2.

The directions previously printed by us for the use of the scale are repeated, as is also the former diagram, that the whole subject may be made clear. The diagram can be cut from the paper and valuable use may be made of it, by any interested rifleman.

Such a scale can be used whenever the center of the bullet's point can be detected with certainty in its print, and where the print shows full marking of its base. Paper can be obtained which will clearly indicate these markings for bullets with ordinary points having 2,500 feet velocity, and for the Spitzer point of 2,700 feet velocity. No paper yet tried has been successfully used with this bullet tip scale, where a bullet with any kind of a point has a speed of 3,000 feet or even 2,960 feet velocity. A small flat point must be filed or cut on all bullets that have not already a flat point.

The distance between the lines *on* and *aa* should be one-half the diameter of bullet whose tip is to be determined. The distance from *o* to the arcs *cd* or *c'd'* should equal the length of the respective bullets. The distance from center of the bullet's point to the extreme mark that its base makes, should be laid off from the point of intersection of its arc with line *aa*. If the bullet did not tip, the measurement would come on line *on* as it represents one-half the diameter of bullet. If the base of bullet stood out of line as it passed the target, the distance from its point to base would extend up the scale a certain number of degrees, which would be its approximate tip.

Measuring the number of degrees a bullet tips, should be indulged in to a limited extent by every studious or interested marksman, not so much because the exact tip in geometric degrees is of any special value, but because he is liable to make other valuable discoveries about the flight and amount of tip of bullets he is using and which may be giving more or less trouble. This he must do if he is ever expecting to obtain correct ideas of existing conditions in regard to tipping bullets. Theorizing will not answer in these scientific times."

OLDER THAN WE THOUGHT.

WE know that practical ideas for heavier-than-air machines to navigate the air are of recent birth, and a similar impression exists in regard to the dirigible balloon. The latter belief is not a sound one, as is evidenced by the following extract from a recent number of the Broad Arrow, England:

"At the present time the following description of an airship designed in 1835 will, we think, prove of interest to those engaged in the conquest of the air. The account is taken from the issue of the Naval and Military Gazette, dated 25th July of that year: We have paid a visit to the establishment in Victoria Road, Kensington, at which this aeronautical structure is exhibited. The gasometer is about 50 feet in diameter, 160 feet long,

and in form a cylinder, terminating in a cone at each end. For greater security it is made in three compartments, and consequently equal to three balloons.

The ascending power will be 200,000 cubic feet of gas. The cloth contains nine parts of cotton to one of silk, and caoutchouc is the principal ingredient of the composition. The weight of the apparatus will be 3,000 pounds dead of ballast, with seventeen or twenty men, provisions and instruments for scientific observations, about 7,000 pounds. The means of descent will be by compression of air in a vessel called the bladder, which is placed within the gasometer, and also in long tubes of tin attached to the sides of the car, or ship, so as to answer also the purpose of giving it buoyancy in case of descending at sea. The bladder and tubes contain 7,000 cubic feet, and if the bulk of air be only compressed to the extent of one-fifth, by means of the air-pumps, there will be a power of 100 pounds, variable at pleasure, for regulating the altitude. In cases of extremity only, if at all, would gas be allowed to escape, or ballast be thrown out. It is clear, therefore, that, by the power of ascending and descending, different currents of air might be sought for through a considerable extent of altitude.

When a favorable current was found progress would be made, but not otherwise; for, although a sort of wings are to be employed, very little effect is from their use to be expected. The construction, however, is simple and ingenious. Each of them has a number of flaps, or strips of cloth, placed horizontally, so as to hang vertically one above another, but overlapping a little, and fastened at their upper edges, on one side of an open framework, chiefly cane, against which, an impulsion being given, they press, and the action of their extended surface is then propulsive. As the wing returns to its former position these flaps, loose and flying out, offer but little resistance.

The wings, arranged on each side of the very long and narrow car, are to be moved by the muscular power of aeronauts in the cabins applied to very simple machinery, and the direction of the progressive motion attainable by the use of the wings is to be given in a similar manner by impulsions of large fishtail-like flaps at each extremity of the car. The wings of the wind, however, must constitute the only motive power for rapid progression, but something, it is thought, might be done in perfectly still air, and, if so, in a favorable sort of current, or wind, not blowing directly toward the place of destination, a little motion could be given in a direction at right angles to that of the wind. There would be, then, a composition of motion which, in many cases, might prove desirable and important."

THERE ARE OTHERS.

OUR own troubles on the question of appropriations for the support of the Army and Navy are not greater than those which are experienced by men in other countries whose endeavor is to see the nation adequately prepared for defence.

We observe an English service paper on a recent occasion rail mightily against those critics who exhibit acute misery upon a contemplation of Army and Navy expenditures.

There is, we believe, a stronger party in England for increased military expenditures than in this country. Indeed we can hardly say there is such a party in the United States. The singular good fortune which has attended the efforts of the Navy League in making sentiment for an increased navy has produced a pleasing result in the action of both political parties, namely, Republicans and Democrats, so that each was impelled to insert in its platform a plank declaring for an adequate navy.

With us then, there can be said to be no party especially devoted to increased military appropriation, but there is a much greater need here than in England. However, we may take consolation, if consolation can be gained from such a source, from the fact that all countries have their well-meaning but befuddled citizens who count the cost of peace preparation for war as so much money lost.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that these are the very same gentlemen who are yelling most vociferously for the total annihilation of an offending nation upon every occasion of a petty quarrel.

To say Nothing of Cooing.

The business man was quizzing the applicant who was applying for the position of stenographer.

"Had any experience at billing?" he asked briskly.

"Why,—e—r," stammered the demure little thing, "I guess about as much as any girl of my age would be expected to have!"—Washingtonian.

All Mad but Me.

A physician, in declaring that insanity was frequently productive of sound logic tempered by wit, told the story of a patient he once met in an asylum. He came across his patient while strolling through the grounds and, stopping, spoke to him.

After a brief conversation on conventional topics the physician said, "Why are you here?" "Simply a difference of opinion," replied the patient. "I said all men were mad, and all men said I was mad—and the majority won."

While in Soak.

Howell—I see that the paper says that the Treasury Department announces that by washing paper money it will last twice as long.

Powell—Yes; but what is a poor devil to do while his money is in the laundry?—New York Press.

LIKES THE REMINGTON AUTOMATIC.

A correspondent from Alberta, Canada, writing says:
 "You recommended to me the 25-35 auto-loading Remington rifle, and acting on your advice I purchased one. I have found it marvelously accurate and reliable up to fifty yards, which is the greatest distance I have so far been able to try it out.
 I hope to put many a fierce old wolf out of commission with this beautiful weapon before the winter is gone."

Another Near Food.

High and low he searched for the bag of confetti he had brought home on the previous evening for his son and heir, but his efforts were not rewarded with success. Where on earth had he put it? What had become of it?

With every minute he became more irate, till finally he rang for Bridget. "Bridget," he exclaimed testily, "did you see that bag of confetti I brought home last night for Freddie?"

"Sure, an' Oi did, sirr!" brogued out Bridget. "But Oi didn't know it was only for Mhaster Fred. There's but half av it left now."

"Only half of it!" he cried. "What on earth have you done with the rest?"

"Cooked it, av course," retorted Bridget; "an' it's for yer own breakfast, with cream, ye had it this mornin'!"

A Friend in Need.

This is that aged and fra- grant friend which life calm sure to find end, back
 makes my worth while! peace it's very lend, till I at an stretch with a smile.

—Lippincott's Magazine.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Sparta Range Progressing.

Reports come down to us of steady progress in the construction work at Sparta, where the new large national range is being built on the Sparta reservation. An attempt is being made by the War Department to make the range one of the best equipped and up-to-date of any in the world, and that attempt will no doubt be successful.

The general charge of the whole project is in the hands of Col. R. K. Evans, 28th U. S. Infantry, Executive Officer of the National Matches for the fourth time this year, while in immediate command of operations is Lieut. William E. Gilmore, of the 28th Infantry.

Lieutenants from Civil Life.

The civilian candidates for appointment to be Second Lieutenants of the Army in the Infantry, Field Artillery, and Cavalry, will be examined at Fort Leavenworth during the month of November.

There will be about ten applicants for every vacancy. The latter number in the neighborhood of twenty.

Modification of Firing Manual.

G. O. 139, W. D., July 22, contains an amendment to the firing regulations in the following terms:

1. So much of the description of target M as is contained in section (a), paragraph 240, page 171, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, is amended to read as follows:

(a) A car carrying one or more targets E. (If more than one target E is placed on the car they will be not less than three yards between centers.) When used for the expert rifleman's test the car will carry but one target E.

To West Virginia University.

Second Lieutenant Wm. S. Weeks, 4th Infantry, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the West Virginia University, Morgantown.

Classification of Gunners.

G. O. 145, W. D., July 28, rescinds G. O. 66, W. D., April 3, 1909, providing for the examination and classification of gunners of field artillery.

An Added School.

The Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers, Fort Leavenworth, has been added to the list of Service schools.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Detailed to Missouri.

Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, U. S. A. Retired, has been detailed for duty with the Missouri National Guard.

The Standing of the Pennsylvania Organizations at Inspection.

The First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, secured a rating of 99.90 at the spring inspection of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

The next organization was the Second Troop with 99.30. Company I, 10th Infantry, 99.04, was the highest of the Infantry companies. The ratings were all very good indeed.

Will Command Camp.

In the camp of instruction for Infantry officers of the Organized Militia of Hawaii, to be conducted at Fort Shafter, September 17 to 24, inclusive, Lieut. Colonel R. L. Bullard, 8th Infantry, will command.

Ohio Field Service.

The annual tours of camp duty provided for the Ohio National Guard involve sending of the Third Infantry and a Battalion of Engineers to participate in the maneuvers of Fort Benjamin Harrison, September 1 to 10.

The Fifth Regiment of Infantry the same place September 12 to 21. The First Brigade, Brig.-General William B. McMaken, consisting of the First, Second, and Sixth Regiments and 9th Battalion of Infantry, Troop A, and Company A, Signal Corps, a maneuver camp at Fort Ancient, Ohio, August 27 to September 3.

There have been rumors that the service of a portion of the Ohio National Guard at Columbus, on account of the street car strikes there, may interfere with the encampments, but it is hoped this may not prove to be the case.

New Hampshire Camps.

The First Infantry, Battery A, Troop A, Cavalry, Signal Corps, and Hospital Corps, New Hampshire National Guard, will encamp at Concord, State Camp Ground, September 19 to 24; the Coast Artillery Corps and a detachment of the Hospital Corps at Fort Constitutional, Portsmouth September 7 to 14.

Pennsylvania Encampments.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania will encamp at Gettysburg from August 11 to 18. While there the brigades will be inspected most critically.

In an order concerning this encampment the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania refers to the generous permission of the War Department and the kindly cooperation of the Gettysburg National Park Commission in allowing the encampment to take place within the limits of the park. The strictest injunctions are laid upon all officers and men to respect monuments, markers and other property. No doubt these orders will be obeyed to the letter. We feel very sure of that, and confident the Pennsylvania men will gain much through their stay upon this historic ground.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

New Medical Blanks.

All blank forms pertaining to the Medical Department are now being revised and will not be ready for issue until the new Manual of that department explaining their use is completed.

Tacoma Companies Reassigned.

Owing to the fact that the armory of the Coast Artillery Reserve companies stationed in Tacoma, Washington, are equipped for one gun and one mortar company, the following reassignment of these companies to coast fortifications has been made:

To 12-inch mortar: First Company to Battery Brannan; Fifth Company to Battery Powell.

To 10-inch rifles: Second Company to Battery Quarles; Fourth Company to Battery Benson.

To 12-inch rifles: Third Company to Battery Ash.

Not Paid for Prior Duty.

Officers charged with making the necessary arrangements for the transportation of Militia organizations to the maneuver camps cannot be paid for the time while so engaged from any Federal funds, as such duty is considered to be part of the normal duties of the officers and any payment made to them for such duty must be made from State funds.

No Saving From Maneuver Appropriations.

In reply to his inquiry as to whether any balance saved from the allotment made from the Appropriation "Encampment and Maneuvers, Organized Militia" for subsistence in connection with the participation of Militia organizations in the joint camps of instruction would be turned over to the State or revert to the General Government, the Adjutant General of a State was informed that the funds in question are allotted to the Subsistence Department of the Army for the purpose of meeting the expense of subsisting the troops of the Organized Militia in the joint camps, and that any balance remaining from the funds so allotted will revert to the appropriation from which the funds are derived. There is no provision of law under which any part of the appropriation "Encampment and Maneuvers, Organized Militia," can be turned over to the Organized Militia.

Medical Supplies Can Be Obtained.

The following articles of medical supplies can be issued to the Organized Militia on requisition in the usual manner as a charge against funds allotted under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or as a purchase for cash in accordance with the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law:

Case, bedding and clothing, tent unit (paragraph 621, M. M. D., 1906), each	\$47.65
Chest, commode (paragraph 605, M. M. D., 1906), each	9.94
Desk, field, Medical Department (paragraph 613, M. M. D., 1906), filled and complete, each	21.76
Surgical dressing, reserve, box of (paragraph 602, M. M. D., 1906), each	29.82
Chests for Detached Service (paragraph 606, M. M. D., 1906)	84.46
Cases, emergency (paragraph 475, M. M. D., 1906)	10.21
Equipment for Regimental Hospital (paragraph 592, M. M. D., 1906), each	912.51

The price of \$912.51, quoted for a Regimental Hospital, is only for the supplies which are furnished by the office of the Surgeon-General.

SURPASSING ALL.

THE Cunard Steamship Company has let a contract for a steamer of 60,000 tons. This ship is to be delivered within three years. The length will be above 1,000 feet. Her displacement exceeds by 15,000 tons that of the Olympic or Titanic now being built by the White Star Company.

The Lusitania and Mauretania will look like pigmies beside her, with their 30,000 tons displacement and 200 feet less length.

No name has yet been chosen for her. We suggest to the Cunard people that they call her "The Leviathan."

