

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLIX, No. 4.

OCTOBER 27, 1910

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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(Signed) C. R. SWARTZ.

WAYNESBORO, PA., June 26, 1909.

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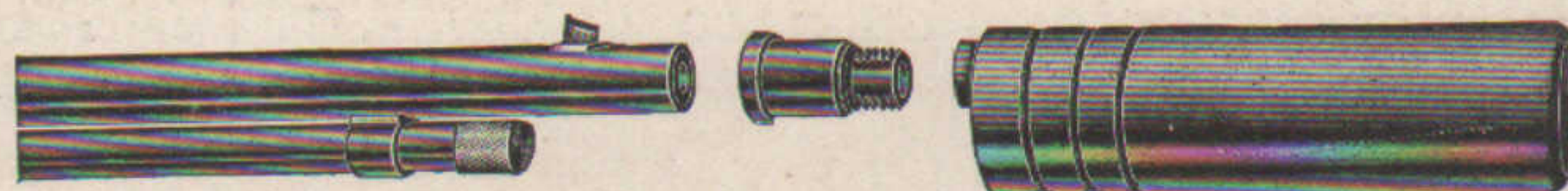
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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLIX. No. 4.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 27, 1910.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

WITH HAWAII'S SOLDIERS.

By R. L. Bullard, Lieut.-Col., 8th U. S. Infantry.

WE have become an empire ruling over distant races of whom at home we know, hear and think but little, almost nothing. Yet they are ours, some our brothers in arms, ready even as we to serve the flag.

Hawaii was annexed; that we remember and, until lately, have thought of her no more.

A camp of instruction for officers of the Organized Militia of Hawaii would be conducted at Honolulu, September 17-24, 1910, the Order said. I was sent to take charge.

There are—how many regiments? Two? Three? No, less than one, some 600 officers and men. Few; you smile. Yet they represent more soldiers per citizen population than your state, than any state can boast—perhaps twice as many. Chew on that a while: it argues soldier spirit, duty, patriotism.

Of the officers three-fourths came to the camp, eighty per cent Hawaiian

observed throughout thus graded them: "Yonder American stands first and that Kanaka second." "No," said the other, "the Kanaka is the ablest of them all: I put him first and your American second."

Indeed, the Hawaiian National Guard's greatest needs have been and are other things, not men—backing, interest, encouragement at home. In the very strategic storm center of the Pacific the people of Hawaii have not been roused to action for themselves. The press, the public, all officialdom have looked to and waited on the mainland government for soldiers, preparation and defence. The employer the great sugar-planter, has wanted no drill among his men and blocked it even Sundays. The public has taken no interest and the press has too often jeered. The legislature has made good roads and schools and left the land defenceless; has wrestled with every question but that one which all the world now knows is for Hawaii the most paramount. Six companies by sufferance of the Federal Government have for an armory a wretched shed where



INSTRUCTORS AND STUDENT OFFICERS, CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, HONOLULU, 80 PER CENT HAWAIIAN BLOOD.

blood, great, quiet, sober-looking fellows, giants nearly all of them.

In Cuba, the Philippines and China the American soldier felt himself large, physically, and superior. It was a fine feeling; he could smile at "the little fellows." Not so here in Hawaii.

On the Kanaka all our clothes, arms and equipments look like "baby things." Our trousers, uniform, are always tight, the blouse absurd, suspenders quite ridiculous; and there's always a failure of connection at the neck, the belt, the hips and everywhere that makes us verily seem to shrink.

The Kanaka's size carries dignity and respect. Self-possession and ease of manner go with the Aryan—Persian blood and lineage which, they say, were his in the twilight of history. Nor is he Asiatic. It is cause of joy. In fact, he seems to have an affinity for the Anglo-Saxon. He tried in 1794 to make himself a Britisher; a century later he had really become an American. They still sing, it is true, with vibrant feeling, the Hawaiian national air, "Hawaii Pono!" (Hawaiian Born), but they follow it with "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and an effective salute to the stars and stripes that make one know they mean it.

The work of the camp of instruction went well, none better. Rain, mud and heat, but kept them at it hard and made them gain one day in eight of work.

"Do you think they'll make anything?" I was asked. "I do not think, I know they will," I said. I had had experience with Regulars, volunteers, National Guardsmen, cadets, with white men, negroes, Filipinos, Cubans, and felt I had a basis now of judgment. And at the end of camp after lectures, drills, demonstrations, tactical walks, two Regular officers who had

King Kalakana long ago kept some ancient guns that Austria gave him as a joke. It is enough to say it was never made for men at all but things.

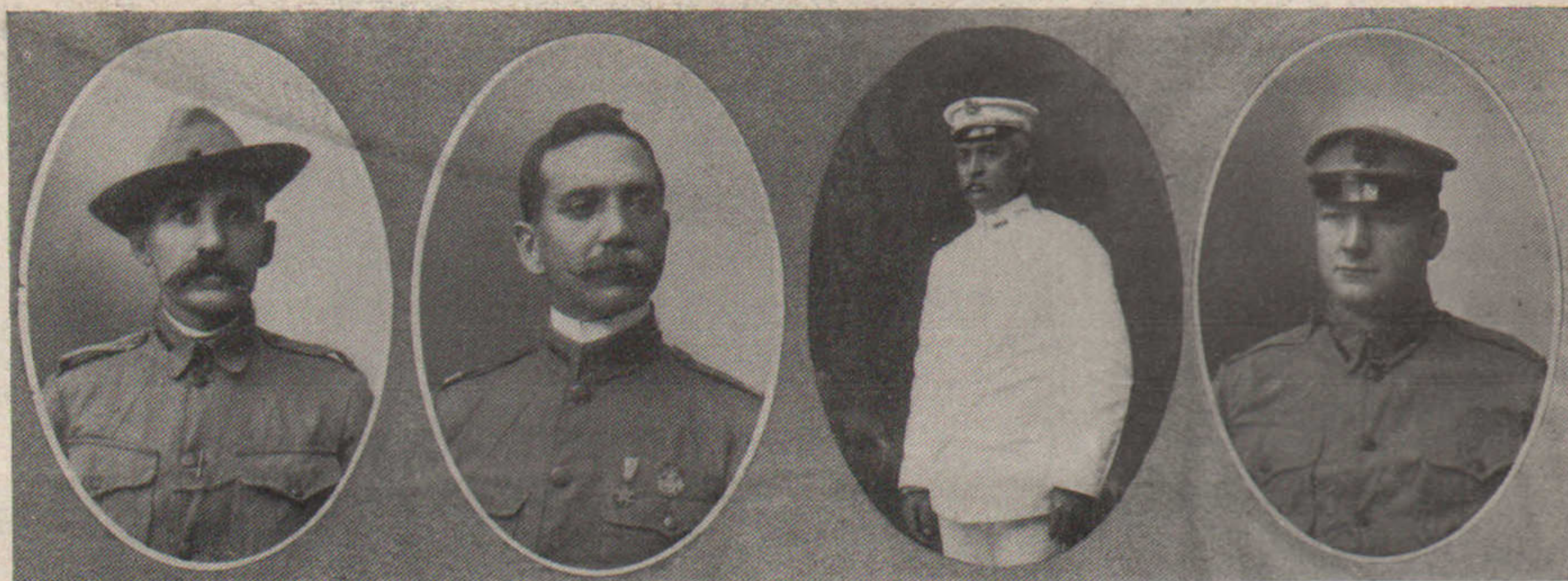
Now time and conditions seem ripe, opportune and calling for better things. The canal is coming that places Hawaii upon the highways of the world. The attention and concern, naval and military, of the general government, turn Hawaiiward. Lastly, the military camp of instruction just ended there has moved the interest alike of Guard, press, public, politicians and officialdom. In the woods of the *Bulletin*, Honolulu: "It was the first of its kind ever held for the National Guard in these islands. Its results will be far-reaching, beneficial beyond any expectation had for it here either by public or Guardsmen.

It has stirred the island authorities and again turned their attention to the needs of the National Guard here. Gov. Frear and Chief Justice Hartwell, Col. Schuyler and Adjutant General Jones have taken special interest and visited the camp. Gov. Frear, seeing the work, has promptly promised his hearty aid for help with the next Hawaiian legislature for better provision and for better armories for the Guard. This is a tremendous effect in itself.

The school has by figures developed the fact to the United States authorities that the Hawaiian blood is patriotic. Eighty per cent of the officers of the Guard are of that blood and eighty per cent of all the officers of the Guard attended the camp. This outrivals the best attended camps of the United States.

It has of course given the officers in attendance a large amount of information along all lines.

And best of all it has so stirred their interest and desire for knowledge



Col. Chas. W. Zeigler.

Capt. Joaquin M. Camara.

Kanaka Officer.

Lieut.-Col. Arthur Coyne.

HAWAIIAN OFFICERS.

that they are already arranging with officers of the Regular Army stationed at Honolulu to continue the work of instruction.

No school or camp of maneuver, it is safe to say, can anywhere show better or quicker results, and the general government is to be congratulated."

FIELD FIRING.

BY GEORGE W. McIVER, Major, 20th U. S. Infantry, Commandant, School of Musketry.

(A paper of exceptional merit on a subject of enthralling interest and of supreme importance read at the St. Louis convention.)

BY field firing is meant firing exercises with ball cartridges at targets simulating an enemy placed in positions and in formations an enemy would probably occupy in service. Such exercises are usually presented as simple tactical schemes framed to suit the ground operated over, and representing one or more phases or episodes of a combat.

As battle is the highest and most trying duty of a soldier, so are field firing exercises the culmination of infantry training. As it is necessary to pass by degrees from simple and easy things to those more difficult and complex, it would be manifestly impracticable to undertake difficult exercises with wholly untrained soldiers, so I shall attempt before going at once to the subject to lead up to it in a logical way by dealing first with those elements which are preliminary and which must be understood and mastered before combinations may be attempted with success.

That the decision of a battle can be brought about solely through efficacy of fire, no one today brings into question. All regulations recognize the "superiority of fire," and make it an indispensable condition of success in the attack as well as in the defense. To obtain it is the object of every fire combat. The finest strategy is worthless and the best laid plans of the commander may come to naught without superiority on the battlefield; and this superiority is more than ever the outcome of peace training, especially of the Infantry, and in this training fire tactics is the predominant feature.

The older works on tactics were full of drill and evolution; the new authorities devote most of the space to firing, the effect of different arms, the organization of the firing lines. There is nothing more said of imposing Infantry attacks and spectacular maneuvers, but much is said of the void of the battlefield, intrenching, advancing stealthily, utilizing cover when possible, the advance by rushes and the initiative and self-confidence of the individual soldier. The psychological factor receives consideration for the first time.