A MOTOR FIELD KITCHEN.

THE last development of the wheeled field kitchen designed by Captain Stopford, of the Subsistence Department of the Army, is the proposal to substitute a gasolene engine for the mules now in use as motive power.

There are arguments for and against such a course. It might be urged that mules under stress would make better eating than the gasolene engine, although a man would have to be very hungry before he attempted to masticate either.

Then again, when a gasolene engine goes, it is fast, but when it stops it is very slow, and yet a mule has been known to balk. For a balky mule an army teamster has a corrective form of address which is usually effective, e'en though it scorch the leaves from adjacent trees and burn holes in the haversacks of passing soldiers.

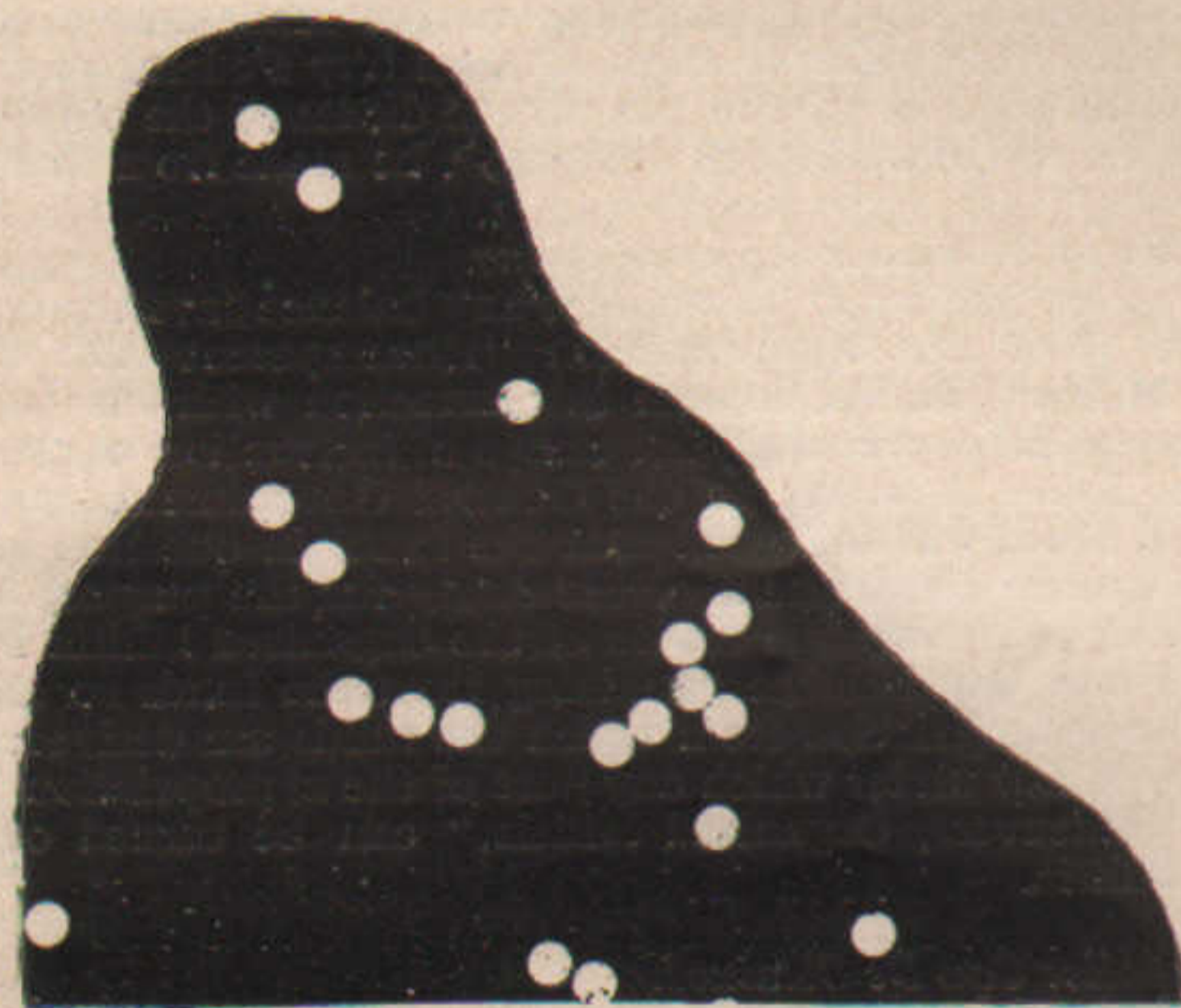
Also we have heard chauffeurs converse glibly 'neath upraised hoods to their recalcitrant coffee grinders, not without result.

Truth to tell if you leave it to us we would say we prefer the mules if the mules go all right and the motor didn't, or our first choice would be the motor, if the motor went all right and the mules didn't.

A PRETTY FAIR SKIRMISH TARGET.

MAJ. M. E. LAIRD, Captain of the Georgia team, writing to us of another matter the other day, enclosed a photograph of a target made by Private Burpitt of the Georgia Team, which is worthy of reproduction in any kind of company.

Major Laird naively remarks anent this target that, differing from the Oklahoma gentlemen whose perfect skirmish target we published a few weeks since, which was said to be one of their *poorest*, this is one of the *best* Georgia has turned out. We can well believe that, and we venture the assertion that only a few such have been shot on any range. The only difficulty is that it seems almost impossible to make targets like this when in the throes of delivering a record score during a big match.



20 SHOT SKIRMISH RUN
MADE BY
PRIV. W. B. BURPITT Co. K. 5th INF. N. G. GA.
JULY 29 1910.
SCORE 100.

A New Kind of Millionaire.

Returning visitors from Reno are lost with admiration at the style, not to say splendor, wherewith our eminent fellowtownsman, Tom Sharkey, covered himself by representing this city at the big fight. Sharkey was rarely seen on the street with any one whose balance at the bank did not equal his own, which Sharkey says runs up into six figures and never mind the ciphers. He was making his dignified way through Virginia street with a man whose every movement and look spoke of ready money.

"Who's the guy wit' you, Tom?" asked one of his friends, casually.
"Sh!" said Sharkey. "Don't let him hear you. His name is Jones, an' he's a moulted millionaire."—New York Morning Telegraph.

A MUSKETRY EXPERIMENT.

AN account of some interesting experiments carried out at the Austrian School of Musketry has recently been published. The object of the experiments was to determine the effects of the fatigue of a long march on the shooting of trained soldiers. A cyclist detachment of fifty men, all over two years' service executed a march of sixty-five miles in eight hours, the return journey being against a strong head wind. Before and after the march they each fired ten rounds at a target representing a section of twenty-six men in skirmishing order lying down at 500 paces.

Before the march the detachment made forty hits on nineteen figures; after the march, thirty-eight hits on sixteen figures. The experiment was then repeated with a section of forty-two noncommissioned officers of the Instructional Battalion, School of Musketry, before and after a twenty-three hours' exercise in the field, during which thirty-three miles were covered.

This section, consisting principally of marksmen, made eighty-one hits on twenty-one out of twenty-six figures before starting, and sixty-two hits on twenty figures after their return. Both the cyclists and the instructional squad appeared to the spectators to be much fatigued when they fired their second series; yet it was found that the results were nearly as good as when the men were fresh. This appears to show that marksmen and first-class shots, if they are seasoned soldiers and in good physical condition, can be depended upon to shoot straight in spite of the fatigue to which they will be subjected during a day of hard fighting.

On the other hand (says a Home military journal), abundant experience has shown that the raw recruit, when subjected to a similar test of endurance, fails to hit the target at all. He is incapable of the effort of will and firm resolve to hit which renders the trained soldier a formidable antagonist, even when his strength is exhausted by hunger and fatigue.

This strength of will is fostered by military or naval discipline; but much depends upon the man himself. Self-control and determined effort to do one's daily work thoroughly can be practiced in every walk of life. The luxury, however, of the present age is not favorable to the development of that bull-dog spirit which characterized our soldiers and sailors a hundred years ago.—Canterbury Times, New Zealand.

DISCIPLINE.

THE question of administration in any military force is an important one. That he who is charged with the responsibility shall have absolute power and that his commands should be implicitly obeyed is a prime requisite.

Subordinates must yield an unquestioning obedience or else the whole scheme of the exercise of power through designated agents must fall to the ground. It is the part of a good soldier to do what he is told without asking questions. He may have, indeed he often does have, a doubt of the wisdom of the course laid down for him by his superiors. He can be expected occasionally to doubt the justice which is being meted out to him, but it is not his part to disobey orders or to refrain from carrying out the directions of proper authority unless the situation is so unmistakably stamped with error on the part of those above, as to justify him in assuming the full responsibility of disobedience.

A recent case in which members of a Naval Militia organization took it upon themselves to decamp from a training ship on a practice cruise because they were not suited with the provisions furnished them provides a case in point. No matter what hardships, necessary or unnecessary, were thrust upon them, they should have held to their duty until the end. Then they would have had recourse in the proper way and upon complaint their wrongs or alleged wrongs would have been investigated by competent authority.

It is the first duty of a man who dons the military uniform of his nation to lay aside personal considerations and be prepared to devote himself whole-heartedly to the service which he has joined. An incalculable amount of injury can be done by acts of disobedience and insubordination.

The general public is quick to pick flaws in the conduct of military men and nothing so delights the critic whose unfriendly voice is unceasingly raised against a military establishment as acts of disloyalty to officers.

The man who has not learned to obey is a poor creature, unfit to claim or to secure consideration at the hands of any fair minded man. Obedience to superior authority strengthens instead of weakens the will of the man who obeys, through the invariable growth of his self-control.

Discipline in a military organization is the first requirement. Without it the same number of men, no matter for what purpose they may be brought together, are merely mobs. With it, one master mind may move a host, as if all the myriad units were merely parts of one complete and perfect organism.

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.

MEASURED BY THIS STANDARD WE FAIL!

A foreign commentator of note remarks:

When Colonel Francis Duncan wrote the history of the Royal Artillery, Napoleon III sent to him a letter which contained the notable remark that the history of artillery is essentially the history of civilization. Perhaps it is a pity that it should be so; but however much we may long for the time when the nations shall study war no more, we must, nevertheless, recognize that a nation's progress in artillery is a very good test of its general advance in civilization.

If we undertake to judge the general advance in civilization of the United States by its progress in artillery, we shall be overwhelmed with a conviction of our unworthiness, because for us, outside of the Coast Artillery, it is as if, to all practical intents and purposes, we had no Artillery at all.

We have not one-half, a quarter, a tenth enough. Worse than this we have not the guns, the bare guns, for enough mobile Artillery to meet the requirements of an army of modest dimensions, in the case of a foreign war.

It is known that the new Chief of Staff, Major General Leonard Wood, with that large endowment of common sense of which he is possessed, appreciates to the fullest many of those elements which go to make up the military weakness and the strength of this country.

He knows, for instance, that we may rely upon the patriotism of our men, but he recognizes that patriotism to be latent or misdirected. He comprehends the overwhelming necessity of preparing those physical properties which we would require *before* war comes.

Siege guns, field guns, their ammunition and equipment, may not be built in any quantity after an enemy's feet have trod our soil. In reasonable numbers they should be built, tested and stored in moments of profound peace, there to wait but the touch of the trained hand to make them blaze forth their destroying blasts upon an enemy.

General Wood believes, as the editor of this paper does, that the physical material should be among the first considerations. After that he has an abiding belief that we should train a very large number of men as far as we are able to train them, consistent with civil employment, in shooting and practical soldiering.

We may find much encouragement in the sound views of the Chief of Staff, but the views of one man, or of a dozen or a hundred or a thousand

are not going to move a great big country like this, unless each one of these uses his best endeavor to awake all whom he may reach.

The declaration that a nation's progress in Artillery is a test of its general advance in civilization is not far from truth. The labor of the peace advocate who goes at his case backward, and would annihilate war by destroying our ability to wage it successfully is love's labor lost, and will never avail to accomplish its purpose or do anything except to increase the difficulties of those who do see the truth.

And that truth is: The nation which is prepared for war may regulate the approach and determine the issue of that dread event, as it will. None may say to a nation full armed and strong, "You must fight!" because none would dare. Any may say that to a weak nation grown gross, fat, careless and almost cowardly.

IN THE RELATION OF BEST FRIEND.

Has any man been able to mark the limits, to sound the depths, to measure the currents, to chart the channel of human friendship? This subject has from time immemorial furnished a favorite theme for the bard and the minstrel. The thing which appeals to the imagination in the love of friends for each other is the unselfish quality of it.

Ideal friendship of man for man presupposes all giving and no receiving, but ideal friendships are impossible. Man's relations, intimate and close though they may be, are tinged with some small hue of selfish interest. No party to a human compact of friendship ever gives quite the maximum. We have to turn to our animal friends for that.

Faithful dogs we know, those who guard us, who hunt for us, who retrieve our birds, marsh slain, who trail our criminals, who furnish a pretty companion for my lady's idle hour.

It is not through the imagination of the poet alone that the horse and dog have been long hailed in song and story as the most faithful of man's friends. To the horse has been given the place of honor, a place which is his of justice.

For of all friends a man may know, human or brute, a horse is the very best. What an intelligence; what force, power and strength so graciously yielded for the service of the master!

We have known horses whose faculties had been so developed by training—to be sure such were always grandly born, descended of a line of nobles—but we have known horses, we say, who could do everything but talk, and as far as that goes the absence of the power of speech is not infrequently estimated a boon.

To carry one far and fast and safely, the most gracious anxiety to please, to deliver all the best of power and speed at the call of the rider, in short to multiply his legs by two, the flight of his soul toward freedom by ten, these lie within the power and purpose of the horse.

We think God, making horse and man, was startled when he saw how good his work and wavered for a moment balancing this way and that to say whether the soul should go to man or horse. Man got the soul by reason of his weakness, being less able to serve, but the horse in recompense was given the right to be man's haltest friend.

MANY SHALL BE CALLED BUT FEW CHOSEN.