Superiority of fire is obtained through inflicting upon the enemy in a given time relatively greater losses than he is able to inflict upon us. To qualify the troops for accomplishing this end must be the object and aim of all firing instruction. In fact, all instruction, all operations and all movements have this ultimate result in view.

The cooperation of all the forces of the supply departments and the staff are necessary to place the soldier on the firing line and maintain him there in good fighting condition. In the ultimate analysis we come, therefore, to the individual man, and the skill of the individual in the use of his weapon, and the discipline through which this skill may be utilized, are the essential things which make the foundation upon which the whole superstructure rests.

Having in view the end sought and the means for its accomplishment, the question resolves itself into three main factors:

1. The fighting value of the weapon.
2. The skill of the individual in completely utilizing his weapon.
3. The directing influence which utilizes to the best advantage the

combined individual performances to secure the object of the tactics adopted to meet the situation.

The fighting value of the weapon from the standpoint of ballistics is indicated by its precision, its range, and the piercing or killing effect of the projectile. Without going further into this subject, it will be sufficient to say that the Ordnance Department has given us a weapon equal, if not superior, to the best of foreign arms.

The range and killing power being dependent upon construction, remain practically the same as when turned out by the Arsenal, and these qualities are quite independent of the soldier. This is not so, however, in respect to the quality of precision which on the battlefield is materially diminished through the fatigues and emotions to which the soldier is subject in action. It may be said, therefore, that even the best weapon in the hands of an untrained or slightly disciplined soldier might be worthless. For this reason the aim of all instruction and training in shooting should be to bring excellence in marksmanship up to the possibilities of the weapon as far as possible.

In accordance with this idea training in marksmanship has become more and more exacting, and the foremost military nations of the world have issued firing regulations all of which emphasize the importance of training in shooting and require in connection with it a systematic individualizing process by which the soldier is to be trained toward being an independent-thinking sharpshooter who not only on the rifle range but also in battle, and especially then, *shall fire no shot without aiming*. There is also another requirement which must be attained through the cultivation of the soldier's morale, which is that he should be imbued with the desire and determination to hit his enemy.

The ability to hit on the part of the individual soldier is acquired through methods prescribed in the Small Arms Firing Manual. In fact, the greater portion of the space in the manual is devoted to the most approved methods of cultivating the ability of the individual to hit a mark and in *establishing the habit of using aimed fire only*.

When the real purpose of target practice is considered it appears obvious that mere bullseye shooting, while necessary to teach the soldier his errors in aiming, is but an intermediate step in the soldier's education as a marksman. To become really proficient he must be carried beyond this stage and be given some practice at targets simulating an enemy in outline and visibility and located in positions an enemy would occupy in service. In this respect the Firing Manual of 1909 has made a great advance over former regulations. The importance of the subject justifies the attention given to it. While elementary it is fundamental, bearing the same relation to fire effects in action as the school of the soldier bears to movements in the school of the company, the battalion and larger units.

A feature in the training of the individual, the importance of which cannot be overstated, is the instruction in rapid firing through means of which the rapid firing properties of the musket may be utilized. This has to do with the matter of time, which is such a large factor in efficacy of fire, as will be shown later.

So much for the training of the individual in the mere ability to shoot. This is fundamental, but it is elementary, just as the school of the soldier is elementary, and we cannot afford to confine our energies and time to the one any more than we can stop short at the other.

The training of the individual in rifle firing could hardly be called complete without practice under battle conditions so far as they may be reproduced in time of peace through the means of firing exercises at obscure targets placed in positions they would occupy in service.

In connection with this subject, exercises in visual training and cultivating the powers of observation and expression are necessary in order that the soldier may fully utilize his skill as a marksman.

The soldier should be a good judge of distance. He should know how to take advantage of cover, both in advancing and in firing. He should know how to find obscure, indistinct targets with the unaided eye and with the field glass and be able to tell what he sees in language that may be understood.

A course of instruction in these matters is prescribed in the new Small Arms Firing Manual as a preparation for the duties of the individual soldier when acting as sentinel or scout or when otherwise acting alone and dependent upon his own initiative.

So much for individual training, and we come now to that part of the training which combines and makes useful all the different kinds of instruction which have been mentioned and without which they may be all worthless, that is to say, the inculcation of discipline. Discipline in its general sense is subordination—subordination of one's own will to that of a superior and of one's own personal interests and safety to an ideal.

Discipline itself is always the same, but its external forms and the means of attaining it vary with the times, with men and with requirements. Formerly when troops in close order, stood shoulder to shoulder, had to be moved forward under fire, without cover, to crush the enemy, rigidity in close order was the principal requirement for the attack. This was the form in which discipline expressed itself and it was attained by breaking down the will and smothering whatever intelligence the individual possessed.

The means for thus breaking the will were the training for accuracy in the manual of arms, rigid marching in step, and sharp words of command. But these things, it must be noted, were merely means to an end; they were not in themselves factors in discipline.

While some instruction in these matters is necessary to enable troops to move in close formation from place to place in a regular and orderly manner and while adherence to forms and the prompt obedience to word of command do much to establish that habit of obedience which distinguishes the trained soldier from the recruit, the discipline thus acquired is not sufficient.

Besides the formal drill there is the training for battle, which insures the correct execution of all that the skirmishers may have to do in action, such as rapid loading, quick and accurate sight setting, steady aiming at the targets indicated, ceasing to fire when ordered, prompt rising to advance, prompt lying down when the firing point is reached, and the correct use of cover. All these things are included in the meaning of that particular kind of discipline called fire discipline, which is active rather than passive, and to attain it something more is needed than mere mechanical drill.

On the firing line, as opposed to close order, the individual must act independently, but still in cooperation with his neighbor through a sense of duty, and with a thorough understanding of the use of the forms and methods taught him. Under fire whose intensity was not even imagined in former times he must not only remain firm but advance against the enemy of his own initiative and will. To meet such demands the soldier must not only be trained—his intelligence must be sharpened, his sense of duty and loyalty appealed to. To establish and maintain such discipline is difficult as compared with former times when the mere authority of the commander and his power to punish were enough. The commander must still maintain his authority, but by his superior knowledge and skill and moral superiority, not by physical force.

From this point there is no longer a question of individual training, but of the training of squads, sections, platoons and higher units, and of the means through which the individual performances may be combined and utilized according to the demands of the situation.

The measures to be employed by commanders and leaders for getting fire effect are included in two general terms: *Fire Direction* and *Fire Control*, and the duties included in these terms make great demands upon the knowledge, skill and self-possession of all company officers and non-commissioned officers. To attain skill in these matters training and practice in battle exercises over varied ground are required, and there is probably no higher form of instruction and none more impressive than field firing exercises over unknown ground at targets which simulate an enemy. The terms *fire direction* and *fire control* are defined in the Small Arms Firing Manual, and hence they need not be repeated.

The various commands for firing prescribed in the Drill Regulations provide means by which the commander may give expression to his judgment as fire director and communicate his will to his subordinates. Correct, well-delivered commands, which are the product of sound judgment, are essential to success, and, on the other hand, failures in these respects betray lack of knowledge or lack of self-possession, which cannot fail to have a detrimental influence. Commands indicate: (1) the kind of fire to be employed; (2) the range; (3) the objective; (4) the moment for opening fire. As a rule commands must be supplemented by instructions and explanations, and it is important that these should be expressed in plain, unmistakable language.

Without going into all the questions of judgment involved, two of the most important ones will be considered briefly, viz.—the rear sight setting and the indication of the objective. The determination of ranges, whether by estimates of the eye or by the use of instrumental range finders, is very

difficult, and the errors made seriously affect firing results, especially at the mid and long ranges.

The capacity to estimate distances by the eye may be improved by practice, and considerable facility may be acquired in using range finders, but appreciable errors remain and must be reckoned with. The average error of an instructed class is about $\frac{1}{3}$ the range. Men of special aptitude may, through practice, acquire greater skill. The Germans make a point of giving special training to men who show aptitude and these men are known as range finders. On going into action they go with the captain or platoon commanders, according to circumstances.

(Show by diagram the effect of error in range estimates.)

The number of hits obtained with the exact elevation is the greatest conceivable that can be expected from the man making it. If the elevation is not exact, either through atmospheric or climatic influences or on account of a wrong estimate of the distance, the number of hits diminishes as the error increases, and the effect decreases more rapidly with good shots than with poor shots.

The relative loss in effect due to incorrect estimates of the range for different classes of shots has been worked out and is exhibited in the following table taken from General Rohne's work.

Error of estimation. m.	Effect produced by		
	Excellent shots.	Average shots.	Poor shots.
0	2.	1.	0.5
25	1.60	0.94	0.49
50	0.80	0.80	0.47
75	0.26	0.60	0.45
100	0.06	0.40	0.40
125	....	0.24	0.35
150	....	0.13	0.30
175	....	0.06	0.25
200	....	0.03	0.20
225	....	0.01	0.16
250	....	....	0.12
275	....	....	0.09
300	....	....	0.06
325	....	....	0.05
350	....	....	0.03
375	....	....	0.02
400	....	....	0.01

The use of combined sights is a device for getting fire effect when the range is not known exactly and the effect of the fire cannot be observed. By this means a greater depth of beaten zone is created and the chances of making hits are increased, though to obtain the same effects requires the expenditure of a larger amount of ammunition. With combined sights, two and sometimes three elevations differing from each other by 100 yards are used.

Where the impact of shots is visible a very good means exists for correcting errors in the rear sight setting. In making such corrections account should be taken of the depth of the beaten zone so that one may not be deceived by shots which go short or over. Of course in many cases the ground on which the objective stands may not afford many indications of the impact of shots, yet close observations should always be resorted to, as very slight indications may sometimes provide means for a correct conclusion.

(Concluded next week.)

THE STORY OF THE ORIGINAL REVOLVERS.

INCLUDING THE BIOGRAPHY OF SAMUEL COLT.

By C. W. SAWYER.

(Continued from last week.)

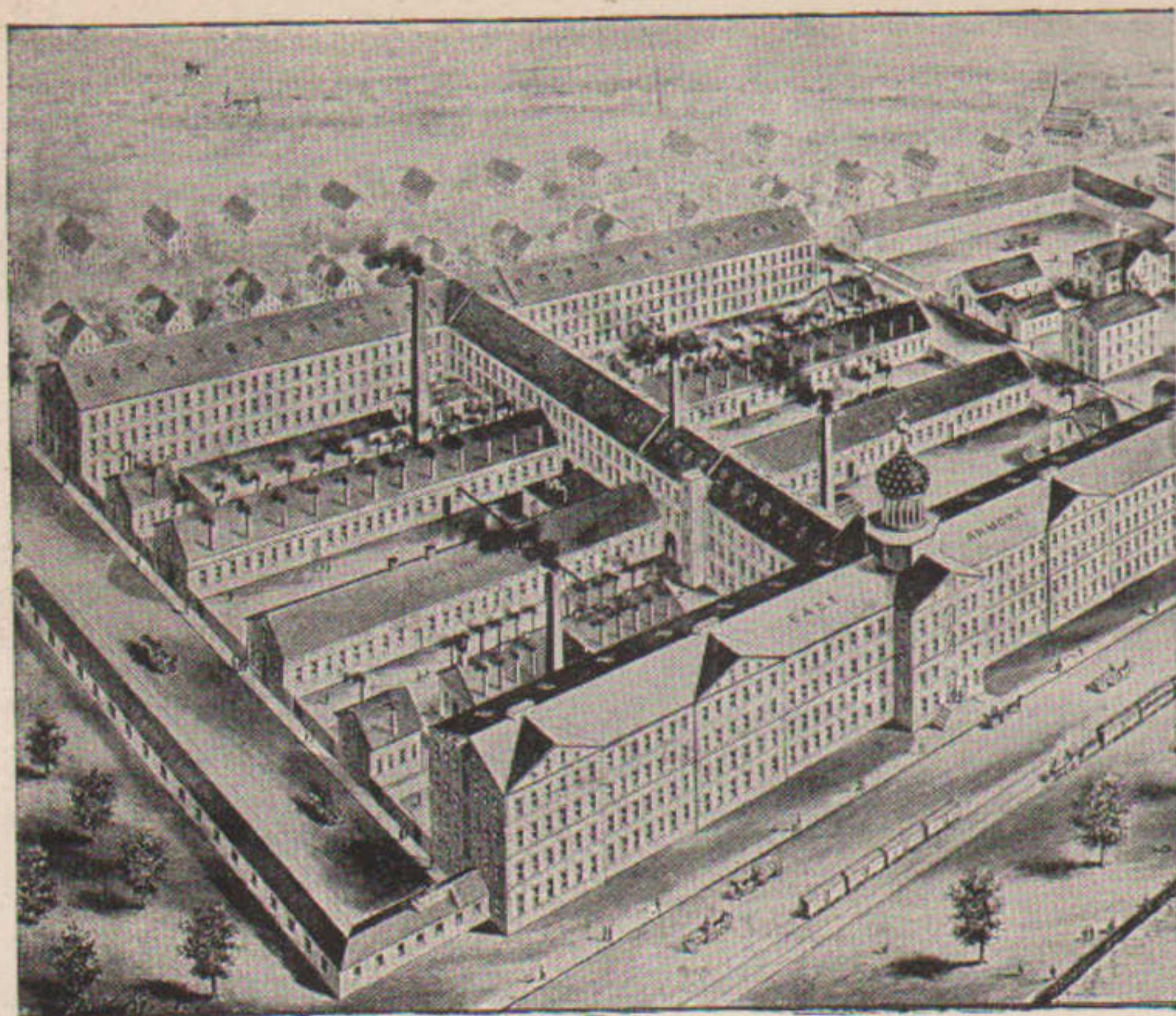
THE increasing need of owning land and buildings was becoming more and more urgent; but land, in the immense area necessary, was very expensive. In the south part of the town was a large plot called "The South Meadows." It was flooded each spring, and had been valueless for building purposes. It was, of course, cheap land.

Colt bought, in 1852, about 250 acres having a water frontage, and began an immense dike to protect it. While the dike was building he went again to England, taking men and machinery. In London he hired a large building at Thames Bank, Pimlico. Leaving his men to proceed with setting up the machinery he returned at once to America. The time spent on the water during this and other business trips was all the rest he took for many years. Even then he was burdened with plans and cares.

In 1853, early in January, the books of the London branch were opened. Arms made there were nearly identical with the same types made at Hartford. They can be identified by the stamp on the barrel which reads "Address Col. Colt, London; or if effaced, by the London proof marks on the cylinder.

Work upon the dike was hurried, and the factory help increased to 500. By means of Mr. Root's many additions to and improvements in the machinery the 500 operatives were able to produce 1500 finished arms per week.

The long impending struggle between Russia and the Allies culminated



THE HOME OF THE COLT REVOLVER TODAY.

this year in the Crimean War. Turkey, Sardinia, France, and England were on one side, Russia on the other, all needed Colt revolvers. Prominent Englishmen, recalling the evening spent with Colt at the rooms of the Institution of Civil Engineers, urged their government to apply to him for arms. Parliament requested him to meet its committee.

The spring of 1854 found him again in England. The first order for arms was almost overwhelming—200,000 wanted at once. The London factory was not proving to be the able auxiliary that had been hoped. American workmen became dissatisfied with English climate and customs and were inclined to leave for home without notice. English workmen failed to catch and carry out his ideas. By taking raw recruits and training them he could get what he wanted, but it was a cumbersome process. The main hope therefore lay in the Hartford armory, and he returned there to attend to the immense task in hand. Shortly after his return an order came from Russia for a large number of revolvers, accompanied by an officer to inspect the arms during manufacture and certify to the number shipped. Almost upon his heels came an English officer detailed for the same purpose. Keeping peace between the two was an entertaining by-play.

The work upon the dike progressed rapidly and was finished before the close of the year. It measured about one and three-quarter miles long, about forty feet wide on top, and was from ten to thirty-three feet high. The earth was taken from the bed and shore of the river, deepening it for the approach of freighting vessels. In order to prevent the washing away of the earth it was thickly planted with osiers (*Salix Viminalis*) imported from France. The completion of the dike insured the safety of building operations, so the foundations were begun of the great armory which had for years been in mind.

During December of this year (1854) Colt went again to England, and thence across the continent by easy stages to Russia. Except approximately the number of arms sold as result of this trip and the previous ones cannot now be fixed, but it is probable that the number closely approached a million. It is also probable that the combined output of the Hartford and London factories was insufficient to meet the demand, and that contracts for the navy pistol were sublet to Belgian gunmakers. The proof is the existence of Colt revolvers bearing the stamp "Colt brevet" and Belgian proof marks. The absence of record of this, and of all other early Colt records, is due to the fire which destroyed them at Hartford in 1864.

During 1855 the first buildings of the armory were completed. They were in the form of the letter H. The two parallel buildings were each 500 feet long and 150 feet apart. All three of the buildings, which formed one structure, were 60 feet wide and three stories high. One side faced the dike. The material was mostly sandstone. The location was close to the railroad, near the business center of Hartford, and bordering upon navigable water so that coal, iron, and other necessities could be landed at the door and arms shipped either by rail or by water. Storehouses, stables, and streets of superior tenements for the workmen, were built upon the premises.

This year an entirely different type of firearm was put upon the market as shotgun, rifle, and pistol. The rifles were made in both military and sporting styles. As neither gun, rifle, nor pistol attained popularity their output was small and they are now rarely seen.

In 1856 the business was incorporated. The capitalization was over one million dollars.

The osiers or willows planted on the dike had grown rapidly, and a manufacturer of willow ware sought to purchase the shoots. Colt concluded that

what was valuable to another was valuable to him, and that they better be utilized upon the premises. Willow workers were imported from Europe, a portion of the acreage set apart for them, and a hamlet of Swiss style buildings begun. The village was named Potsdam, and a market for its products was found in Cuba.

On the 20th of May, 1856, a patent was taken out for rotating the cylinder of a revolver by means of a driving pin or bolt operated by the hammer and sliding in a series of grooves cut in the periphery of the cylinder so as to turn the cylinder and permit the hammer to rest between the chambers for safety. The patent seems to have been a protective one only, and not utilized. The same design is now used in the Webley-Fosbury automatic, and also in revolvers of German make.

June 5, 1856, Colt was married to Elizabeth Hart Jarvis of Middletown, Conn. During a six months' wedding tour of Europe their new house was building. This house, a stone structure with towers and domes, ultimately became of great size, with greenhouses, stables, and other appendages, situated among broad lawns with winding drives, enriched by a pond, fountain, statuary, deer park, and well placed trees.

But as the home estate and factory increased in importance the London factory decreased. The Crimean War ended. The Sepoy Rebellion, which sprang into being almost in a flash on the 10th of May, had not begun. Moreover English made revolvers by Jos. Lang, J. Barnett, and Rob't Adams, were gaining a hold in Europe. The London factory was therefore dismantled. Of the 200 workmen the Americans went home and the English ones enrolled with a new company which purchased most of the machinery and began under the name of "The London Pistol Company" to make imitation Colts.

In 1860 Colt began to show signs of a break-down. Too much attention to business and too little recreation and exercise do not pay in the end, and Colt had for thirteen years used his head alone with furious energy. His life was so firmly fixed in the rut of constant effort that now in the hour of need it and not he was master of his destiny.