We have observed with some attention the variety of methods pursued by the State authorities in selecting the members of the National Match rifle teams.

Clearly, if one were to pick a team with a view to making winning the principal consideration or the delivery of an extra high score the chief concern, then the way to do it would be to select old and tried shots of known ability, giving to them that special training which would enable them to do themselves full justice.

But the National Matches were not made for the purpose of demonstrating which team could deliver the highest total score in competition. In fact the result we have mentioned is only a subordinate and trifling part of the whole. The real purpose is to use the National Matches in every possible way as a means to increase interest and therefore efficiency in rifle firing.

Now, it may be said with reason that for a team of a State to stand high in the competition gives just the necessary fillip to the interest of

their comrade marksmen to produce the result sought for, and for this reason the team should be made up of the oldest and best shots, regardless of any other consideration except that of making the strongest team which could be brought together.

On the other hand the competition between all of the men in the State organizations eligible to shoot on the team would furnish an incentive to the ambitious young marksmen to perfect themselves so that they might, when they become sufficiently expert, finally attain the National Team.

A somewhat different method is the one which has been employed by the State of Missouri this year. The Adjutant General has chosen as the principal cause to be served, the qualification of instructors suited by civil employment as well as by talents and training to be instructors in rifle practice.

He therefore directed his five regimental commanders to each choose three men coming within the description, as members of the National Match Team. It will be thus seen that while the fifteen men so selected will probably not make as high a score in the National Match for Missouri as a specially selected team might, yet when those men go back to their home stations they will be able to pass along what they have learned and through their efforts the shooting of the organizations to which they belong should be very greatly improved.

In view of the need for instructors a number of other States could follow a similar course with profit.

THE BRITISH MILITARY RIFLE.

ON the subject of the Military Rifle there has appeared in a recent number of the Broad Arrow, an article which has special significance for Americans. It is therefore, presented without abridgment:

"Once again has the National Rifle Association justified the existence which at one period within recent times seemed likely to come to an end, by directing public attention anew to the admitted defects of the rifle with which our Infantry is armed. During the Bisley meeting just concluded the Council of the Association caused a large diagram to be prepared showing the difference between the trajectories of the projectiles fired from the German and from the British Service rifles. The point which aroused a large amount of discussion of an unfavorable character from the many expert rifle shots who studied the diagram was entirely concerned with the remarkable difference in height of the two trajectories up to 800 yards. The British bullet, fired at a target distant 800 yards, rises at its highest point to 13 ft. 8 ins., whilst between 150 and 675 yards the bullet is at no part of this distance within 8 ft. of the ground.

The German 'S' bullet, on the other hand, owing to its greater velocity and its improved shape, rises at no point in its course to quite 7 ft. In other words, the ground in front of a number of German Service rifles in the hands of men firing lying down is swept by a rain of bullets from the muzzles up to 800 yards, whereas men advancing against our rifles over the same distance are only under fire for an infinitesimal portion of the advance. The advantage of possessing a rifle firing a bullet with what is to all intents and purposes a flat trajectory can hardly be over-estimated. The indifferent marksmanship and musketry training of the short-service Continental soldier are largely remedied by placing in his hands a weapon which fulfils all the requirements of a weapon of war. We probably spend more than any other nation on practice ammunition for the individual soldier, but the effect is largely discounted by the pronounced inferiority of the weapon with which we propose to send him into the field.

In the remarks recently made in the House of Commons by Messrs. Courthope, Lee, Wilson and others a line of argument was adopted with which Mr. Haldane was certainly justified in expressing a considerable measure of surprise. All these critics were unanimous in demanding not merely new ammunition, by which they probably meant a very much more powerful charge and a pointed rifle bullet, or one with only a short cylindrical portion, the remainder forming a point of some ten calibers radius, but they also required that the War Minister should give our troops at once an entirely new rifle. Under no circumstances was this to be an automatic rifle.

Mr. Haldane very rightly characterized this attitude as something entirely new, and at once disclaimed so far as he was concerned the prospect of abandoning the idea of securing for the country an automatic rifle by turning his mind to something quite different. We cannot, however, give him equal praise for the course which he confessed he has under adoption, unless it is recognized and admitted that this course is merely followed in order to tide over the time until we have selected an automatic rifle and are prepared to commence its manufacture with a view to its speedy issue to our troops. What, then, is it that Mr. Haldane proposes to do? The course which has been adopted is to take our present rifle and see if it can be adapted to a new ammunition which has been made up, the bullet of which is of the 'S' type and weighs 160 grains. The consensus of opinion of gun makers and practical shots in regard to these experiments seems to be that we may possibly obtain a lower trajectory with the pointed bullet, but that nothing will get over the inherent weakness of our present bolt system. The Lee bolt action has always been a weak one. It was introduced into the Service rifle nearly twenty years ago when nobody imagined that musketry would make the advance it has done, due to the employment of high explosive ammunition giving a very great velocity. We ought to have been far-sighted enough to make a change after the South African

War when the short rifle came in, and more than ever now do we require a new breech action strong enough to stand the increased pressures that are required to produce a low trajectory with a high velocity.

We agree with Mr. Haldane in thinking that something may be done, as a temporary measure, to make of our present rifle a comparatively good weapon until we can undertake the manufacture of a new one, but we go farther than the Secretary of State for War in deprecating this period of transition being unduly prolonged, and we disagree wholly with those members of Parliament who object to the introduction of an automatic rifle.

It is well known that each Continental nation is waiting upon the other before any of them introduce such a weapon. Both France and Germany have, it is said, already decided upon the pattern of an automatic rifle each intends to adopt, and each has completed all necessary arrangements to proceed at once with the manufacture so soon as any other European nation shows its hand. Naturally, however, even the most military of the nations has no wish to embark upon the enormous expense of re-arming and the provision of the vast supplies of the necessary ammunition unless the lead of a neighbour forces such action upon it.

Most soldiers have long since arrived at the conclusion that the automatic rifle has got to come, and that when it does it will be the most perfect weapon possible, and therefore the weapon of all others with which we ought to arm the few troops we can afford to put into the field. We do not want it, as is sometimes suggested, because it increases rapidity of fire, but we require it, and must have it, because it increases rapidity of loading, a most important factor in a Service rifle. Further, its possession reduces the recoil and reduces the fatigue of raising the rifle.

Let us by all means do what we can, purely as a stop-gap measure, to lower the trajectory of the present rifle with the new ammunition now being experimented with, but we devoutly hope that Mr. Haldane will not be discouraged from his quest of an automatic rifle by the remarks of the doubtless conscientious objectors in the House of Commons. Only when he has found a really first-class weapon, let us take the lead in rearmament and issue an automatic rifle to our well-trained long-service Infantry with the least delay possible."

AN INQUIRY FROM THE LAND OF THE BEAR.

AN officer has written to us the following letter:

"I enclose herewith copy of a letter from a gentleman in the Russian Army, which is too hard for me. If you can give me the information which he desires or can refer me to some one who can I will be greatly obliged and appreciate your kindness very much."

The enclosure of which he speaks is published herewith because we find ourselves unable to answer the questions asked by the Russian writer and hope through the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN to attract enough attention to his wants to secure the desired information for him. Anyone who is able to reply in a satisfactory way to Lieutenant Marvoff will do us a great favor by sending such reply to this office:

The 5th July, 1910.

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE:

I recommend me to you as the Lieutenant of the Imperial Guard Riflemen and a member of the Miles Standish Rifle Club, and addressing me to you as to a brother of the shooting fraternity, I pray you to say me where or what guns with can furnish me a single shot target pistol, system Sharps with falling block and hammer rising by lever action, style Winchester, caliber .44, Smith & Wesson, which is the only allowed in our matches at 50 yards. The American leading factories have not single shot target pistols of that caliber, and the _____ and Remington are yet exhausted, therefore, it must be hand made. Is a pistol of barrel of 9 inch enough long for that caliber and for the black powder which I use always and for to take easily the line of aim, which is of 8 inches, and for to have a good balance? I believe that one inch less over the standard length of 10 inches cannot harm to the regularity of aim. Give me your categorical mind on that matter, and is the length of barrel the same for all calibers? Is a 9-inch barrel sufficient for entire combustion of the charge of 23 grains of black powder? Kindly send me the number of ARMS AND THE MAN with the description of the United States Revolver Association of that year, and trusting to receive your amiable answer on all that questions for which I would be you exceedingly thankful and to hear soon from you.

I shake hardly the hand and remain very truly yours,

JOHN DE MARVOFF, *Member of the*
No. 6, log 6."

Pistol Association, St. Petersburg, Russia.

THE SERVICE AUTOMATIC PISTOL.

TO many inquiries which have been received from those who are deeply interested in the determination of the question of a hand arm for the Army, we submit the information that the question still remains unsettled.

The trials of the Colt's Automatic are known to have been very successful, but no information has been given out by the Ordnance Department in regard to the nature of the reports received from troop commanders who have tried these or other forms of the automatic sent out to them.

It is not probable a final determination of the question will be reached for some time. If we were predicting, we would say, from our knowledge of the arms tried and the requirements of their use, that the Colt's Automatic .45 caliber would be pronounced the best weapon for the Service. Even that, with the progressive way in which our Ordnance Department does things, would not mean that any other pistol would be excluded.

In this connection, all revolver and pistol cranks will watch with great attention the N. R. A. pistol matches at Camp Perry. In these, this year for the first time, automatic pistols will be allowed to compete.

ELECTRICAL TARGET A POSSIBILITY.

AN electrical target, self-scoring and intended for use in small arms firing, has been invented by Lieut. Commander Mark St. C. Ellis, U. S. Navy.

Reports of this target which have come to us seem of too roseate a character. It has been said that the target has, after test, received the approval of the Army and Navy authorities. This is not true. The target has not yet been officially tested either by the Army or Navy ordnance departments.

Steps have just been concluded which will result in a test of it by the Navy Ordnance Department, but up to the moment of writing this article the Army Ordnance Department had not been approached on the subject. If it does come to the Army Ordnance bureau for trial it will undoubtedly receive attention, because an invention of the kind, if it is successful, will be immensely valuable. We shall watch the further progress of this automatic target with much interest.

In Europe a number of electrical targets have been successfully operated for some years. The Army Ordnance Department got one not long ago from Belgium and made a test of it at the School of Musketry, Monterey. It was not found satisfactory nor has any target of the kind so far tried proven of sufficient worth to justify its substitution for the ordinary and conventional form of paper target on cotton backing.

The electric targets made of separate plates will function properly; there is no doubt of that, but for anything like an accurate record of the strike of the shots they have up to this time proven inadequate.

We hope the Ellis target is superior to those which have gone before and we shall watch trials of it with the greatest attention. In a little time we shall be able to give reliable information about its appearance and effectiveness.

Still.

"Paddy," said a father to his little boy, who was in the habit of telling lies, "do you know what happens to liars when they die?" "Well," said Paddy, after thinking awhile, "I supp. hey lie still."

A REPLY TO THE PEACE SOCIETY.

WITH an interest in the subject which does him much credit, William Boerum Wetmore, of Allenhurst, New Jersey, has replied to the Peace Society of New York.

With much soundness of argument he has taken the trouble to send out his reply in circular form.

A copy of this circular has come into our hands. He uses as a text these noteworthy words of General Sherman:

"I cannot help plead to my countrymen, at every opportunity, to cherish all that is manly and noble in the military profession, because Peace is enervating and no man is wise enough to foretell when soldiers may be in demand again."—*General Sherman.*

In this forenote to the reply he remarks:

"The Peace Society has been issuing circulars and sending them over the country, deprecating the waste of money spent on a battleship and advocating and suggesting that this money could be used to better advantage in having more schools for boys, homes for consumptives, new and better roads, more libraries, etc. These circulars have illustrations representing a battleship and the various industries that could supplant them and stating that the former is of no use and peace can be maintained with foreign powers and throughout the world through "FORCE BY REASON."

The full text of his reply is as follows:

I have received a blank application from you to fill out to join "The Peace Society of New York."

I am unable to do so on principle, for while I believe in peace, I think your method of trying to attain it, radically wrong.

I believe peace can only be assured by having force behind it to enforce it. I believe that can only be done by having a powerful navy. Why do you have in New York a police force? For what! Not to create anarchy and riot, but to be on hand to prevent it. Its presence does that. Why does not your society advocate abolishing it? It costs money. You could build a road from New York to Texas with the sum that would be saved. Suppose you do abolish it and then try *moral suasion* on the Bowery!

I will guarantee if that were so, not one of your peace loving society would try the Bowery after dark armed with only "force by reason," as advocated in your circular. In case of war it is too late to commence building a fleet. Wars now-a-days are short and it takes three years to build a battleship. One might as well ask what good are the firemen. They also cost money. They are of no use except in case of fire. Would you wait for a fire, then organize a fire company and then send an order for an engine to be built to put it out?

A big navy insures peace. At this moment the guns of a U. S. war vessel are protecting our shipping from seizure at Bluefields. If we had had a big navy, we would never have had the quasi war with France, our seamen would not have been stolen from our merchant vessels, we would not have had the war of 1812, the capitol of the United States would not have been taken and burnt by a handful of troops of a foreign power or would we have had the Spanish war, with all its cost of lives and pensions.

A big navy would have saved all that. Its cost as a preventative as compared with the war expenditures would have been a good and cheap insurance on the side of Peace. Your circular speaks of so many other things that could be done with the money spent on the navy. I dare say so. So we could if we paid no salaries to the Senate and Members of Congress, which in some cases is a sad waste (i. e., to those who vote against battleships). Abolish the Post Office and we would save millions and also we would be saved from seditious circulars like yours and I might add from auto supply advertisements. As for roads—the great auto taxes on hundreds pay for them. Your consumptive children will cease if you do not allow consumptives to marry. Like begets like. That we are a people not in the way of militarism, as you fear we are, is shown by us after taking Cuba, and instead of keeping it we turned it over to its people and retired. We did not go to war for war as your society seems to think our army and navy did and always want to do.