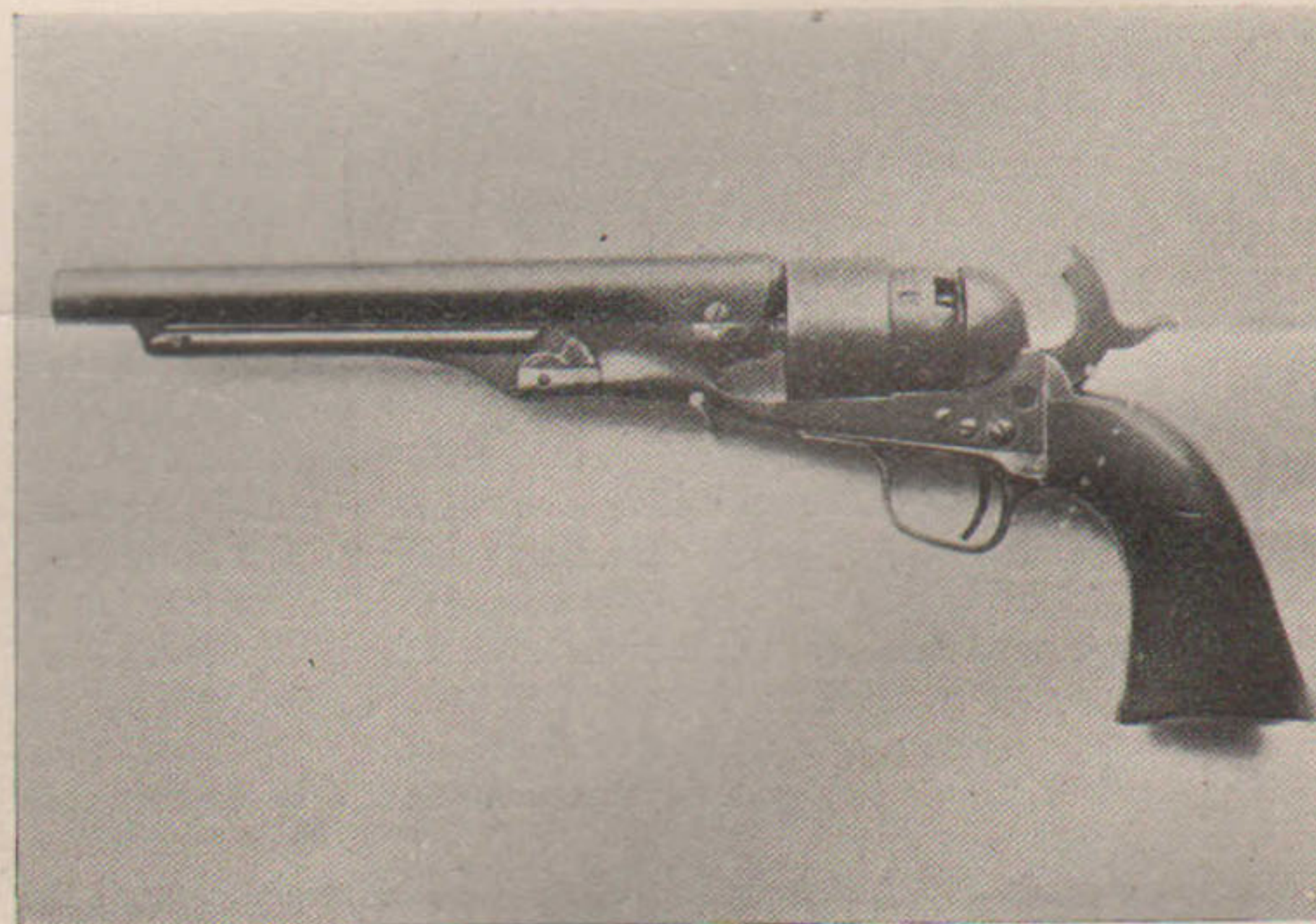
With the outbreak of the Civil War he began arrangements for doubling the size and output of his armory. Ten days after the fall of Fort Sumter he dispatched an agent to England to procure machinery for welding musket barrels. Building operations were begun on an extensive scale and pushed at the utmost speed.

Although part of the time confined to his bed he managed and minutely directed the affairs of the armory and the details of his many other interests. At the armory the manufacture of single shot rifles was begun, and arrangements made to manufacture ordnance and also clothing, shoes, belts, and army equipments in general. During December of 1861 he suffered intensely from gout, but still persevered in his Berserker-like labors. He was then hardly more than a living brain, and the cold clutch of death was gradually overcoming that. Death came on the tenth of January, 1862.

He left a wife, a child, and an estate of nearly five million dollars. Of this last, every cent had been acquired within fourteen years. Whether or not it is worth while to wear oneself out and die at the age of 47 for mere wealth and fame every man must decide for himself. Those who seek success must decide for themselves what they understand the word to mean.

Colt was one of the greatest men of his time. His death, in the prime of life, was not the culminating point of success, but was instead a national calamity. Those men in the high places of nations who knew him well and felt the magnetism of his presence and the inspiration of his brain, his energy, and his leadership, considered that he died at the very time when his country most needed his remarkable abilities. His life was a great lesson; his early death points a moral.

The End.



MODEL OF 1860 COLT ARMY PISTOL.

WEAPONS AND WEAPONS.

AS in sifting the sands of the sea we sometimes bring forth a rich jewel, so in wading through the mass of misinformation, trash, and filth which fill so much space in our daily newspapers, we occasionally encounter a gem. One of this kind lately fell to the writer.

Half a column of well-phrased English told how a New Yorker, reputed to be rich, had gone into the wilds of the Maine woods and utterly astounded the guides by his announced intention to kill a buck with an arrow. Speculation as to the outcome filled the author of the article with joy and contributed to the filling of his column.

Why should not the New York gentleman bag his little buck with an arrow? That was the way the original Americans did it, our copper colored friends. And just a trifle farther back we remember Robin Hood and contemporary English big game hunters were not without success through their mastery of the bow.

Modern hunters are not unacquainted with the long bow on their own account, but from their instruments no arrow falls. When they draw the long bow it is not to discharge barbed shafts at the flying denizens of the woods. No; it is to bore through and through the unhappy listener with lies so evident and withal so stale, flat and unprofitable, that one wonders why the lightnings of heaven are withheld.

The tale of death grows longer each day of those who have been shot while hunting in the woods. Perhaps there would be a lessening of this fatality if the bow and arrow could be substituted for the rifle. When one contemplates the crass stupidity, the incomprehensible carelessness, the deplorable and altogether indefensible asininity of those persons who shoot other persons in the woods, mistaking them for bear or deer, there arises a desire to apply to Congress to pass us a law promising capital punishment for such offences.

Mark you, this is written by a man who knows the big game where it uses, and who has heard the bullet whistle and felt the shots from a careless companion's piece. If he who shoots in the field or woods will always remember the trigger must never be pulled until he *knows* what he is shooting at, he may lose a little game, but he will never kill or lame a friend.

The above paragraphs are not directly germane to the use of the bow and arrow as weapons of the chase, but they are such sound sense and so appropriate at this time of widespread foolish fatality, that they are put forward without apologies.

FILCHING A RANGE FROM A FOREST.

WHEN some disgustingly unscrupulous real estate men drove the National Guardsmen off the time-honored Creedmoor Range, the State authorities had much difficulty in finding a place near the city of New York where another range could be built.

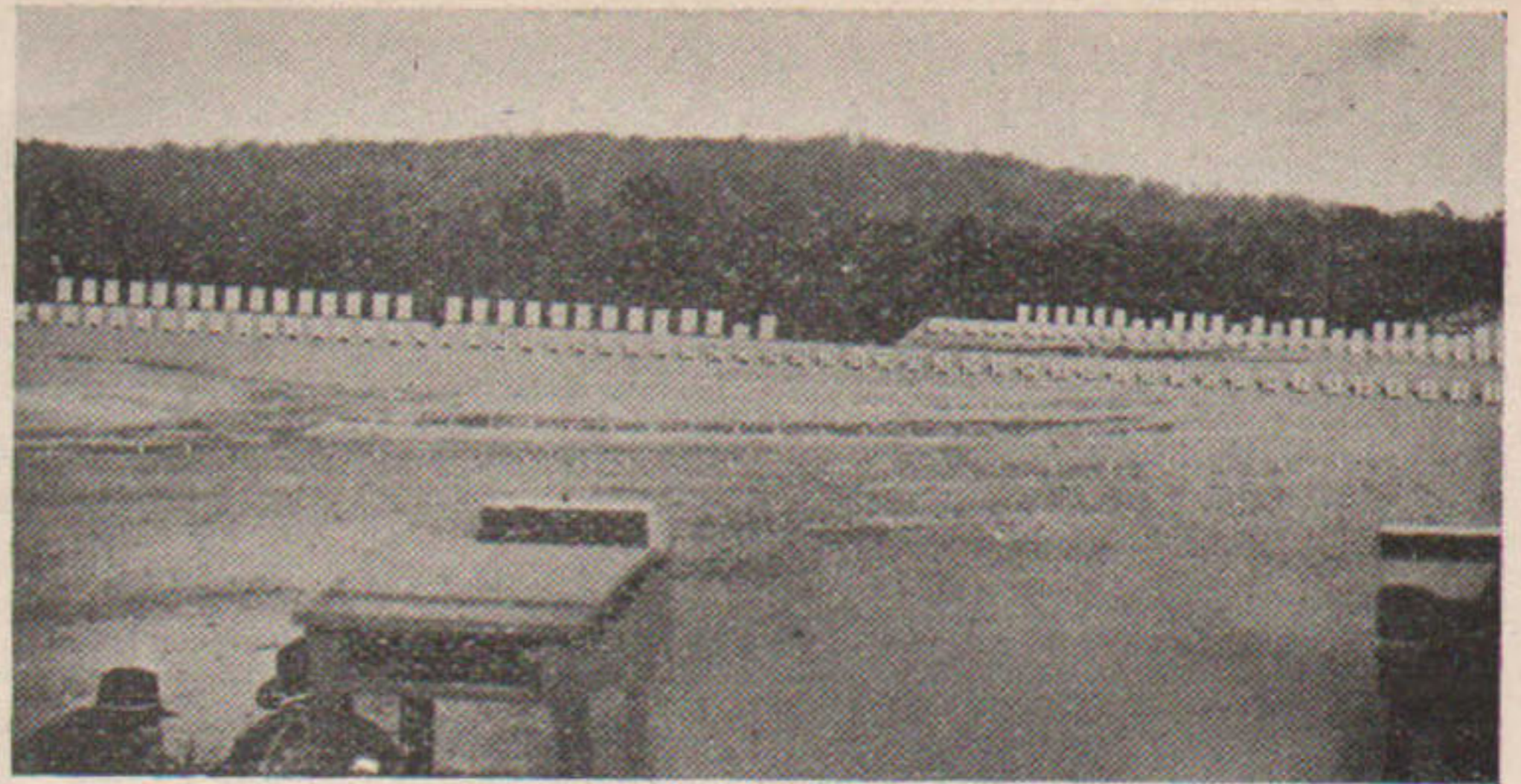
Colonel Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer of the Division, and other officers, were at their wits end for a time, but eventually the decision was reached to correct the errors of nature and make a range out of whole cloth, or rather out of a mountain country covered with trees, which amounts to the same thing.

With an excess of zeal which one can forgive because it displays such a genuine desire to be sure all is right, the State Engineer, or whatever State authority was made responsible for the plan of construction, insisted upon material which would justify the use of the range for Artillery. Massive concrete butts were not deemed sufficient, but steel plates impenetrable to the Service rifle bullet offered a double and triple safeguard to the men who operate the targets in the roomy, comfortable and convenient pits.

The range is on the line of the West Shore Railway about twenty-one miles from New York City. It is called the Blaauvelt Range, because Blaauvelt is the nearest railway station. \$110,000 has already been spent upon it, and more than that—much more—will be added to its cost before completion. This does not include the mess-hall, or the other buildings



FIRING POINT ON THE BLAAUVELT RANGE.



THE 200 AND 300 YARD TARGETS.

to be erected. These will probably cost \$150,000 more. When it is finished the range will have accommodations at all National Match distances for fifty-six teams. Thus there will be fifty-six targets at each range. This will make it larger than Camp Perry and in fact the largest rifle range as well as the best built in the world.

Shooting, as previously announced in these columns, has already begun on the range for the 1910 qualifications. Though the progress of the work will be somewhat impeded by the uncompleted condition of the range, yet it will be possible to shoot the organizations through the course.

The range is not expected to be completed until toward the end of next year. It will be an ideal place to shoot the National Matches, and every indication seems to point now to an offer of it for this purpose for the year 1912. It is not believed the range will be in a condition to accommodate the matches in 1911, although for many reasons it would be desirable to have them shot there could it be arranged.

MIDST BREEZY FIELDS.

BY JAMES A. DRAIN.

ON some intoxicatingly clear and crisp late September or early October morning when you appear, pipe in mouth, fresh from a hot breakfast, at the front door of the farmhouse, and your old dog skips and bounds and dances so full of wriggles he can scarcely contain himself as he sees the familiar shotgun over your arm and catches the well-known tantalizing, exhilarating, maddening scent of the game-touched corduroys and canvas, his blood leaps but a little more madly than your own. Only for being a man with the solemn responsibilities and sordid cares you would throw dignity to the trash-pile and call your joy aloud to the frost-touched trees, with as much abandon as he wags his tail. You would; you know you would.

Oh great, wise, and merciful Providence, which metes out to us the good and the bad, the bitter and the sweet, save for me just one more small moment like that of which I have been thinking!

Next to being in the field, a staunch dog in front, favorite scattergun balanced ready, legs and back strong and good for many miles, eyes alert and watchful for the game which must be near, comes the comforting satisfaction of dreaming over days that once were.

That pitiable object, the man with a short memory, loses much more than half of the pleasure of the pursuit of fair game in the fields. You seek for and you shoot at each object of your chase but a few short, flying moments; your recollection may bring these moments close up to you, limned in original hues and habit for hundreds of times.

Into the life of every man in love with sports afield there have come some rarely perfect moments. The odd chance, the unusual combination, which made every fractional second so pregnant with the perfection of enjoyment as to be indescribable! One such I recall as I write. There were others, but of them another time.

Forth from the little bustling village in the canyon we jingled and rumbled in a democrat wagon rolling close on the heels of two sturdy bays; our destination the bunchgrass country twenty or more miles to the west, our party four men, shooting friends.

To others they may have seemed very ordinary but to me, as I look back through more than ten years upon the faces of those three, they seem far from ordinary. A practical eye had each; brows crossed with furrows cut by the plow of more than one care; cheeks lined with the hall-marks of repression and self-control, sacrifice, and hard, clean living.

One was a doctor, another a lawyer, the third a banker. Practical men; men of affairs; but in the bosom of each beat the clear heart of a boy.

Try to hide from each other and from me as they might the palpitating eagerness which possessed them, it would out like water bubbling from an unstopped jug. They were as anxious as the two English pointers which,

quivering with anticipation, could not be forced to "down" in the cushioned depths of the wagon box.

Oh, what a zest of life! What a touch from the wand of dear, queer old Mother Nature! What a warmth from the breath of those pagan gods which dwelt with primitive man and gave him dole for his days of the chase!

Two pumps and two doubles were there, and party lines were drawn as sharply as they used to be before Bryan boomed and Roosevelt ranted. What contempt has any user of the two-barrelled gun for him who would kill his birds by machinery! for it was birds we sought, nothing less than the lordly ruffed grouse, the prairie chicken known and loved and pursued of our fathers.

Now of the controversial shuttlecock tossed back and forth by the battledore of quick talk, arose a bet; a good bet from the gambling standpoint—for the pump-gun men—a gallant sporting wager by the men aligned with the two-tubes; for it was no less than the hazard of a dinner for the four, score against score, pumps opposing doubles.

In skill there was little to choose between the pairs who were thus to combat each other, but for quick work where more than two shots might come together the pump-gun men had a physical advantage.

The miles to the first likely spot, which all beheld in the eye of their minds, flowed as swiftly by, as little noticed and as calmly continuing as the moonlight flooding the fields of ripening grain. They were and they were not, they were not and they were, and the change went unnoticed.

Before the appointed place had been reached old Prince, whose long-distance nose allowed no scent within a most unreasonable radius to escape him, made such unmistakable "game" that the team was stopped and the old dog let down.

There was no keeping Bob, the younger pointer, when Prince had gone, and in a twinkling the two white, brown-spotted forms were racing through the tall stems of a wheat field lately robbed of its golden burden by a header which had left the stalks high with uptilted haughtiness.

In two hundred yards from where sat the four, intent upon the doings of their dogs in plain sight on the upward slope, they saw the two racing forms, as sudden as if struck by lightning, frozen stiff in an all-thrilling, gripping, holding, throat-tightening point.

Like marble images, only a thousand times more speaking, they stood while from each side of the waiting wagon sprang two anxious men bent upon seizing from their cases the guns which still reposed unready.

The pumps were quicker, but they only slipped through the fence and waited until the doubles joined; and then in a skirmish line which had as its center and objective point the two dogs, shown dimly from the diminished elevation of the foot-borne sportsmen, all moved forward to encompass the ruin and defeat of ol' brer prairie chicken.

Oh, all you men who have shot in the field, come share with me those moments of anticipation! How the blood races, how your breath against all sense and will comes more and more quickly, how the hand grasping the old gun trembles as you take those quick but careful steps which eat up the distance between you and the hiding bird.

And oh, that grand, ever deeply stirring moment when with a boom and a rush and a whirr the first bird gets up; b-r-r-r-r-r—!

This time the man on the right, one of the pumpers, has first chance, because the big fellow flashed up in front and a little to the right of him. Not five yards has the frightened bird covered when the vengeful whang of the instrument of his destruction seems simultaneous with the spray of feathers in all directions and the crumpling fall of the first dead bird. At the shot up went the covey with a fearsome roar of wings and the sound was as of battle.

When the mid-day eating hour had come, or why not confess the crowding of that hour by the hungry hunters, the grassy bank upon which the four sat, held, besides themselves and the dogs, twenty-six crumpled brown forms. Twelve had fallen before the blasts of the double guns, and fourteen at the call of the "corn-shellers." What a sauce the fall air, the sportsman's zest, and the tramp through the fields may give the shooters at such a time. No other savor can compare with it. Lunch gone, pipes and cigars came out, and all relaxed to comfortable positions in the sweet-scented, half-dried grass.

The pair of dogs over which the four shot, English pointers and therefore good for an interminable number of miles, even over a dry country and in heat, had stopped to get their dip of water from the canteens and their nibble of the noon-day meal; that is, both had stopped, but only one had stayed.

Old Prince, iron dog, never-tiring, insatiable and ever-pursuing, was on his feet almost at once, and ranging about as though his legs were backed by clock-work, never to run down, and as needful of motion for relief as the swinging pendulum. Before him, thus ranging down wind, there flushed a monstrous big old chicken which took its way chuckling characteristically to a hiding place on a little round hill three hundred yards in front of where the sportsmen sat.

All noted the incident but only one was roused to action. He stood up, pipe in mouth and reached for his dear old double barrel, saying, "Come

on, fellows. There are more birds where that one went. Let's go over and get them."

The sun was warm, and the somnolent influence of the tasty lunch, the fragrant air, and the grassy bed on which they sat was too much for the other three, and they said each in his way: "What's the use? There are plenty of birds. Wait till we have our smoke out."

Not so the energetic one. "No," said he; "I want *that* bird, even if no more are there;" and so strode toward the hill.

The old dog had ranged across and by the time the shooter got to the little round-topped eminence Prince was standing in a stiff point; then alongside of him, softly, carefully, until even with his head, gun in right hand, the left patting the faithful fellow gently on the head, lips saying quietly "Good boy; good boy, steady; steady, good boy!" And then, like the explosion of a dynamite bomb, the big bird flushed, and scarcely left the grass until the ready gun spoke in the language of nitro for his happy dispatch.

At the moment another bird rose to the left, not twenty yards away, and met by the full-choke of the second barrel, struck the ground four seconds after the first.

Then to break the double ejector and thrust two more shells home was the work of an instant, and it was done none too soon, because as the gun snapped closed again, a bird to the right and a bird to the left and—bang bang—both dead.

Then load and fire, and load and fire, repeating so swiftly the first formula that though the three upon the hill rose, grasped their pieces and began to run after the second shot, there was nothing for them to do when they reached that little hill. Eleven birds rose; all fell. Twelve shots crashed out. One miss was all. No bird escaped. No more were there. The whole covey had been exterminated. The man shooting would have stopped had the birds stopped, but there was no waiting humor.

What a rare moment, and what joy to live it over again! If I have given you who read this a tenth part of the tingling pleasure which has come to me as I tell it I am supremely pleased.

They are grand days, those days we live in the open, with God's own sky above us; the clean, sweet, sane-smelling earth beneath us and no noisy or noxious or vicious persons to depress, distress or molest us.

Happy is he who has had even one day of real sport in the open. For by living it over he may make himself young again though he be as old as Methuselah.

When that shooting day was over, in consequence of luck or pluck or superior fortitude or whatever you may call it, the double men had won, with a margin of two birds, over the pumps. What their portion would have been without the thrilling half minute or so on that grass-covered kopje I shudder to contemplate.

INSTRUCTION WHICH WILL COUNT.

HAPHAZARD attempts to acquire knowledge almost invariably result in disappointment. What says the proverb? "There is no royal road to learning."

Or it might be put in this manner "There's no way to knowledge except by the authorized, established, and regular route—No short cut." Many millions of hours which might have been made valuable have been wasted, because men did not know *how* to study.

The officers of the National Guard, quickening to their responsibilities as important factors in that force which is now a part of the first line with the Army for war, have been doing a great deal of studying during the past six years, and much of their labor has been wasted because they have not used system. They have not proceeded in an orderly manner.

It is true that they have been further handicapped by an absence of proper text-books. This disability, as well as the other, is diminished or disposed of in a very large measure by acquaintance with that exceptional book "Tactical Principles and Problems."