I question if history can show such an unselfish act as a country once in a conquered territory, freeing it and returning home. If we had a large fleet now on the Pacific this war talk and scare about the Orient would not be heard. I hope to live to see twenty-five battle-ships of 30,000 tons, each on each ocean (one for every State and Territory of the Union and three more added to represent our possessions beyond the sea—Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines) and also, with due respect, the non-existence of your society, for I consider that men who perhaps unknowingly, and undoubtedly with the best of intentions, work to make their country weak and powerless, worse enemies than if they came out in the open to bear arms against her.

The Scientific American is a paper that deals in facts and not theories and its statistics are always an authority. In a recent number it gave some figures with regard to cost of battleships from which I quote:

"Our navy is seen to be the least costly, as it certainly is the most effective institution in that scheme of National Government, which is designed to protect the lives and property and to further the happiness of the people of the United States.

If the above seems to be a strong statement, it is capable of easy proof. The latest estimate of the wealth of the United States available in the Bureau of Statistics is that of 1904, made by the Census Bureau, which put the total for that year at \$107,104,211,917, or \$1,310 per capita.

The 44 millions which the navy cost last year may be regarded as the cost of insurance against damage and loss of that 107 billions; and as such it represents a premium of only four one-hundredths of one per cent. If we include the interest on the capital cost (400 millions) of the existing fleet, the premium is only six one-hundredths of one per cent, while the cost of the Florida (10 millions) which loomed so large in the eye of the captious critic at her launching, dwindles to one one-hundredth of one per cent of the wealth of the country."

Your circular harps on battleship money spent that would go for education and good roads. My auto pays for its share of road tax and I pay quite a sum yearly for school taxes to educate other people's children and you must be a queer set of people to object to me paying four one-hundredths of one per cent to *protect their flag and their homes.*

A FAULTY BATTLE SIGHT.

By W. A. JACKSON, 2nd Lieutenant, 2nd Squadron Cavalry,
National Guard of Georgia.

UNTIL the New Firing Regulations went into effect very little attention was given to the battle sight on the New Springfield rifle, model 1903, by the majority of those interested in rifle practice; because, in running the skirmish nearly all used the "peep" sight or elevated the sight leaf and used the open sight, changing the elevation for each change in distance.

But when the new Regulations went into effect, the rule prohibiting a change in the elevation—to at least correct variations from the normal in individual rifles—comes sharply to the front and naturally results in protest.

In the first place this new rule violates one of the cardinal principles of rifle shooting which has been taught and conclusively proven to be correct not only on the range by nearly every man who has qualified as an expert, but also, according to all accounts, by those who have had experience in battle, and that is—

The tendency of the majority of men running a skirmish, or shooting rapid fire on the range; also the natural tendency of the men on the firing line is to "shoot high" or "overshoot the mark." The result has been that particular stress has always been placed upon the fact that the men must be instructed to "aim low"—"at the feet of the enemy." This was taught when the elevation was changed for each change in distance. The "Provisional Small Arms Firing Manual," 1909, page 7, reads, under "Battle Sight:"

"The position of the rear sight in which the leaf is laid down. With the model 1903 rifle and sight, this position corresponds to a range of 530 yards. With the sight in this position, the flight of the bullet is at no point more than two feet above the line of sight, and the dangerous space is continuous for a target of that height above the line of sight."

Of course this means a "half sight," and that the rifle shoots normal at 530 yards.

This may be all right theoretically and on paper, but the actual result is that at 500 yards the majority of men try to aim at the body of the enemy and if they succeed in "holding" they are apt to shoot over his

head. This tendency to "shoot high" increases almost in inverse ratio back to 300 yards, after which there is a slight lowering back to 200 yards.

The above is true when the rifle shoots normal. But suppose the gun "shoots high," and this is not at all uncommon, then the condition is still worse.

For instance, during a recent match one of the contestants had a rifle which "shot high," that is, shooting at D target at 200 yards he had to aim fully three feet below the top of the bank, at 500 yards he had to aim below the top of the bank, and at the other intermediate ranges, accordingly. This trial was made using half sight slow fire.

Now at the different targets on the range the boards bearing the numbers of the targets varied (it was a black board with white figures painted upon it); for example, at No. 1 the top of the board was $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the top of the bank; at No. 2 it was three feet; at No. 10 the top of the board came about on a level with the top of the bank, and so the tops of the various numbered boards varied between 3 feet and zero below the top of the bank or below below the bottom of the target. The centers of the boards were not placed directly under the centers of the skirmish figures on the targets in all cases, and even if they had been the various numerals, differing in shape, would have brought the front sight sometimes against the bank—which was red clay—sometimes against the green grass growing upon the bank; sometimes against the white of the numerals, and sometimes against the black of the board. The result was that when a contrast was lacking between the color of the front sight and the background, you could not be sure whether you were aiming high or low. If the front sight had been whitened it would have been the same when it covered the white of the target number. Now this is given as one illustration only.

The elevations of the rifle referred to were as follows: At 200 yards, 75 yards below the 100 yard mark on the leaf; at 600 yards, a line below 400 yard mark and so on up to 1000 yards, where 875 yards elevation was used, or 125 yards below what should have been normal.

Of course the elevations varied slightly, as on other guns, according to differences in light, temperature, moisture, etc. Now, not only was this true of this one gun, which in all other respects seemed perfect, but the same thing is true of many of the special "star gauge" guns which have been issued to members of the State teams. The point I wish to make is this:

That in my opinion, the adjustable battle sight which was used upon the Krag was far superior to the one now in use upon the New Springfield, model 1903, in that:

First. It could be changed to meet the variations of the individual rifle.

Second. The ability to lower the elevation allowed a correction of the natural tendency of the average man to "shoot too high." However, if it is desirable, and I must confess I cannot see the reason, to make a battle sight the elevation of which cannot be changed, it would have been far wiser to have placed the elevation at 300 or 350 yards, rather than at 530 yards.

These conclusions are not only the result of my own experience but that of a number of experts who are very much better shots than the writer.

This is also borne out by the number of times I have seen the Regulars fail to make a hit while running a skirmish.

CASH PRIZES FROM FEDERAL FUNDS.

THE Comptroller of the Treasury has just rendered a decision on a case which came to him through the disallowance by the Auditor for the War Department of an item of \$500, expended for cash prizes awarded in rifle contests by the military authorities of the District of Columbia.

Under the provisions of the law which appropriates money from the Federal Treasury to assist in the support of the Organized Militia, these funds may be used "for the promotion of rifle practice." The Comptroller holds and very sensibly, that whether or not the payment of cash prizes to winning contestants in rifle matches constitutes promotion of rifle practice is a question for the military authorities of the District, Territory or State to decide.

We note with much pleasure that so influential a journal as the Washington Post, commenting on this decision, remarks:

There is nothing more important than this promotion of marksmanship, especially on the part of the Militia, the members of which must furnish the great volunteer army which will be the ally of the regular force in time of war. There is nothing which does more to awaken interest in shooting, and nothing which is of greater advantage in accuracy with small arms, than competition for some sort of prize, monetary or emblematic. There is a distinction in winning prizes which stimulates individual effort and makes for achievement. The District of Columbia militiamen who give up their time to perfecting themselves in the accuracy of small-arms firing would have a right to entertain a grievance if the Comptroller had decided that they cannot come in for cash prizes out of the annual allotment for "the support of the organization."

We may feel encouraged when the secular press shows such a clear realization of the fundamental truth as is evidenced in the preceding paragraph.

FOR THE RISING GENERATION.

WE have received, with the compliments of Gen. George W. Wingte, its President, the year book of the Public Schools Athletic League of the city of New York, for 1910.

The book is most attractively turned out and its numerous illustrations, many of them of rifle shooting trophies, lighten and brighten the text.

The Public Schools Athletic League is doing a great work for the boys of New York City, a work which is being appreciated and followed by many other cities.

Of all the important activities of the League, and all of its endeavors are important, none is of more consequence than its attempts to teach the boys how to use the rifle, that weapon which would be placed in their hands were the nation involved in war.

THE PEEP SIGHT IN ENGLAND.

AN English friend writing to us says: "Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. Early in July two years ago Colonel Milner (Irish VIII, and Olympic 1,000 Yard Champion) and I were seated together inside the ropes of the Stickle-down 900-yard range, immediately beside your champion team. And again at 1,000 yards I was seated just behind yourself and almost on the heels of your team.

Put the clock forward two years. Seated at the same place ten days ago, this time with one of our famous war correspondents, Bennet Burleigh of the Daily Telegraph.

Memory sometimes does its work spontaneously and voluntarily. So it was then, and I asked myself how many of those present realized that the results then being achieved were due to the lessons you Americans read us two years previously. You came, WE saw (the aperture sight); You conquered!

The aperture sight is doing wonders this year. That you will have noticed from the returns of the Bisley matches. We have been experimenting freely these past two years with new sights, apertures, in infinite variety. I feel that considerable restrictions upon the variety to be used must come in rules for future matches, but the aperture sight is for us an accomplished fact.

The United Service Cup Match offered the finest possible kind of an object lesson. In it, because our Service rifle is not fitted with an aperture sight, the Army Team had to use the open. By stupidity colossal in its immensity the Army authorities compelled the team to shoot without slings. I wonder why not bows and arrows! At any rate the result answered for itself, because the team finished absolutely last."

It is not to be expected our British cousins should move on toward new things as quickly as ourselves. They make haste slowly over there, but from the letter we have quoted and other information received, it seems plain they have at last come to a realization that the aperture sight is far superior to the open for every possible use. For there is no call which can be made upon a sight which is not answered more quickly and satisfactorily by a peep sight than by any form of the open.

This is particularly true of a form of sight like the Bassell & Blenkner, which offers a choice of five different sizes of aperture with an opportunity to change in the twinkling of an eye. It is our ardent wish that the Ordnance Department should adopt the Bassell & Blenkner sight for issue. We described it at some length in ARMS AND THE MAN last year. It is incomparably superior to any other form of Service sight of which we have knowledge.

ATTENTION, RIFLE CLEANERS!

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

In looking over one of the last issues of Shooting and Fishing before it became ARMS AND THE MAN I found an article on the cleaning of rifle barrels, with particular application to a method of removing metallic fouling, wherein was mentioned amylacetate.*

I tried to procure amylacetate through Messrs. Montgomery Ward & Company of Chicago, as I am removed in residence from any large city, but they informed me that they could not secure it. This was some time ago. In writing from memory I am rather inclined to think they suggested that I had got a wrong name, or was asking an impossibility. At the same time I found I was able to procure ammonium persulphate and also acetone.

I studied chemistry at one time and of course appreciate at least some of the fine points of the game, even after the lapse of many years. I intend getting some up-to-date chemical works by standard authors to refresh my knowledge. Meanwhile I have no doubt many of your readers will be glad to know something of the properties of acetone, its evaporation, etc., etc., whether it deteriorates by keeping, poisonous

*Proper pronunciation unknown: say it to suit yourself.

properties, etc. Also, we would, I expect, be glad to hear something about amylicetate, on the same lines, as well as to receive directions for making the mixture.

I would not trouble you but I have so much difficulty in procuring the preparations I like best, that I am anxious to make some in quantity for myself, and I have also promised, if possible, to make some for members of the local rifle association.

I will be very glad indeed if some of your readers who have had experience along the lines embraced within my inquiries would contribute through the paper their views and conclusions."

FOR THE SHOTGUN BEGINNER.

IT is astonishing how large is the number of men who go on shooting the shotgun year after year obtaining only indifferent results. There is no one who cannot be made a fairly good marksman with the scatter gun and few who may not rise to actual expertness under proper direction. Teaching is as necessary here as in every other feat of skill.

The Shooting Times and British Sportsman, England, has the following to say upon this subject:

TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA.

We have recently been engaged in the delectable task of endeavoring to improve a friend's shooting skill, he being as keen a sportsman as ever we saw, but a very poor shot at winged game. The best means of giving him the necessary practice and experience was to put him through a course of clay bird shooting, and with that idea a trap and the required birds were obtained. The first trial took place on the grass, clays being thrown at every angle and pace alternately, but the result was 90 per cent of misses, and it was a very discouraged party who returned to seek solace in a whisky-and-soda. A second trial under similar conditions produced even worse results, and even the whisky-and-soda did not prove a solace in this instance, for improvement appeared out of the question. We knew and told the pupil that he was shooting low, but he did not seem to realize that fact, and we feared we should have to leave him as one of the finest exponents we ever saw of the art of shooting round a mark.

HOW WE DID IT.

Then a brilliant idea struck us, and we pegged the trap down on the beach at high tide and stood our friend on the sea-wall above. The clays were then thrown so as to skim along the surface of the water, and shooting commenced. It did not need anyone to tell the aspiring shot what he was doing, for at each discharge of his gun the pattern was plainly to be seen on the water, and he was able to decide for himself wherein rested his error. The effect of this object-lesson was so satisfactory that he finally smashed clay after clay, and for the first time we were able to report progress.

A GOOD IDEA.

What the final result will be we shall be pleased to record later, but recommend the idea of throwing the clays over water to those readers who wish to prove to a friend his mistakes. No better method could be evolved, and the advantage of throwing them from the beach at high tide is that on the sea receding every clay not smashed by shot may be picked up uninjured. This is a great consideration when the clays have to come a long journey by rail, and, although only about 20 per cent break on long grass, all are whole that fall into the sea. It would be useless to shoot over a rough sea, as in that case waves would hide the pattern of the shot.

PRACTICE AT THE CLAYS.

The writer does not believe that practice at clays would develop anyone into a first-rate game shot, for he knows excellent game shots who are hopeless at clays, and vice versa. However, it has the very good effect of giving a novice more confidence—a thing he generally sadly lacks—of assisting him to handle his gun easier and more quickly, and to get on his mark at once. A youngster who has gone through a complete course of clay bird shooting starts forth to deal with game with some knowledge of what he has to do, and he is decidedly a safer companion because of his previous experience with the gun. Old shots are none the worse for a trial at the clays before the season for game opens, and for these reasons practice at them will ever be in favor.

DOGS AND CLAY-BIRD SHOOTING.

When going for a shoot at the clays we often take with us a dog or two, either setters, retrievers, or spaniels, and it is amusing to watch their expressions during the actual shooting. All display the greatest interest at first, and plainly wonder where the game is that provokes so much firing; but at last they settle down in disgust, and are evidently of opinion that their master has turned fool. Such an experience would be little good to a young dog, but does not harm an old one, while if a dog is at all gun-shy it is an excellent plan to take him and tie him up near—not too near at first, the distance between him and the shooting gradually being reduced.

OFFICERS' PHYSICAL TESTS.

THE much-discussed riding test Order for officers of the Army originally promulgated by President Roosevelt, has at last been modified. In its original terms it was perhaps too drastic, but some requirement of the kind, that officers should be physically fit for field service, was necessary.

The new Order, shaped under the personal direction of the new Chief of

Staff, General Wood, seems suited to the situation. It provides the machinery if enforced, by which officers shall be kept fit or be discovered to be unfit, and at the same time it is sufficiently elastic to allow of the mitigation of its terms, where local conditions make that desirable.

We consider this Order of sufficient importance to justify its presentation to our readers. It therefore follows:

1. All officers of the active list of the Army who are on a duty status will keep themselves at all times in fit physical condition to perform active duty with troops under war conditions. To this end, regular and systematic physical exercise throughout the year is essential and will be required of all officers by their immediate commanders. At posts the kind and amount of such exercise, the conditions under which it shall be taken, and all other similar details will be arranged by post commanders and adapted to the local conditions of climate, duty, individual officers, etc., obtaining at their respective posts. Department commanders will enforce conscientious compliance with this order throughout the limits of their commands, and will require that the orders of post commanders be adequate to secure the physical condition above prescribed.

2. Division and department commanders will cause all officers within the geographical limits of their commands, except officers who are stationed in Washington and are not under the orders of a department commander, to be examined physically once in each fiscal year preferably at some time during the three months beginning about August 1 in the United States and Alaska and about December 1 in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands. Physical examinations may take place at other seasons when necessary, but no officer will be required to take more than one examination, other than that for promotion, during any one fiscal year.

Whenever practicable this examination will be conducted by two officers of the Medical Corps, who will follow the procedure set forth in the blank forms issued for the purpose (Forms No. 377 and 378, A. G. O., the former for field officers, the latter for captains and lieutenants).

3. As soon as possible after said physical examination, all officers on the active list of the Army above the grade of captain (with the exceptions noted in subsequent paragraphs) will take riding tests of thirty miles each day for three consecutive days, each ride to be made in accordance with the principles of paragraphs 147 and 148, Field Service Regulations. One of the rides will be concluded within six hours and thirty minutes, and two within seven hours and thirty minutes each, after starting, all to include proper rests. These tests will be conducted whenever practicable at the stations where the officer or officers may be serving, and under the immediate supervision of the senior line officer present; otherwise, the places will be designated by general officers commanding, and the tests will be conducted by them or by officers whom they may designate.

Department and division commanders will personally conduct at least one of the annual test rides. The Chief of Staff of the Army will cause officers stationed in Washington, not under the orders of a department commander, to be examined as prescribed in paragraph 2, and he or one of the general officers of the General Staff Corps will conduct the annual test ride for those officers. General officers will not be required to undergo the physical examination prescribed in paragraph 2.

The annual riding tests for officers serving in the tropics will cover in the same number of days two-thirds of the distance, and in two-thirds of the time each day, required of officers serving elsewhere.

As soon as possible after the conclusion of the third day's march, and in no case more than three hours thereafter, each officer taking the test will be examined again by the medical officers referred to in paragraph 2, who will make report in accordance with directions found on the blank form.

So far as consistent with proper military interests, the physical examination and test of officers serving within the geographical limits of a division or department, but not ordinarily under the jurisdiction of the commander thereof, will be conducted to as to cause the least possible interference with the regular duties of these officers.

Should the medical officers certify in the case of any officer, after the physical examination prescribed in paragraph 2, that he cannot, without seriously endangering his health, take the physical test herein prescribed, he will not be permitted to take it, provided the officer supervising the test approves the finding of the medical officers. Should this officer not approve such finding he will at once report the case with his views thereon, through military channels, to The Adjutant General of the Army for the action of the Secretary of War. In the absence of such certificates by the proper medical officers, no officer who desires to take the test will be prohibited from doing so.

4. Field officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will take a marching test in lieu of the riding test prescribed in paragraph 3, and under the same provisions as to physical examination before and after the test as apply in the case of officers taking the riding test. This test will consist of a march of fifty miles, to be made in three consecutive days and in a total of twenty hours, including rests, the march on any one day to be during consecutive hours. Should any of these officers prefer, they may be permitted, if practicable, to take the riding test prescribed in paragraph 3 instead of this marching test.

The annual marching test for officers serving in the tropics will cover in the same number of days two-thirds of the distance, and in two-thirds of the time each day, prescribed in the cases of officers serving elsewhere.

5. Side arms will not be worn while taking tests.

6. Officers of the permanent staff corps and departments above the rank of captain who are not detailed from the line, who are engaged upon work of a technical character and who have reached an age and rank which render it highly improbable that they will ever be assigned to any duty requiring participation in active military operations in the field, may, upon their own application, forwarded through military channels to The Adjutant General of the Army, be excused from the physical test prescribed in this order, but all such officers who are below the grade of brigadier-general shall take the prescribed physical examination.

7. All reports of results of examinations and tests will be made on the blank forms referred to above.

8. The provisions of General Orders, No. 240, War Department, 1907, as to the attendance of all officers at practice marches and as to affording opportunity for infantry captains to cultivate horsemanship, will be closely observed, and a special report made, through military channels, to The Adjutant General of the Army, in each case where an officer falls out on practice marches or fails to make the same without having been excused by proper authority.

HITTING A SNAG.

INCIDENT OF A WILD-GOOSE CHASE IN INDIA.

By E. A. MORPHY.

THREE of us had been out bear-hunting all day in the jungles of Southern Bengal.

As we were riding back to camp in the comparative cool of the evening, we suddenly came upon a great "tank," or artificial lake, of rare beauty. Instinctively, we pulled up our ponies.

"Geese!" cried the Judge.

His eyes were keen. He was a great shikarri.

"Geese!" echoed the Planter.

And a splendid flock of fine fat birds flushed up from the water and whirled away from us right across the lake.

"Judge," said I, "Heaven looks our way this afternoon! What about goose for dinner?"

The Judge had your proper hunter's appetite, and a fine discrimination for good tucker. So had the Planter. But we were all rather fagged out.

"It's more than a mile round to them," said the Planter. In the clear light we could plainly see where they had alighted.

"And I wouldn't walk a mile for the genuine roast beef of old England," added the Judge.

This was in that part of India where the cow is particularly sacred, and the exiled Englishman invariably links the idea of beef with that of Paradise in all his happier dreams.

But I could see that, despite their weariness, my friends were simply salivating for goose.

I was running the commissariat of the expedition. The Judge provided the tents, and the Planter found the beaters.

I got my gun from the syce—we had been hunting with the rifle most of the day—and started out by myself, with the object of stalking around that tank and bringing back a goose for dinner.

In due time I reached the birds. They flushed up deliciously right in front of my nose.

As they rose, I let them have both barrels "in the brown."

Down tumbled three ponderous ones—flop! flop! splash!

The third one fell in the water.

It seemed to buck him up like anything; for, though the poor bird had a broken wing, and must have been badly hit besides, he started paddling off like a steamboat.

As a nipper, I had been a sort of a water-baby; and swimming is a thing a fellow does not forget. But—and this is a very big "But"—even if he does not forget, he may now and then make a miscue about his capacities.

That was what I did.

The goose fell about twenty yards out, and had gone a bit farther before I had picked up the other two birds. Then I realized that one of my treasures was escaping.

I laid down my gun beside the two dead birds, jumped into the tank, and swam like a racer to overtake the escaping quarry.

Remember I had on coat, riding breeches, boots and leggings, and had been afoot and hard at it climbing rocks and khud-hopping since 4 a.m.

In due time, however, I overtook my goose, and, with some difficulty, slew him. Then I turned round to swim back.

I had suddenly begun to feel overwhelmingly tired. My arms became heavy as lead and stiff as corkscrews; my feet did not seem to kick properly and the shore looked a mile away. It was very awkward. As the water had soaked into the khaki, it had naturally made it weightier and less elastic. The stuff clung to my limbs and got twisted by the action of swimming, thus tying me up as in a knot.

I abandoned the goose, and strove swimming with both hands. It was very hard work.

Unfortunately I was a sea swimmer, and the tank water lacked the buoyancy to which I had been accustomed. I felt my breath coming hard. Swim as I might, I was making no headway.

I tried to take off my coat.

When I was a lad, the sport of undressing in water was a pastime in which to show off and enchant one's friends. In the tank I found that when I tried any tricks of the kind I went under; and by this time I was winded. I could not allow myself to sink long enough to get my coat off without risk of drowning.

I looked again at the shore. It was certainly too far away. It was out of reach.

"Whatever you do," I kept admonishing myself, "don't lose your head! If you've got to be a 'goner,' it is no use of making a fuss about it."

I tried to float on my back, but found I could not float. The clothes and boots dragged me down. I tried paddling on my chest again, but I could get "no forrader."

I was pegged out, and the only thing that was left to be done was to go under and finish it off quietly and at once. I wondered would a "mugger" come along quickly and make a meal of me.

On the shore I could see the barrels of the gun glistening beside the two dead geese. In a helpless way I tried to calculate how long it would be before the Judge and the Planter would come around and find them. It was rough luck to miss it all. However—

So I put up my hands and let down my toes, and said good-bye to things.

I know very well that the days of miracles are past, and at any rate I was not chasing one just then. But it happened that at one particular point in that particular tank, a snag was sticking up from the bottom—the limb of some great tree that must have been imbedded there unseen for ages.

And it was at that particular spot I threw up my hands, conquered.

I turned over instinctively, so as to sink backward; and I found myself sitting on that snag.

I was indeed a very tired hunter just then; but that snag revived me wonderfully. I drew a few long breaths, rubbed the water out of my eyes with my knuckles, looked landward to see whether my geese were still there or that my troubles were over and it was really the "Beautiful Shore."

The birds and the gun still lay passive in the light of the setting sun. There was yet a fighting chance of goose for dinner.

I sat resting there for about fifteen minutes, my neck and head out of water, and paddling with my hands to keep my balance true. Then I peeled off my jacket and leggings—there were about 200 rupees as well as a watch in my coat pocket—and struck out gaily for dry land and my quarry.

Half an hour later I got back to where the Judge and the Planter were still waiting for me with the ponies. I must have looked rather pale about the gills, and a bit "tossed" too, without coat or leggings.

The Judge took in the situation at a glance, and called to the grass cutter who was acting as Ganymede.

"Bring up the whisky and the brandy, quick!"

The lad ran forward, and the officious syce swore at him for not having the soda-water ready opened at the word of call.

The Judge poured out a long "peg"—as stiff and wet a one as could be desired by a man who had just pulled the other foot out of the grave.

"What happened?" said he.

"Hit a snag," said I. "Glory be!"—*The Rifleman.*

HOW TO QUALIFY OUR NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.

LECTURE DELIVERED BY CAPT. WILLEY HOWELL, 6th Infantry, U. S. A.

(Continued from last week.)

IT is a subject on which a great deal of time and thought has been spent in all big foreign armies, notably the German, but it has never attracted much attention in ours, possibly because we have been misled into believing that the perfection of individual firers is all that is necessary to success in battle, perhaps also because there are very few available parts of the country where collective firing can be practiced on varied ground with service ammunition without endangering peoples' lives. Nevertheless it is a matter which we cannot afford by any means to neglect if we hope for success in war.

Fourth and last on our list stands the requirement that an officer should know how to care for his men on the march, in battle, and in camp, whether well or wounded. The technical name for this is military sanitation, and probably only those of you who have had much service can appreciate the many, many subjects included under this head. It is the point where the line officer and the medical officer find that their respective phases of duty overlap and interweave, and where they must join hands to preserve the physical efficiency of the individual man. Carelessness in this respect can have but one result—nobody left to do the fighting.

But the main responsibility rests on the line officer in general and the company commander in particular. It is his duty to see that his men are well and properly clothed, that their food is properly cooked, kept free from dirt and decently served, that their feet are inspected and kept in condition, that their bodies are kept properly cleaned, that their camps are sanitary and free from filth and flies, that they know how to use their first aid packets and that a hundred other things, equally necessary to keep them well and in the ranks under very adverse conditions, are attended to.

Lower officers are there to assist the company commander, higher officers are there to use their authority if he lags in his duty, but on the company commander the weight of the burden rests. If he is thoroughly efficient along these lines, the army will know no losses, except from the enemy's bullets. If he is not, then the enemy will be the least dangerous foe the army will have to contend with.

Now we have absorbed some time in inquiring along what lines our

energies should be directed in order to best fit ourselves for the practical performance of our duties in the field. You remember we determined in the beginning to speak only of the essentials, disregarding everything that could not be properly classed under that head. That we have worked out a big task need discourage no one. We have first to find out what we ought to do. We have, second, to determine how we are going to do it. We have, third, to accomplish all of it possible in the time available.

Let us now address ourselves to the second proposition. I must bespeak your patience for my endeavors to cover this matter down to the smallest detail. I have not felt that I could legitimately assume any previous instruction on your part without entering a field on which I could not post myself.

The question is: How is the National Guard officer going to perfect himself in the four requirements which we have just been discussing?

First, in map reading, I can think of no better way than to form classes from among the officers present and have the subject explained and illustrated on the map and on the ground, according to the methods with which these gentlemen of the Regular Army who are with you are familiar. The time to do this is now, for it is a subject which can be learned practically and under an instructor very quickly and easily, while much time may be wasted in digging it out for yourselves.