The writer lately said to Captain Hanna, the author of this book, that when he (Hanna) and the speaker were dead, their children and their children's children would still be referring to Hanna's Tactical Principles and Problems" as the best work on its subject ever written.

That an officer of our Army should produce such a book must be a source of pride to all of us, and that having been produced, it is now available to the National Guardsmen seems additional good fortune.

It is observed with much gratification that in the State of New York—which under the capable direction of Captain Walton of the Army has just adopted a definite two-year course of instruction for its officers—the Adjutant General of the State has ordered one copy of "Tactical Principles and Problems" for each line officer. Not one copy for each *organization*, but one for each *officer*.

This is necessary, because the time of the National Guardsman is limited. If he is to study with effect, he must do it not in a company library; not in an armory, but at home, where he can sit down undisturbed for an hour or so of solid work upon regular stated occasions.

This book of Captain Hanna is one which may do incalculable good, but it is not a work which can be merely read with profit. It must be studied. Not because the subject it deals with is an abstruse one, nor because there is any ambiguity of statement or complication in the presentation of the argument; but because the problems which it offers must be worked out on the map and the principles which it enunciates must be grasped as one proceeds or the fine flavor of the real spirit of the work and a large part of its excellent instruction are lost.

Every State should have for each line officer in it a copy of Tactical Principles and Problems, and a course of study laid down regularly for all officers which embraces this work above all others. It has been adopted by the War Department and is an article of issue so that the matter of expense to the individual need not stand in the way of its use.

PRAISE FROM HIGH PLACES.

IN accordance with the gracious and beneficent custom inaugurated a few years since during the Presidency of Mr. Roosevelt the President of the United States has each year for some years written a letter to the three military riflemen who have most distinguished themselves. These three are: the winner of the President's Match, the winner of the National Individual Match, and the winner of the high score aggregate in these two matches or the Military Championship of the United States.

The letters have been written by President Taft and forwarded to the deserving and fortunate men for whom they were intended. These letters will be cherished by the recipients as long as they live, and probably handed on to their descendants as badges and tokens of high honor, as indeed they are.

The President said:

WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON,
October 22, 1910.

MY DEAR SERGEANT FRAGNER:

I take this opportunity of congratulating you most heartily upon your winning the President's Match of 1910. To win such a match in competition with as many others of great skill in rifle shooting is indeed a high honor and displays a high order of merit in the use of the rifle. I am glad that you have shown yourself possessed of the qualifications necessary to win such a contest.

It is pleasing to note the interest which the Marine Corps has taken in this subject and the way the Corps has come to the front in the last few years in the big matches in which its members have taken part. It should be a source of pride to them that representatives of the Corps have this year won the Military Championship and the President's Match.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed.) WM. H. TAFT.

SERGEANT W. A. FRAGNER,
United States Marine Corps.

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON,
October 22, 1910.

MY DEAR SERGEANT CLARK:

I heartily congratulate you on your victory in winning the National Individual Match for this year. It is a great victory to win such a contest in competition with so many other contestants of high skill and merit. To win it it was necessary for you to possess extraordinary skill in the use of the rifle and I am glad that you showed the requisite qualifications to attain this honor.

Skill in the use of the rifle is absolutely necessary to the National Guardsman, and he should attain such skill in time of peace, for when war is declared and the soldier is called to the front he may not have time to acquire the skill in the use of the rifle which a really good soldier should possess.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed.) WM. H. TAFT.

SERGEANT SCOTT CLARK,
Co. "D," 2nd Indiana Infantry,
Indianapolis, Ind.

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON,
October 22, 1910.

MY DEAR CORPORAL FARNHAM:

I take pleasure in congratulating you on your winning the Military Championship of the United States for 1910, and I congratulate the Marine Corps on the splendid showing its representatives have made in these contests.

Efficiency in rifle practice is important for members of the Marine Corps and I am glad to note the great interest they have taken in the subject and the way the Corps has come to the front in the last few years in the big matches in which its members have taken part. It should be a source of pride to the corps that two of its members have this year won the Military Championship and the President's Match. I am glad that you have shown the high qualifications necessary to win this important contest. It speaks well for your merit and skill that you have won it in competition with so many other contestants of high skill and merit.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed.) WM. H. TAFT.

CORPORAL GEORGE W. FARNHAM,
United States Marine Corps.

DECIDED DEPARTURE.

A GENERAL Order issued, or about to be issued by the War Department, undertakes to change in the direction of greater practicality a number of conditions which have for some time existed in the Army to the distress of matter of fact men.

It is understood this Order reflects in a large measure the views of Major General Leonard Wood, the new Chief of Staff. Without repeating its verbiage, we may state the purport of the order by saying it undertakes to reduce the amount of paper and desk work to be performed by department and post commanders and increases by much their duties as instructors, inspectors, and directors of field work.

For instance it is directed that a department commander shall visit the various posts under his command and there remain for considerable periods. In inspection of mounted troops there will be an actual trial of officers and men over obstacles. In the inspection of troops armed with bayonets, bayonet fencing will be demonstrated.

The Order has the air of business. It carries along with it a thorough investigation of the conditions in the War Department itself with relation to the method of handling correspondence and all of these details of administration which, in a large business like that which the Department now has, requires pruning and redirection as often as a tree in a garden.

It is believed this Order marks the beginning of many reasonable reforms, which may be expected in our military establishment in the near future.

THE INDOOR REVOLVER LEAGUE.

THE Secretary-treasurer of the United States Revolver Association has sent out letters to prospective competitors in the league matches which the association proposes to run off this winter on practically the lines of the one which was so successfully conducted last season. The letter requests that the clubs give their views on what they think the conditions should be for the 1910-11 contest. Whether the teams be composed of five, six, eight or ten men, should 25 or 50 shots be fired, on what night the shooting shall take place, and if the pistol or revolver be allowed on equal terms.

It is urged that those clubs which have five or more men who are interested in revolver and pistol shooting get in communication with the Secretary-treasurer of the U. S. R. A., Mr. C. S. Axtell, 27 Wellesley St., Springfield, Mass., who will be glad to furnish any one with any information that might be desired.

The matches should begin about the middle of November. To do this it is necessary that those clubs who anticipate entering the league send in their applications immediately. So far as we can ascertain the consensus of opinion seems to be that the pistol and revolver should be allowed on equal terms, that is, the pistol or revolver be used at the discretion of the shooter. It seems that 25 shots is quite enough for one man to shoot in a match of this kind as the time consumed in getting sighted in and shooting the score is so great that should the number of shots be increased it would work a hardship on those clubs which are not fortunate enough to possess more than two targets. Where there are clubs which have five targets 50 shots could be fired very comfortably, but it is the smaller and weaker clubs which we must consider at all times if we are to encourage them; that is the main purpose of the league shoot—to encourage and stimulate interest in this practical and interesting game.

From what we have been able to learn from those clubs which formed the last indoor league it seems that the conditions of last year's matches were entirely satisfactory. From the standpoint of comparing last year's shooting with the shooting of this year it would be desirable to let them remain intact. However, it is a question open to discussion and the clubs should decide for themselves. No one, two or three men will make the rules or conditions for the shooting, but the consensus of opinion among the clubs will give them what they want and to that end a letter to the Secretary-treasurer, setting forth the wishes of the clubs, will bring the desired result.

SHOTGUNS AND ANGELS.

THE trend of all things earthly toward an interest in an occupation of the air, is indicated by the action of the Ithaca Gun Company, in turning out a special featherweight 20-gauge for the use of aviators who desire to shoot flying birds while flying themselves. In other words shooting on the wing from the wing.

Well, why not? It seems reasonable to us.

One of the chief causes of our awe of the air and our fear of what it may do to us comes from our childish belief that toward or beyond the sky lay heaven. It still seems to many of us, when we rise above the

earth we are passing into the realm of angels, and good angels at that. You know there are both kinds.

By the way, speaking of angels, we caught a flash from a press dispatch the other day that our friend, Claude Grahame-White, the English aviator, to whom the zealous journals had already half-hitched Miss Eleanor Sears, of Boston, had made up his mind that a right little, cute little actress would just about suit him. Hence the announcement by Miss Pauline Chase of the engagement of herself and Mr. White.

Good luck to them: May their flight in a flock be as fortuitous as Mr. White's own solitary circles in the circumambient ether, and may Mrs. White's flight to the home nest leave her with no longings for a return to the glittering but unsatisfying pursuit of the bauble reputation at the mouth of the opera glass!

Now if anybody had told us when we started with a shotgun that we would wind up with an angel we would have been inclined to doubt the probability of it, but yet many another good man has started out with a shotgun and wound up as an angel.

REPORT OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

THE annual report of Gen. William Crozier, the Chief of Ordnance, was released for publication at a date too late for the comprehensive review in these columns to which its importance and interest entitle it. It will be discussed at some length in ARMS AND THE MAN of next week.

Perhaps the most important features of this valuable report is the discussion of war plans as they have been outlined and effected by the Ordnance Department. In this respect the Department has gone very far considering the progress made in the other Departments, and yet, as will be shown by further, fuller reference to the report, there is an immense amount of unaccomplished preparation.

NEEDED FACTS.

THERE ought to be a law providing a penalty of a fine or imprisonment or both, for a newspaper writer who would write, or newspaper publisher who would publish, under the guise of facts anything which is untrue.

This startling declaration of ours does not flow from a personal encounter with the misinformation of the press, but it is called forth by the feeling which seized us when we gazed upon a paragraph in the daily paper, which comes to our breakfast table.

Here there was a black-face head, which fairly shrieked these words: "*Boy scouts shoot each other!*"

Now wouldn't that disable the left wing of your monoplane?

Upon reading that headline the average Washington mother would have presented before her mental eye, a more than life-size picture of her loved son, little Johnny Dogood, being shot so full of holes that he wouldn't contain shredded wheat biscuit, the aforesaid hole process being wholly accomplished by a bad little boy scout.

Now the truth of the business is, that out of deference to the wishes of fond mammas, here and everywhere, and that the movement may be as all-embracing as the wide, wide world, boy scouts are not armed with rifles, and shooting is not a part of their regular work.

The boy scouts have staves or cudgels in place of guns, and though rifle clubs may and will be organized from their number, the boy scout movement of itself contains no rifle shooting.

Reading the article against which we have launched the thunderbolts of our displeasure, disclosed the fact that the little boy who was shot and the other one who shot him were neither of them even affiliated with the boy scouts. They were just simply scouting around the woods on their own hook when the accident took place.