Once you catch the ideas involved in map reading, the facility which results only from practice will probably come without further special effort because you will constantly be using maps in your tactical work. In case the time is available, however, I would recommend that you supplement practical instruction in this subject by a careful study of Captain Sherrill's Military Map Reading, which I understand has been issued to the National Guard, or of the chapter in Captain Moss' Noncommissioned Officer's Manual entitled "Map Reading," where the matter is even more simply explained.

Second, in tactics. There are clearly two distinct periods which must be considered in studying the question as to how best to carry on a course of tactical training—first, the period when you are at home pursuing your ordinary daily vocations, and, second, the period that you spend in summer camps of instruction. It is to the former that we will first turn our attention.

I suppose the amount of time that can be spent by National Guard officers at home in the study of military subjects varies with each individual officer and that is it therefore entirely impossible to calculate how much work it is fair to ask of them. But the very brief period spent in summer camps and in the immense amount of material that has to be digested by National Guard officers, seems to render the doing of some study at home an absolute necessity.

Extended order movements, which I have regarded as important enough to deserve mention, can be learned from the drill book and practiced in the armory. But when it comes to problems, a guiding hand must be in evidence somewhere to set the problem and to call attention to errors. I think the best thing for this purpose is a regimental officer's correspondence school, if I may so term it, run under the supervision of regimental commanders. Some system is necessary. Nothing can be accomplished without it, and it seems to me that this is the best one that can be devised. In the beginning, it would probably be necessary to have the cooperation of a Regular officer, preferably one who has had the benefit of that tactical training which is only possible at the Service Schools, to assist the Colonel. I do not doubt but what the services of such an officer can be obtained for each of your regiments, and that without the necessity of detaching him from his regiment where his services are also badly needed.

It would be his business to confer with the Colonel, in order to estimate about the amount of time that could be spent on tactical study, and then decide on a program for the regiment to be pursued between the end of one summer camp and the beginning of the next. Under such conditions the details of the program could be worked out without difficulty. In general terms, I should say that, at first, the problems set should be on the map of your own maneuver ground here at Nevada, not only because your officers are familiar with the map and with the ground, but in order that, during the next camp, the problems could be worked out on the ground itself with the men, whereby the instruction obtained from them would be far greater.

In the beginning the very simplest kind of problems only should be dealt with—those in which the force is no larger than a patrol of six or eight men. It is surprising how much good, sound thinking is required and how much excellent training for the tactical judgment is gained from the solving of a good problem in patrolling. The problem would be drafted and a copy together with the first one or two situations would be sent to each officer from the lieutenant-colonel down.

Suppose it was estimated that every officer could spend an hour a week on this kind of work. Then the first situation should be arranged so as to require about an hour's work, and the officers ought to mail their solutions to the Colonel at the end of the first week. At the end of the first week the second situation for the second week should be mailed to the officers, solutions to be returned at the end of the second week, meanwhile, during the second week, the Regular officer would have gone over the solu-

tions to the first week's work and noted the errors on each paper. He would then write a very brief solution of the problem and this solution together with their own corrected papers would be returned to the officers, and so on through the entire year's work.

Let me illustrate as briefly as possible. Take this rough problem. Kansas and Missouri are at war. A Missouri division, moving on Kansas City, arrives at Clinton, where the Commanding General upon information that small parties of the enemy are foraging and otherwise annoying the inhabitants in the vicinity of Nevada, detaches Major A with the 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry, to proceed to Nevada and use such measures as circumstances demand to restore order and protect the inhabitants. It is known that there are no large bodies of the enemy south of Kansas City.

Major A arrives at Nevada at 3.30 p. m., July 12, where he is informed by the Mayor that a force of the enemy of about 250 Infantry and a small number of irregular Cavalry, with several wagons loaded with supplies has just gone into camp at 15. Major A immediately marches for the enemy's position. At 5 p. m., the head of the main body arrives at 1. Nothing has been seen of the enemy.

Major A decides to halt and camp for the night near 1, with Company B on outpost along the line 2—Red Barn. He directs Captain B that, after his outposts are arranged, he will send out a small patrol to reconnoiter the enemy in the direction of 15. At 6 p. m., Captain B summons Lieutenant A, directs him to take a patrol of six men and reconnoiter the enemy at 15, proceeding across country by way of 13. Captain B and Lieutenant A are at 2.

Requirement 1. Write out in detail the orders and instructions Captain B gives Lieutenant A. Give your reasons for each point covered by the orders you write.

Requirement 2. What arrangements does Lieutenant A make before starting out? And so on.

If it is thought that this much is sufficient to occupy the spare time of the officers for the week, then send it out. Next week send out two more requirements and continue until the problem is pretty well exhausted. Continue the course systematically. Take up advance guards next time, for example, then rear guards. If you only have time for four or five such problems as these during a year, do not hesitate to undertake that many. The officers of your Guard will be infinitely better off than if they had had no instruction of this kind whatever.

After dealing with small problems of this kind for a year or two, it will probably be found well to discontinue such work for the field officers, and give them a higher grade of work. The regimental commander should be the judge of this to the end that every officer in the regiment will receive the tactical instruction best suited to the needs of his particular grade. In case several officers live in the same town, they should be warned not to discuss the problem until after it is returned. After that, the fullest discussion should be encouraged.

During that part of your time which is spent in maneuvers with the Regular Army, the nature of your work is of course to a large extent removed from your control. But when you are in your own summer camps under your own officers, I would strongly advise a coordination between the work done at home and the work done in the camp. The officers should bring their papers along and each problem should be actually worked out on the ground itself.

Everyone can then see exactly how the thing looks in real life. If there are no troops at hand with which to work out the problem, then it can be done in the manner of a tactical walk. To work out these problems on the maneuver ground would probably only require a small portion of your time. The question then arises as to how the remaining part of your time can be most profitably spent. There are many different ways, but you are probably so familiar with them already that there is no necessity for more than an enumeration of them.

For officers and men, there are one-sided maneuvers where the enemy is only imagined, and two-sided maneuvers where two forces play against each other. For the officers there are terrain walks for the purpose of learning map reading and studying the ground; tactical walks where problems are worked out without the presence of troops, and for your diversion in the evenings there are war games. By these simple means almost every conceivable form of tactical instruction can be imparted.

I would like to say a word more about war games. Your own map is a pretty good one on which to play the game, and its use in the earlier stages of your instruction is perhaps advisable, because of your familiarity with the ground. At the Leavenworth Schools they are preparing two very fine war games maps, one of the Leavenworth country and the other of the Gettysburg country. These maps are twelve inches to the mile and they and the necessary equipment can be purchased from the Secretary of the Schools at a very small cost.

A competent director is a prime requisite in war games and until you develop talent of your own able to run the game it will probably always be confined to your summer camps, where Regular officers are available to assist you. At this time, however, much attention should be paid to it, for it is a most valuable and entertaining form of instruction.

Some time should also be spent on the subject of preparing selected positions for defense—field fortifications. If possible solve the problems of this nature in all their various details. Take the men out with their intrenching tools, picks and shovels, lay out the trenches on the ground and have them actually dug. If it is not possible to dig the trenches, lay them out on the ground anyhow and then discuss what has been done and whether it might not have been better done. This is a subject which can best be brought up in the summer camps.

The best book we have on it is Captain Woodruff's Applied Principles of Field Fortifications for Line Officers. In this book you can get an idea of how to properly select your positions, divide and place your troops, what styles of trenches are best, how to construct them, time, men and materials required, etc. Several example problems are given with their solutions, so that you can figure out how to work this class of problems.

With regard to our third requirement that an officer should understand the case and use of the arm with which his troops will have to fight, I have already mentioned that there is included herein not only individual shooting, but also what we call fire tactics—how to get the greatest possible effect on the enemy from every cartridge fired.

The methods of perfecting individual men in the art of shooting in the gallery and on the range are fully covered by the new Small Arms Firing Manual. You pick those things up on the target range and in the competitions, I presume, and while very important, I do not deem it necessary to discuss those matters here. Additional information concerning the tricks of the trade may be obtained from Lieutenant Whellan's little book entitled, Suggestions to Military Riflemen. Fire tactics is a much more difficult subject to study practically, and has been much neglected in this country. In order to learn it practically, we must have all sorts of varied ground to fire over and a complicated system of targets to register the results.

It is perhaps impossible to secure the use of such ground in any available region without endangering the lives of everybody in the neighborhood, and this insurmountable obstacle is probably what has discouraged all efforts to study this subject more thoroughly. The best we can do therefore is to endeavor to learn the theoretical principles underlying fire tactics and then, in maneuvers, when we are firing blank cartridges at our supposed enemy, we should try to do so in accordance with these principles.

Some information on the subject may be obtained from the new Small Arms Firing Manual. The only American book we have is Captain Eames' Rifle in War where, it must be confessed, the subject is set forth in a rather technical and complicated though very complete manner. The author has recently informed me that he expects to get out a simplified edition next winter.

Finally, concerning our fourth requirement that the National Guard

officer should know how to care for his men on the march, in battle and in camp, whether they be well or wounded. In the course of your service you may have heard lectures on these matters by regular medical officers and by your own surgeons. If you have grasped the principles and retained the information, your main work lies in applying them whenever you are out in command of your troops.

It is well to have a good book by you however, to which you can refer in case of need and I do not know of any small work where the subject is better covered than in Major Ashburn's Military Hygiene, which can be obtained from the Secretary Service Schools.

I have said all I have to say about the training of officers. I would now like to spend a few moments discussing the training of your companies.

Considering the company as a whole, the most important thing for it to know how to do well is to march long distances with their full marching equipment, to maneuver well in extended order and to obey implicitly and accurately the commands and instructions concerning firing and cease fire.

Coming down to individuals, your first sergeant should be well up in the company paper work; your quartermaster sergeant should understand the care of and accounting for public property and your mess sergeant the running of a company mess and the handling of the company fund. Your noncommissioned officers should be well up in scouting and patrolling, should know a little map reading and a little sketching. They should understand what their duties are as commanders of their small company subdivisions in camp, how to superintend the care of their men in camp and how to control them and their fire in action. Your company cooks should understand handling the ration in the field.

Your enlisted men generally should know how to shoot, how to carry messages, how to take care of their persons, and especially their feet, how to use the first aid and to assist wounded men, how to dig trenches and what the rules of military hygiene are and how to observe them.

It would be practically impossible for me, gentlemen, to attempt to advise you as to how to conduct this instruction. All I want to do is to impress upon you its great importance and to say that these are the things upon which you should spend your time. Whenever you have an opportunity to get out, do so.

Patrol, dig trenches, march, practice attacking positions over all possible kinds of ground. When you are obliged to stay indoors, don't waste very much of your time on close order movements. Drill extended order, practice gallery shooting, practice tying up wounds and handling wounded men. Talk to them about military hygiene and taking care of themselves. Tell them about the importance of obeying orders and keeping cool in battle. And if possible, take up patrolling on the map with your new commissioned officers. Such a course will quickly show good results.

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.

Aug. 15-18—National Rifle Association matches at
Camp Perry, Ohio.

Sept. 1-10—Twentieth Annual Sea Girt Tournament.

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

Friday, August 19, and Saturday, August 20—Pre-
liminary 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.

Michigan Rifle Meeting.

With Brig.-Gen. C. A. Wagner, Inspector General,
Michigan National Guard, as Executive Officer, and
Maj. M. J. Phillips, as his assistant, the events in the
program of the Department of the Lakes Rifle Associa-
tion and Michigan State Rifle Association moved
smoothly on during the latter part of last week.

At the beginning of the matches the only outside marksmen were the nineteen officers and men of the Ohio National Guard who came to take part. Later Captain McBride and a detachment of Indiana National Guardsmen came on. That other States in the Department of the Lakes were not represented was due to the fact that sufficient funds for the purpose were not available. Gen. W. T. McGurkin, Adjutant General of Michigan, was on the range and surprised others if not himself by making an exceptionally high score at 1,000 yards.

Owing to the hurry and confusion incident to the departure of almost every one interested in rifle shooting to Camp Perry only a partial report of the results of the meeting is available.

The Championship Regimental Team Match, M. N. G.: National Match ranges and conditions, teams of fourteen men; Winner: Second Regiment; 463 at 200 yards, 484

at 600 yards, 379 at 1,000 yards, 431 at rapid fire, and 498 at Skirmish. Total 2,256. Third Regiment, total 2,194; First Regiment, total 2,100.

Ellis Trophy Match, M. N. G.: open to teams of four from each regiment of Infantry and one each from the Cavalry, Engineers and Naval Brigade. No sighting shots; seven for record at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Winners: Third Regiment; 111 at 200 yards, 128 at 500 yards, 110 at 600 yards. Total 349. Engineers, total 332; Second Regiment, 328; First Regiment, 320.

The Post Skirmish Match, M. N. G.: open to teams of ten from each regiment and Naval Brigade; conditions, each member of competing team furnished with forty rounds and started from 600 yard firing point. Targets exposed for an unknown period. Skirmishers may fire as many rounds as they desire without command, ceasing fire upon disappearance of targets. Advance to the regular skirmish halts as in ordinary skirmishing. At each firing point the targets are displayed at unknown intervals, not less than ten nor more than thirty seconds. Competitor fires as many times as he chooses at each range. Winners: Second Regiment, score 750; Third, 586; First, 485.

The Wagner-Wimbledon Cup Match: open to all officers and men of the Michigan National Guard. Two sighters and fifteen shots for record at 1,000 yards. Winner: Lieutenant Lundy, Naval Brigade, 66.

The Chalmers-Detroit Pioneer Match: open to four men teams: two sighters and twenty shots for record at 1,200 yards. Winners: Third Regiment, 246; Second, 147; First, 115.

The Championship Company Team Match: Six-men teams, sighters and ten for record at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards. Two strings of timed fire, five shots each at 200 yards, thirty seconds time. One skirmish run. Winner: Company M, Third Regiment, Sault Ste Marie, 1,345; Company A, Third Regiment, Flint, 1,340; Company G, Second Regiment, Grand Rapids, 1,287. The match had thirty-two entries.

Veterans' Trophy Match: Four men from each company of the First Infantry, two and ten at 200, 300, and 500 yards. Winner: Company H, Detroit, score 477.

The Evening Press Match: Teams of four from each

Company of the Second Infantry, two and ten at 200 300 and 500 yards. Winner: Company B, Grand Rapids, 480.

Fordner Trophy Match: Teams of four from each company of the Third Infantry, two and ten at 200, 500 and 600 yards. Won by Company A, Flint, score 473.

To expedite the conduct of these matches the Executive Officer ruled for a combination so that scores in one could count in others having the same conditions. The scores reported to us in the unsatisfactory way in which of we have spoken give only the Michigan winners, whereas it is believed the Ohio teams and individuals were successful in a great many instances in the open matches. These results we shall bring out in a subsequent report which we hope to make clear, comprehensive and correct.

U. S. R. A. OUTDOOR LEAGUE.

Official Scores, July 29, 30, 31.

Colonial	1335	v. Culebra, unofficial	1070
Smith & Wesson		v. National Capital	1205
Century	1324	v. Portland, Ore.	1288
Fort Douglas, no shoot.		v. Providence	1346
Manhattan			

CULEBRA.

Official scores July 22-24	1151
Unofficial scores August 5-7	1281

Century Revolver Club, St. Louis.

Chas. Dominic	84	75	86—245
L. A. Fassett	82	79	84—245
Geo. W. Ojeman	75	64	63—202
S. E. Sears	76	72	73—221
W. L. Spencer	78	65	76—219
A. E. Everett	71	77	68—216

Unofficial total..... 1348

Smith & Wesson Revolver Club.

Result of last shoot, August 6:

Dr. W. H. Armstrong	83	86	64—233
Dr. I. R. Calkins	82	84	85—251
C. S. Axtell	73	80	71—224
P. J. Dolfen	79	66	79—224
L. P. Castaldim	73	84	70—227
R. W. Gaylord	59	63	69—191

NEW ANNEX

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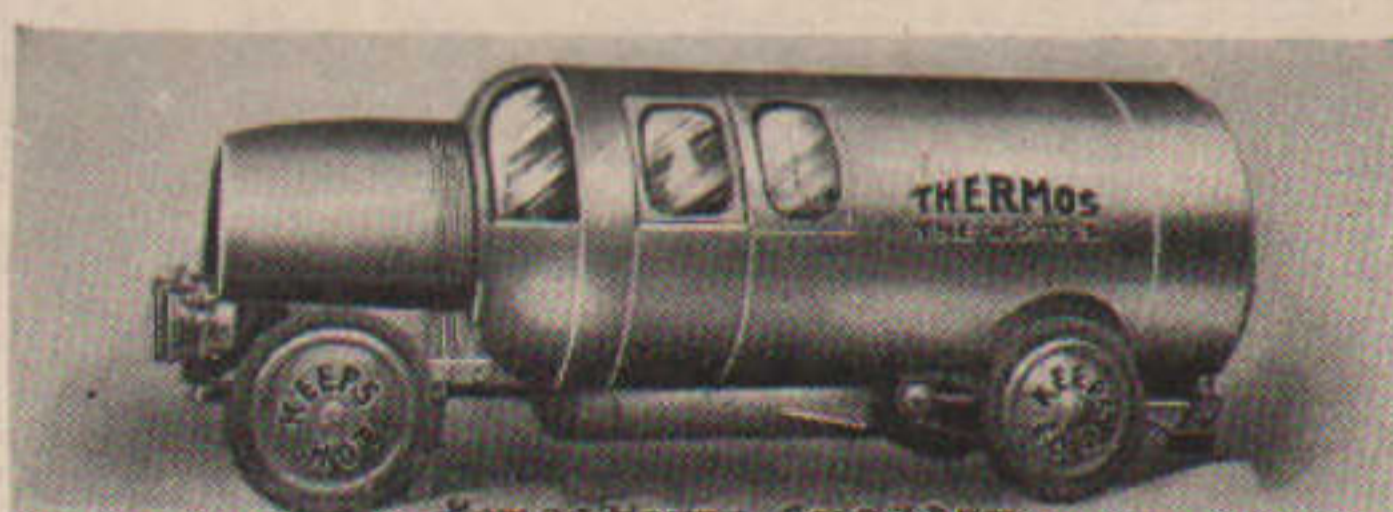
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and 44 Russian. F. E. Sterns .38 Military, long Colt ammunition. C. B. Larzelere .38 Military and special cartridge. F. A. Browne, .38 Military, long Colt cartridge.

COLONIAL—CULEBRA.

COLONIAL.			
C. C. Crossman	89	82	76-247
Geo. C. Olcott	84	83	76-243
Dr. M. R. Moore	78	81	75-234
W. C. Ayer	72	72	73-217
Mrs. C. C. Crossman	66	65	74-205
Paul Frese	59	67	61-187

Unofficial total 1333

C. C. Crossman, .38 Spaedy 8-inch barrel, hand loaded cartridges. Geo. C. Olcott, .38 target and hand loaded. Dr. M. R. Moore, Colt Officer's Model and hand loaded. W. C. Ayer, .22 Colt, U.M.C. factory. Mrs. C. C. Crossman, .38 target and hand loaded. Paul Frese, .22 Colt, W. R. F. smokeless. Weather fine, very little wind.

SMITH & WESSON—NATIONAL CAPITAL.

SMITH & WESSON.			
Dr. I. R. Calkins	81	81	77-239
C. S. Axtell	75	71	76-222
W. H. Armstrong	75	76	74-225
P. J. Doejen	55	81	75-211
F. A. Wakefield	73	67	71-211
G. C. Chandler	69	74	70-213

Unofficial total 1321

Dr. I. R. Calkins used .38 hand ejector and hand loaded. Axtell, Armstrong and Wakefield used the same. Chandler used special smokeless, and Doejen the same. Weather: Plenty of it and very wet.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

J. C. Bunn	77	69	77-223
M. B. Atkinson	71	72	68-211
H. H. Leizear	68	70	67-205
Sheridan Ferree	63	67	67-197
John Krey	65	65	65-195
F. E. Healy	57	59	61-177

Unofficial total 1208

Bunn used .38 target and hand loaded. Atkinson, Leizear, Healy and Ferree, .38 target revolvers and factory ammunition. John Krey used .38 Military and factory full charge. Weather fine, but a good breeze.

CENTURY—PORTLAND, OREGON.

CENTURY.			
L. A. Fassett	83	65	74-224
S. E. Sears	65	75	73-213
G. W. Ojeman	79	61	74-214
A. E. Everett	72	76	77-215
W. H. Spencer	78	76	73-227
Chas. Dominic	76	82	76-234

Unofficial total 1327

L. A. Fassett shot .38 Special and hand loaded. S. E. Sears, .38 Special, 8-inch barrel, hand loaded. Balance .38 Specials and hand loaded.

Total 1350
With club in Panama.

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association.

Scores of August 6. Against Century Club of St. Louis in the U. S. R. A. outdoor league.

A. P. Lane	83	77	89-249
J. A. Dietz	79	85	83-247
W. H. French	63	78	78-219
J. A. Baker	63	76	81-220
J. E. Silliman	80	77	82-239
Dr. J. R. Hicks	77	80	85-242

Total 1416

Nothing very startling occurred during the week of July 30. The high ten-shot score, 90, was made by

W. H. Freeman of the Providence Club; he also made the highest 30-shot total, 251.

Following is the score made by the Culebra Pistol Club, Panama, on July 22 in match with Portland, Oregon.

CULEBRA.			
L. D. Cornish	75	76	60-211
F. A. Browne	68	73	67-208
C. B. Larzelere	65	70	64-199
F. E. Sterns	63	64	67-194
T. E. L. Lipsey	71	56	54-181
W. L. G. Perry	54	40	64-158

Unofficial total 1151

L. D. Cornish and T. E. L. Lipsey used Colt Officer's Model and special ammunition. W. L. G. Perry .22

WHO'S WHO ^{at} the TRAPS

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PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP, won by John J. Law, score, 97-100, using UMC Steel Lined Shells and Remington Pump Gun.

Tied Third, Dell Cooper and R. H. Baldwin, using UMC Steel Lined Shells.
Tied Fourth, E. J. Chingren, score, 91-100, using UMC Steel Lined Shells and Remington Pump Gun.

PRELIMINARY HANDICAP, won by E. J. Chingren, score, 92-100, from 20 yards, using UMC Steel Lined Shells and Remington Pump Gun.

Tied Second, M. H. Truesdell, score, 91-100, from 17 yards, using UMC Steel Lined Shells and Remington Pump Gun.

Tied Second, A. L. Nottinger, score, 91-100, using UMC Steel Lined Shells.
Tied Third, D. A. Robinson, score, 90-100, using Remington Autoloading Gun.

Tied Fourth, A. A. Bishop, score, 89-100, using UMC Steel Lined Shells.

HIGH AMATEUR AT ALL TARGETS, E. J. Chingren, score, 553-600, using UMC Steel Lined Shells and Remington Pump Gun.

HIGH AT ALL TARGETS, F. C. Riehl, score, 560-600, using UMC Steel Lined Shells and Remington Pump Gun.

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Spokane, Wash., Score 339 x 360

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Standing—Lieut. W. H. Conboy, Statistical Officer; Capt. Guy M. Wilson, Post Adjutant; Col. G. B. McCaughna, 25th Infantry, Mich. N. G.; Capt. W. M. Case, Ass't Post Quartermaster; Capt. J. F. Roche, Post Ordnance Officer; Capt. Oscar Kilstrom, Post Commissary.

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- 2d Prof. in Preliminary Handicap 96 ex 100 (18 yards) by Mr. J. T. Skelly
- 3rd " " " 95 ex 100 (20 yards) by Mr. Neaf Apgar
- Second Professional Average 351 ex 360 (tie) by Mr. Woolfolk Henderson
- Third Professional Average 350 ex 360 (tie) by Messrs. Neaf Apgar, Sim Glover and C. A. Young

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PROVIDENCE—FORT DOUGLAS.

PROVIDENCE.			
W. H. Freeman	80	90	81—251
Geo. E. Joslin	71	75	87—233
H. C. Miller	75	77	70—222
W. H. Willard	76	71	68—215
Wm. Almy	69	67	78—214
F. J. Biesel	68	77	67—212

Unofficial total. 1347
All used .38 revolver and hand loaded ammunition.

Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club.

On July 28 the club held its regular shoot. Henry A. Harris and Wm. A. Siebe for the first time shot the Colt .22 revolver and did very well with it. After the close of the day the scores of the members were very good on the new target and they were all well pleased with the results. A. M. Poulsen and H. A. Harris changed from the .22 caliber pistol to the .38 caliber Officers' Model Colt revolver, using the S. & W. Special Smokeless U.M.C. ammunition, while the rest of the boys shot the .22 caliber pistol exclusively.

H. A. Harris	87	84	84	83	75	80	77	78	75
Capt. Geo. Larson	77	66	61	74	76	66	78	68	71
A. M. Poulsen	91	83	58	69	83	79	71		
Julius A. Stien	62	61	73	61	53	66	61		
R. W. Jones	42	49	78	51	56				
Wm. A. Siebe	75	83	73	76					
H. Windmuller	66	71	75						

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association.

At New York, on August 4. 77
20 Yard Revolver on 20 Yard Target.

J. L. R. Morgan	83	82	80	79	78	78
Dr. H. R. Cronk	81	80	78	78	78	
J. E. Silliman	84	78	78	76		
G. P. Sanborn	78	75	J. A. Dietz	85	82	

50 Yard Revolver on International target at Armbruster's Park, August 6.

Dr. J. R. Hicks	84	78	85	83	86
G. P. Sanborn	73	74	82	80	
J. A. Dietz	85	85	J. E. Silliman	79	75

Philadelphia Rifle Association.

Scores for August 6.
200 Yards Rifle—Record Match.

Williamson	218	213	211	199	195	194	193	192
R. L. Brinton								173

O. H. Match.

Geo. Schnerring	215	203	203	203	208	202
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Honor Target, 3 Shots.

Williamson, silver medal	67
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Sporting Rifle Match.

H. A. Dill	43	42	41	41	46
J. Oliver					39

AT THE TRAPS.

Fort Dodge Gun Club.
Tournament of the Fort Dodge Gun Club was held on August 2-3, at Fort Dodge, Ia.

Amateurs. 200 Yards.

1st day.		2nd day.			
W. S. Hoon	190	199	J. P. White	191	196
J. Kautzky	188	191	J. C. Myers	185	193
Carey Freil	188	190	Fred Ellett	182	196
E. A. Auen	187	191	John Maland	183	187
Chas. Ditto	180	190	W. B. Linell	182	190
A. L. Yearous	187	182	Ed. Short	187	181
W. A. Browne	179	187	C. Collins	175	177
H. Wilson	175	167	L. J. Mitchell	167	180
Chas. Ellis	170	167	C. C. Collins (10)	185	94
C. McBride (100)	169	89	J. Kautzky, Jr.	168	
J. Rogers	167		R. T. Jeffery	151	
Kehoe (180, 60)	148	59	E. P. Carpenter	175	
Baughman (140)	98		J. E. Dickey	180	
	(160)	137	A. Abramson	182	
Mitchell (180)	163		J. Thornton (40)	31	
Bert Anderson	159		Mueller (40)	31	
L. Schultz (100)	87	91	O. Freel (100)	84	
Mrs. Shattuck (40)	34		Mahoney (20)	12	

Professional. 200 Targets.

C. G. Spneer	195	197	G. W. Maxwell	192	196
Fred Gilbert	191	195	L. Fitzsimmons	191	186
T. A. Marshall	185	188	H. W. Vietmeyer	173	167
W. S. Magill	156				

Winona Sportsmens' Association Annual Shoot.

At the regular annual registered tournament held at Winona on July 14, there was a fair attendance considering other attractions in the neighborhood. There were thirteen events, twelve were fifteen bird events. The seventh, a 20-bird shoot, was a merchandise event, \$2 entry, first prize, a \$70 Ithaca hammerless, won by Stager and Schultz, a tie of 19 out of 20. Interest centered chiefly in a team contest for a cup trophy, which was won by James Rohweder, Steffes, Stager and Artz, for Winona, score 753, as against Winter, Smith, Roberge, Spence of La Crosse, score 719, and Richmond, Hartman, Montgomery, Brown and Norris, for Minneiska, score

736. This cup will again be contested for at La Crosse on the 8th inst.

Huron Gun Club, Huron, S. D.