In point of literary effect, from the standpoint of truth, from the consideration of cleanliness, or from any other point of view, we have too many printed words thrust before us each day. It would be better if careful editing could reduce the number about 99 per cent. Then perhaps we might have wholesome reading matter when we cared to read, and be able in the interim, between other occupations and reading that little but good, be warranted in rejuvenating and restoring as a part of modern life, the very high but much neglected art of conversation.

AUTOMATIC PISTOL TEST ARRANGED FOR.

THERE will be a competitive trial of the Colts and Savage .45 caliber Automatic Pistols at Springfield Armory in the near future.

As has previously been stated in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN each of these weapons has shown enough promise to make further trial of them worth while. Upon the result of this test will very largely depend the question of what automatic pistol will be used for the Army.

AN IMPROVED FRENCH KNAPSACK.

THE French War Office has adopted a knapsack to take the place of the one of the black leather mounted on a wooden frame, previously carried by the French soldier.

The new knapsack is to be of brown canvas material and from the meager description furnished of it we should say it resembles our own new equipment carrying device in many particulars.

It is pliable and gives with the motion of the man, either lying, sitting or standing.

ON THE WEIGHT OF EQUIPMENT.

THE United Service Gazette, England, says:

"A work in which most Continental Armies have been engaged during recent years, is that of decreasing the weight of ammunition and equipment carried by their troops, and the latest innovation in this direction has been introduced by France, which has reduced the number of rounds of ammunition carried by their soldiers to 80.

This is a decrease of forty rounds of the 120 previously carried, arrangements having been made to carry these forty rounds per man in the battalion ammunition wagons, much to the relief of the French troops. The British soldier carries 100 rounds of ball ammunition—at least that was the number fixed to be carried by an Army Order issued in 1904—though in time of war it is no unusual thing for our soldiers to carry 150 rounds.

The load carried by our troops has undergone some modification of late years, and at present stands at 50 lb. 7½ oz., but this does not include the blanket and waterproof sheet, which paucity of transport sometimes renders necessary to be carried by the men. Reduction in weight has got as far as it can be carried by us, and the only improvement in this direction likely to be effected for the present is a more equable distribution of ammunition about the person, so that the burden of weight may not press too hardly on any particular part of the body.

Pouches are clumsy and are not easy to manipulate for this purpose whilst a well-filled bandoleer brings undue pressure on the chest, and causes great physical discomfort. But it is hoped to overcome these difficulties in time, and experiments are still in progress which, it is hoped, will bear fruit in the near future, though it is only to the method of carrying the ammunition that we can at least for some time look for any amelioration."

WE CANNOT JOIN.

WE dislike to sound the one discordant note in the grand welkin of welcome and praise which is being passed out to the alleged Wellman Transatlantic expedition, but candor compels us to admit that we see nothing praiseworthy or creditable or even noteworthy in the incident, except in the case of the last named the immense amount of interest which the incident inspired among the American people. This shows how greatly they are concerned in everything which affects the navigation of the air.

We had little or no confidence in the intention or expectation of Mr. Wellman to go to Europe by dirigible balloon. Someone remarks: "Well, didn't they risk their lives—?" Yes, indeed, and so do any of us when we walk across the street, or drink city water, or partake of the masquerading microbes in the guise of food which form our daily fare!

We cannot see anything to praise in the Wellman attempt. If they were seriously in earnest they showed the poorest judgment. If they were not in earnest they were fakirs; if they were foolish or fakirs they deserve little sympathy and no praise from the American people.

A GOOD SHOOTING COMPANY.

THE record for 1910 of Company "H," Sixth Massachusetts Infantry, Stoneham, Mass., is one to be proud of. Of the fifty-five members in the company, forty-three have qualified as Experts and twelve as Marksmen under Special Course "C." This will give the company a figure of merit which will undoubtedly lead the State of Massachusetts and possibly the highest in the United States.

It is understood Capt. Duncan M. Stewart, commanding the company, feels no doubt that because he promoted rifle shooting in the high school of Stoneham and was the instructor for the N. R. A. rifle club in the high school helped to bring about this excellent showing, as several boys of the high school club joined the company and all qualified as experts during the year.

This is another argument in favor of the National Guard organizations of the country throwing open their local ranges to the schoolboys and giving them all the help possible.

ARMS AND THE MAN

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

Every Thursday

James A. Drain, Editor

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

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

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

THE CANADIANS OBJECT.

Our friend the Editor of the Canadian Military Gazette complains bitterly of the "extremely bad form" shown in calling the Red Army, lately engaged in maneuvers in Northern New York, the "Canadian Army."

We sympathize with our comrade across the border and agree that newspaper paragraphs by such unlicensed and unauthorized use of the name of our friends may do harm.

ARMS AND THE MAN has no quarrel with the Canadians, quite the reverse in fact. We have been blamed for being too warmly their friends, but we were not affected by such blame, because we could not be too friendly with those who are so truly friendly toward us.

The Gazette would have served us a still better turn if they had said more in detail about the humiliating drubbings which their Irregulars and the British gave us in 1812.

Why, my dear Canadian friend, do you know that not one American in 10,000 knows anything about those disgraceful routs in which our Militia indulged on the northern border of this country.

If a general knowledge of our actual weakness and strength were more widely disseminated the Gazette would not have so good an opportunity for complaint.

The honest truth of the business is that the American nation has grown so fast and its people have such confidence in themselves, such cocksureness because they have always come out on top in the end no matter what happened midst-ways, that they have lost all sense of proportion.

We venture to say that the New York newspaper reporter who piled on the agony about our gallant troops defeating a Canadian Army believes the United States at this very moment the military equal of any other nation in the world.

If you can help us to open the eyes of such as these, my dear Mr. Military Gazette Man, you will have done us a favor.

And by calling attention to what we agree is a matter of extremely bad form you have done us another.

We do not apologize, because it is not within our province to do so, not being responsible. Nor is any one in authority responsible for the irresponsible and thoughtless act of sensation-seeking newspaper men.

We might mildly suggest the desirability of not becoming angry about something which was as lacking in malicious intent, even on the part of the stupid perpetrator, as the sparking of a coal from a back log.

Those of us who did not do it, nor authorize it, nor approve it are sorry and we hope that will answer.

IN THE FAR ISLES.

Brethren of ours overseas, deserving, patriotic, worthy, need help from their own people. Here from the capital of the nation of which they are a far outlying, but nevertheless real part, we reach forth the hand of fellowship to our Hawaiian fellow citizens.

From so distinguished an officer as Lieut.-Col. R. L. Bullard, 8th U. S. Infantry, there has come to us exceptional and very high praise for the officers of the Hawaiian National Guard.

He makes plain to us that appreciation of what the Hawaiians are doing or are willing to do to prepare their Islands for defence and to assist in the defence of the United States, entitles them to a more liberal support from their own territorial government.

The United States has dealt fairly well by the States and Territories in assisting to support the Organized Militia in those States and Territories, and the Federal Government proposes to do yet more. But the obligation rests with particular weight upon local governments to see that their part is fully performed.

Now that since 1908 the Organized Militia is part of the first line with the Regular Army for war it is most emphatically the duty of any commonwealth which is devoted to the national entity of which it is a part, to do its full share toward making its National Guard or Organized Militia an efficient military body.

We are glad to learn that the Hawaiians have done so well and we hope their legislature will make such appropriations as will give them decent armories and reasonable home support.

AN EASY ESCAPE.

One Sutor, a Lieutenant of the British Army, has just passed the ordeal of court-martial with less punishment than he deserved or probably expected.

Sutor, who described himself in testimony as a university man and a barrister as well as a schoolmaster, before he entered the Army, wrote a very bitter criticism of his superiors and of the service.

There may be evils in the British Army but his screed, from the very nature of it, had to be untrue, because it was too bad to be true. He should have been cashiered or worse. No officer has a right to accept a commission unless he intends to abide by the laws and regulations which govern his service. No officer with a spark of right feeling can continue to wear the uniform and exercise the duties of an office, which, by the nature of it, requires that he shall demand discipline of those below him, unless he is prepared to live in discipline with those above him.

We count it a source for much self-congratulation that in America, officers, though more full of initiative than those of any other Service, find themselves able to contain such critical thoughts as they may feel within their own breasts instead of rushing into print and the white light of personal publicity.

It speaks well for them and for the service in which they are, because our Army is not perfect, and it may be criticized with more or less truth by many an officer who has by the circumstances of his peculiar environment received less than what must seem to him fair treatment.

The Germans with all their rigidly enforced discipline had a lieutenant who forgot himself and criticized his superiors some years ago, and now the British suffer an equal shame.

Let us hope that our own Army shall never have to bear a similar humiliation.

NATIONAL GUARD INSTRUCTION.

BY R. FOSTER WALTON, *Captain, U. S. A., retired.* (On duty with the National Guard of the State of New York.)

This is a paper read at the 1910 convention of the National Guard Association of the United States at St. Louis, containing a description of a system of instruction recently adopted for the National Guard of New York.

A copy of the two years' course of study will be furnished to anyone who will write to Captain Walton, Care the Adjutant General of New York, Albany, N. Y.

THE War Department has detailed me to deliver a lecture on National Guard instruction. Strictly speaking, what I will tell you should not be called a lecture, but a talk on this subject. What I tell you is gained from an experience of two years on duty with the National Guard of the State of New York, and seven years at various camps with the National Guard, at which was represented as many as seven or eight States.

It has been found by general observation that the principal weakness in the instruction of the National Guard is due to the lack of knowledge by the officers of the same. At a recent camp, I happened to get together representative officers of the National Guard, and it was agreed that each one would write out what, in his opinion, was most needed by the Guard, in order that they might approach an efficient state. Each one wrote down his opinion before stating it and then each one in turn read what he had written down. The need written down by every one of these officers was this—"education of officers."

I had a report from one of the best officers that I know, and I have heard many others state that what was needed was a definite course of the theoretical instruction, one that would include the absolute essentials that the National Guard officer should know. Such a course that an officer could study at home, and by giving out such map problems and practical work for solution so as to insure that every officer with proper pride would carry out this course of study. Most would do it from a matter of personal pride and desire; others, which will be comparatively few, would probably not do it, but this limited number could be definitely located and without doubt they would be encouraged to do the work by the more energetic.