The tournament of the Huron Gun Club was held on July 4 and 5. Scores:

Amateurs. 200 Targets.		Professionals. 200 Targets.			
1st Day.	2nd Day.	1st Day.	2nd Day.		
A. P. McDowell	181	188	T. H. Null	156	185
Fred Slocum	178	186	Chas. Schruth		
J. Williams	164	177	(120)	175	103
Geo. Edverson	165	171	A. E. Godfrey	137	135
Wm. Tohnie	146		Mert Knowlton	141	154
E. J. Hennig	126	160	Chas. Anderson	165	
Jas. Murphy	153	158	A. L. Brown	146	
Geo. Kreyer	191	194	Bill Brown	178	188

Peters Proceeds to Win Some More.

The Tournament at Columbus, Ohio, July 12-15, resulted in one of the most decisive victories that Peters shells ever won. High general average was captured by C. A. Young with a total of 490 out of 500, being 98 per cent with Mr. Woolfolk Henderson a close second, 487 Mr. Wm. Webster was second amateur 471, while Mr. W. R. Chamberlain was high over all on the last day of the shoot, losing but one out of 150. In the 100 targets shot from handicap Messrs. Young and Henderson both at 20 yards were first and second with scores of 96 and 94 respectively. All the long runs of the Tournament were made with Peters shells, as follows:


Woolfolk Henderson	117
C. A. Young	110—106
W. R. Chamberlain	118

Including practice and 20 yard events, Mr. Young's score for the entire shoot was 782 out of 800.

At Wilkes Barre, Pa., July 12, high general average was won by Mr. Neaf Apgar with Peters shells; score 190 out of 200. Mr. Apgar scored 169 out of 175 at Seneca Falls, Falls, N. Y., July 15, and Mr. Sim Glover 170 out of 175, both with Peters shells. At the Seneca Falls shoot Mr. O. E. Carpenter of Syracuse tied for second amateur average with Peters shells; score 165 out of 175.

At Crookston, Minn., July 15 and 16, Mr. J. H. Stair won third professional average, 353 out of 400, using Peters factory loaded shells.

The Three Man Team race at the Washington State Shoot, held at Spokane, July 20 and 21, was won by the team composed of Mr. H. E. Poston, Mr. L. H. Reid and



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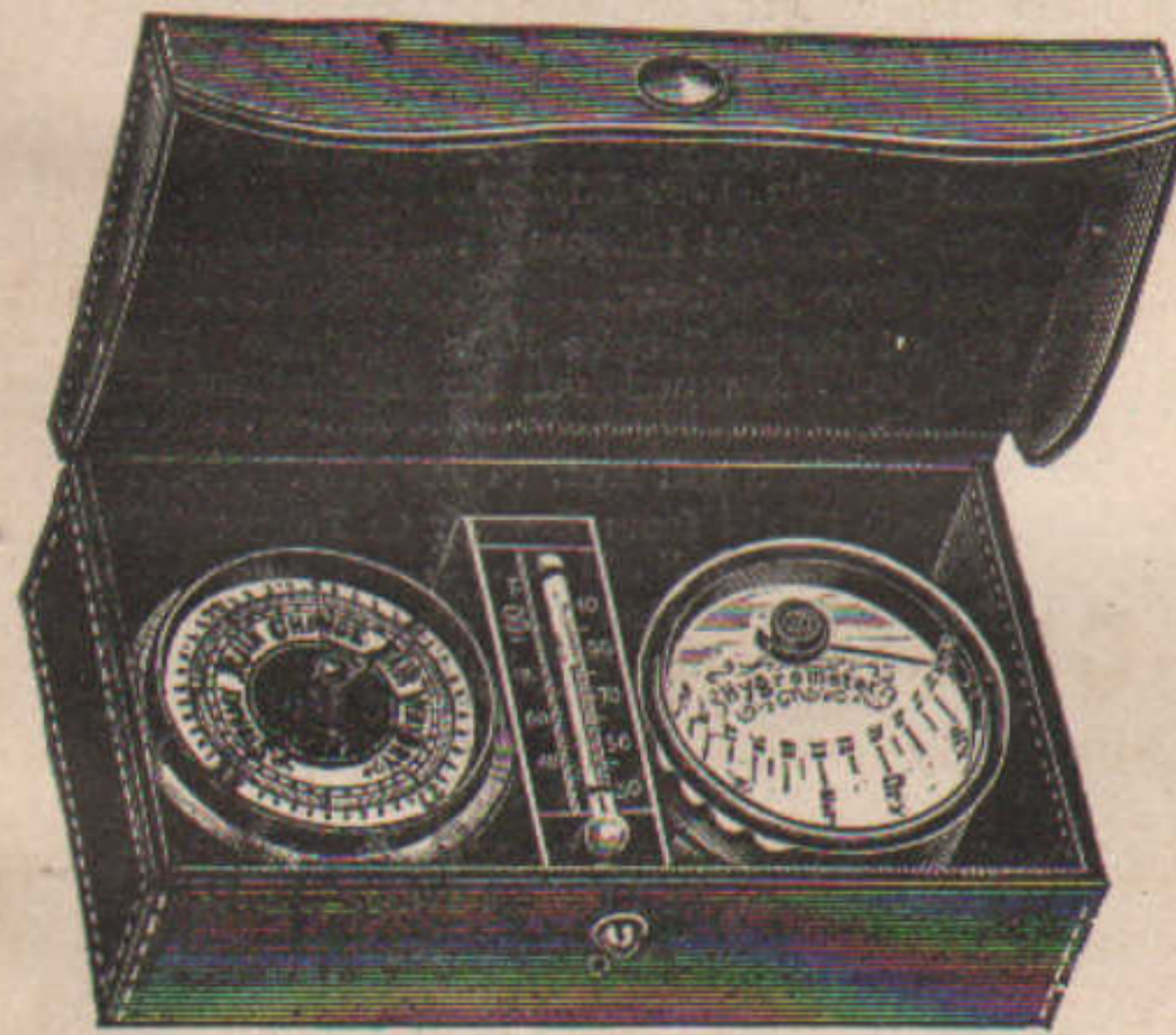
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A regular factory load used bought at the grounds

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The Stability of Dead Shot We Guarantee in good or bad weather

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 ST. LOUIS
 KANSAS CITY
 BOSTON



Mr. Wm. L. Robertson. Both Poston and Reid broke their 20 straight and Robertson 19, making a total of 59 out of 60. Each of the shooters used Peters factory loaded shells.

Mr. L. H. Reid was second professional on the first day, at the Washington State Shoot, breaking 193 out of 200. Mr. Reid also made a long run of 115 targets. He used Peters factory loads.

Mr. Wm. L. Robertson was second professional on the second day at the Washington State Shoot, breaking 116 out of 120 targets, using Peters factory loads. Mr. Robertson was one of the winning three man team, breaking 19 out of 20.

At the annual shoot of the Pacific Indians, at Nelson, B. C., July 25-28, high general average was won by Mr. L. H. Reid, using Peters factory loaded shells. Mr. Reid scored 436 out of 450.

J. S. Day, shooting Peters shells won high amateur average at Dallas, Texas, July 28-30, score 373 out of 380. Third professional average was won by L. I. Wade, with a score of 372, also using Peters shells.

The Tournament of the Northern Kentucky Gun Club, Dayton, Ky., July 31, was a clean sweep for Peters shells, Capt. G. W. Dameron was high amateur, 142 out of 150, while Messrs. C. A. Young, C. O. LaCompte and O. J. Holaday, won first, second and third professional averages, scoring 143, 142 and 139 respectively. The Peters

challenge cup was won by Superintendent McFee of the Cincinnati Gun Club, with a straight score of 25 from the 17 yard mark. All the above gentlemen shot Peters factory loads.

At Moroca, Ind., July 28, Mr. L. M. Cory won second amateur and second general averages, scoring 183 out of 200 with Peters shells.

Mr. Ed. O'Brien won second professional average at Oklahoma City, Okla., July 20-21, scoring 373 out of 400. Harvey Dixon tied for second amateur average, 385 out of 400, both with Peters shells.

At Mechanicsburg, Ohio, July 26, Mr. Woolfolk Henderson tied for high general average, score 145 out of 150, with Peters shells.

Mr. W. R. Chamberlain scored 165 out of 180 at Norwalk, Ohio, July 28, with Peters factory loads, winning second general average.

Mr. H. W. Cadwallader tied for second professional average at Peoria, Ill., July 19-20, 337 out of 350. He used Peters Premier Shells.

Third professional average at Worthington, Minn., July 19-20, was won by Mr. L. H. Fitzsimmons, shooting Peters factory loaded Ideal shells, score 374 out of 400.

Mr. Neaf Apgar tied for high professional average at Danbury, Conn., July 30, 147 out of 150, second professional at Coatesville, Pa., August 2, 190 out of 200. Mr. Apgar is shooting this year in the best form of his

The Marlin Model 20

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The Marlin Firearms Co.

41 WILLOW STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

life, having an average of 96.91 per cent for the month from June 30 to July 30 including the Eastern Handicap. He had during that time made straight runs of 99, 119, 131 and 236. Perhaps his most notable score was at Catawqua, Pa., where he lost one target out of 300, and made his run of 236. He used Peters Ideal shells invariably.

Remington and U.M.C. Heard From.

At Norwalk, Ohio, July 27, C. D. Manahan, with U.M.C. shells and a Remington pump, captured first amateur average. Mr. Manahan broke 152 out of 160.

The Alabama State Championship was won by W. T. Laslie at Birmingham, July 26-27. Mr. Laslie broke 96 out of 100, and used U.M.C. steel lined Arrows in winning this blue ribbon event. Walter Huff, the well-known trade representative, was high professional at the Alabama State tournament, breaking 483 out of 500 with Arrow shells.

At the Dallas, Tex., tournament, July 29-30, second amateur average was won by Dan O'Connell, who broke 367 out of 380 with U.M.C. steel lined shells.

The Pacific-Indians held their yearly tournament at Nelson, B. C., July 26-28. As usual the U.M.C.-Remington combination captured many of the big events. The Nelson Special Double Trophy Event, open to all, was won on the first day by J. A. Forbes who broke 96 out of 100 with Arrow shells and a Remington pump. The Abraham Cup was captured with a straight score of 50 by E. J. Chingren with Arrow shells and a Remington pump. Mr. Chingren was also second amateur for the entire shoot. F. C. Riehl, the well-known trade representative, with his Remington pump and Nitro club shells, captured the Chingren Medal on the third day, breaking 47 out of 50 and 25 straight in the shootoff.

At Fort Dodge, Ia., August 29-30, amateur average was won by Wm. Hoon with U.M.C. steel lined shells

Stevens' Latest Rifle Offering.

The Stevens Little Scout Rifle, No. 14½, has a regulation varnished rifle stock and fore-arm, case-hardened frame, positive horizontal extractor, 18-inch barrel; open rear and German silver front sights; weight 2½ pounds, and supersedes the old No. 14, and is vastly superior in every detail. Breech block drops down when cartridge is to be inserted or empty shell extracted. Easily taken

down by removing screw beneath frame. Chambered to take .22 long rifle cartridge R. F., but will shoot .22 long R. F. and .22 short R. F. as well. List price, \$2.50.

Stevens rifles are handled generally by the Hardware and Sporting Goods Trade and there is every indication that the No. 14½ Little Scout rifle will be in tremendous demand. The practical and modern features of this

who made the excellent score of 389 out of 400. Mr. Hoon also made a run of 193 straight. W. A. Brown also made a run of 122 straight at this tournament with U.M.C. steel lined shells.

The Pacific Handicap—A Triumph for The "Red Ball."

When the smoke cleared away at the Pacific Coast Handicap at Seattle, Wash., August 24, it was found that the blue ribbon event, The Pacific Coast Handicap, was won by John J. Law, of Aberdeen, Wash. Mr. Law broke from the 17-yard line, 97 out of 100, and made this excellent score with Arrows and a Remington pump. As usual, the U.M.C.-Remington combination "brought home the bacon" in other large events. The Preliminary was won by the well-known trap shooter, E. J. Chingren, of Spokane, who broke 92 targets from the 20-yard line with Arrows and a Remington pump. M. H. Truesdell was second in the event at 17 yards with Arrows and a Remington pump. A. L. Nottinger tied at second with Arrows; D. A. Robinson tied a third with an Autoloading shotgun and A. W. Bishop tied at fourth with Nitro clubs. F. C. Riehl was high professional and high over all at all targets with U.M.C. shells and a Remington pump. E. J. Chingren was high amateur at all targets with Arrows and a Remington pump. Mr. Chingren also tied for fourth place in the Pacific Coast Handicap event and Dell Cooper and R. H. Baldwin tied for third with Arrows.

It was a U.M.C.-Remington "clean-up"—the "Red Ball" combination that has won all the Interstate Handicaps of 1910 as well as 1909.

Dead Shot Did It.

Seattle, Wash., August 2, 1910, the first day of the Pacific Coast Interstate Handicap, Mrs. Ad. Topperwein with her load of Dead Shot Smokeless broke 195 out of 200 including the double target event.

This was the high score over all contestants.

model commend it especially to boys and there is no rifle in its class at its exceedingly moderate price.

Peters Wins in Washington.

Mr. H. E. Poston at the Washington State Shoot, Spokane, July 20 and 21, won high professional average, breaking 312 out of 320 targets. In the practice events

he broke 60 straight and in the program practice event 99 out of 100, a total of 159 out of 160. In the Three Man Team race Mr. Poston made a clean score of 20 targets. These scores made him high man on all targets thrown breaking in all 491 out of 500, including the two longest runs of entire tournament, 146 and 124 straight. Mr. Poston used Peters factory loaded shells.



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