In laying out the course of work, I have taken into consideration that the time that can be given to this matter is limited, that the National Guard officer of the present day has almost reached, if not reached, a breaking point. The officers of the Guard are men of business and have to earn their livelihood from their business. The time that they can give to it is their recreation time, at night, and an occasional day for camp duty or such functions as they may be called upon to perform. In addition to their civil pursuits, they have so encroached on their nights that they are more or less in hot water, due to neglect of their homes. So after taking all these things into consideration, an effort has been made to cull, out of all an officer should know, the absolute essentials, and to place these in a definite course of study to be arranged, and have the questions presented in such a way as to make this theoretical course up to date and interesting and not a burden.

The next question is to so arrange the theoretical work that it will fit in with the practical work. In order to do this, we have divided the work into two courses, first there is a simpler course which we call a "Preliminary Course." The papers given out on this course of work are entirely practical.

The most difficult subject and where an officer needs assistance is the study in Minor Tactics, and the most interesting, practical way of studying Minor Tactics, and at the same time gain a knowledge of map reading, both subjects very difficult to a National Guardsman, is, that all questions in "Minor Tactics" should be in the form of map problems. Fortunately for us, one of our General Staff officers has written a most excellent book that contains the fundamental principles of Minor Tactics, and problems to illustrate this work. This text book is one that is essential and modern, and takes the place of all the other text books on this subject, as well as the German book (Griepenkerl). This book we have adopted for the subject of Minor Tactics; it is called "Tactical Principles and Problems" (Hanna). In order to carry this work on properly we utilize the field officers as instructors. This not only develops the line officer, but also develops the field officer and makes him equal to the position he holds, as well as strengthens the regiment as an administrative and tactical one.

The work briefly is this: The State of New York has provided every officer of the National Guard with the necessary text books needed in this course of work. With this practical work written exercises are given out toward the end of the season. These are composed of eight problems on the subjects studied. A good solution of these problems is given out to the field officers who will criticise and mark the papers of the line officers and make such remarks as will be of aid to the company officers. The colonels of the regiments and the commanders of the other units will arrange for instruction and aid to the officers in any point they do not understand, during the season's work.

In addition to the study done by the officers, they will be called together five times during the winter for a course of lectures that will assist them

in understanding the work they have been doing. These lectures will cover: first, patrols, orders, and messages; second, advance guards, and rear guards; third, attack and defense, fourth, transportation and subsistence; fifth, personal sanitation. These lectures will be given by graduates of the School of the Line, except "Personal sanitation," which will be given by some well known surgeon. The papers will cover:

1. Patrols. 2. Advance guard. 3. Rear guard. 4. Attack. 5. Defence.
6. Marches and camping and sanitation. 7. Transportation and subsistence. 8. Outpost.

By using the system of study of Minor Tactics as laid down, the officer gradually learns map reading as well as Minor Tactics. Another great advantage of this system is, the officer has at his disposal such paper troops as he can move around on his map, and he need not be anxious about keeping these troops over time, if he is interested in his study. He can pursue this study at home and he need not be anxious about getting in trouble with his wife about staying out so much at night.

It is believed that as soon as an officer has thoroughly mastered this preliminary course of work that the amount of time saved by knowing what to do and going ahead and doing it, at once, will save more time than is at present lost groping about in the dark; the time saved is more than it takes to master the course.

The next thing to consider is proper instruction for noncommissioned officers. Their work is given on similar subjects but along simpler lines, taking first for the noncommissioned officers the most valuable book published by the Division of Militia Affairs, "The Private's Manual for Infantry." It is believed also, that when a noncommissioned officer has finished with such a book that those having a high school education are better, will be encouraged to take that course of work as laid down for the officers, and those noncommissioned officers who take such course of work will obtain 75 per cent or better in such course of work; these noncommissioned officers will form an eligible list for promotion as officers. It can be seen at once that this will attract to the companies young and educated men of high type, from which a command can obtain officers.

I realize that the question of recruiting is serious, that in order to stew your rabbit you must first catch him, but I also know that where this work is made instructive and interesting by a well informed captain, one who can jolly his men out of ranks but in the armory and in camp everything is business, such companies commanded by such captains never have troubles getting recruits.

One other thing may be mentioned from the conference of officers above referred to. It was stated at that time that next to education, was proper reward to the efficient and their idea of proper reward was to put the standard for officers on a higher plane of education, but where such officer qualified in the courses of work that we have utilized, he should receive from State authorities certificate of efficiency to frame and be proud of all his life, so that his children and his grandchildren may know that he was more than elected to the position. The reward of placing a noncommissioned officer on an eligible list and issuing to him a certificate certainly will be very great as it will give him prestige and standing among his fellows, and no doubt, where they are of the proper caliber in every other way, that such men will be chosen for officers of the command.

Another officer stated that where an officer was earnest and worked diligently and qualified in part of the course that he should be given a regent's certificate on that part, and as soon as he masters the other, obtain a certificate for such parts, continuing this system until he will have mastered the whole course.

Now, to carry this system out the first step to take is to see that an officer has the requisite books, which are either State or United States property. An officer coming into the Service is required to go to the expense of furnishing an outfit of uniform and equipment. It certainly seems that the matter of knowing his business is of greater importance than merely a uniform and equipment, and therefore such text books as are necessary to gain this information should be placed in his hands. Of course, if the War Department will provide for the detail of a professional soldier to each regiment, the matter of instruction can be made more thorough than it is at present. An officer so detailed would report to the colonel for this work and there is no doubt that such officer would be of great assistance to a command.

I cannot see where it is possible for any friction or misunderstanding to arise, as the officer will be an assistant in theoretical and practical instruction, and he will work directly under the commanders of the unit, and in a case where there might arise misunderstanding or friction due to temperament, such few cases can be eliminated by the relief of the officer who is to blame.

I have touched upon only the most important points, I have not gone into detail and I have not mentioned in detail in this talk the course of instruction pursued by the State of New York owing to the lack of time. In addition to that I am of the same opinion as the famous Josh Billings, who said, "Some people bore for ile, and then when they strike ile they just keep on a boring until they strike a hole in the bottom and the ile all runs out the other way."

ANNUAL OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES OF THE U. S. R. A.

BEING THE STORY OF THE STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY WITH THE PISTOL AND REVOLVER BY THE MOST EXPERT SHOTS
IN THE COUNTRY TODAY.

By F. J. KAHR.

THE eleventh annual outdoor championship matches of the United States with the pocket, military or Service revolver, target revolver and target pistol, under the auspices of the United States Revolver Association, the governing body for this form of shooting, were held simultaneously from Sept. 18 to 25 in the principal cities of the country and in our island possessions, the Philippines, and the Isthmus of Panama. Never before in the history of these championship matches has there been such interest taken. Glancing back over the records made during the last eleven years one can readily appreciate the strides made toward perfection and excellence in this particular form of shooting.

Prior to 1900 the revolver shots of the United States made their own rules governing the sport and as there was no organized body for national jurisdiction there was of course a lack of uniformity as to conditions, targets, weapons, etc.

In March, 1900, a number of revolver enthusiasts met at the old Conlin gallery in New York and issued a call to the revolver shots of the country requesting that they join in forming a national revolver association. Replies were received from thirteen States and thirty-five gentlemen responded in person to the invitation with the result that the United States Revolver Association was formed with Lieut. Reginald H. Sayre as President, Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Vice-President; Mr. B. F. Wilder, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. F. B. Crowninshield and Dr. C. T. Adams were chosen to act with the officers as an executive committee. The organization was brought about by a request for an international match between France and the United States, which was won by the Americans with a margin of 61 points. This was the beginning of organized revolver and pistol shooting in the United States.

The first championship matches were held at the 1900 meeting of the National Rifle Association at Sea Girt, N. J., and again in 1901. It became apparent that many marksmen living at a distance found it impossible to participate, resulting in the association, in 1902, formulating a scheme of holding a contest in all sections of the country where there were six association members, entitling them to an official representation.

The matches have slowly grown until at the present time this annual event has come to be looked upon as an absolute necessity for determining the best method of bringing the revolver shooters together (constructively speaking) in annual competition.

Such men as Dr. R. H. Sayre, of New York City, Dr. J. R. Calkins of Springfield, Mass., C. F. Armstrong of California, Thos. Anderson of New York City, J. E. Gorman of San Francisco, A. L. A. Himmelwright of New York City, J. B. Crabtree of Springfield, Mass., C. S. Axtell of Springfield, Mass., Parmly Hanford of New York City, C. C. Crossman of St. Louis, Chas. Dominic of St. Louis, and S. E. Sears of St. Louis, are men who are looked upon as probable winners in these matches.

There are many more, too numerous to mention, and if they have been left out of the above list it is not because they are not entitled to be mentioned. There are so many good shots in the country that it would be almost impossible to name all of them, but the above are representative. When it comes to a contest of fifty or seventy-five shots with the revolver or pistol out-of-doors, where the score has to be finished within a certain time the old-timers stand the test and usually come out on top.

Such was the case this year in Match B, where John A. Dietz, shooting a Smith & Wesson, single shot pistol, .22 caliber and 10-inch barrel with U.M.C. long cartridges, won the pistol championship of the United States with the fine score of 462, two points less than the winning score in 1909, by Dr. I. R. Calkins, in which there was a ten shot string of 97. In 1908, J. E. Gorman made the highest score ever recorded in this match, 468. The best ten shot score of which I have any knowledge was made in this match by Mr. Gorman, a 99. The other strings were 94, 96, 90 and 89. He used a Smith & Wesson .22 caliber single shot pistol.

Dr. J. R. Hicks, of New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., while not a new man by any means, but who has never won first place in any of these matches, shot himself into first place in Match A, with a score of 458, using a Colt .38 Officers Model, 7½-inch barrel with a 4-pound trigger pull, the pull being so smooth that all through it was less than 2½ pounds. The sights were the modified Patridge, being square but smaller in front than usual. The ammunition was 2½ grains (full) of Bullseye powder for revolvers with the Peters 115 grain bullet. The primer was No. 6 U.M.C. for smokeless powder. Dr. Hicks believes that it is a mistake to use less powder, as at 50 yards more velocity is required to secure greater accuracy. Dr. Hick's ten-shot target of 98 is reproduced elsewhere. It will be observed that according to international count, meaning by this the count as used on the international target in the outdoor

league matches this year the total is but 93. It is, therefore, interesting by comparison.

Two new men appear as first place winners this year, Sergt. Samuel Peterson, a member of the 1st Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, who is the winner of Match D, the Military Revolver Record Match, which calls for 10 consecutive strings of 5 shots each, with a time limit of 15 seconds for each string. This match, however, is a re-entry contest. Mr. Peterson is looked upon as a coming revolver shot, in fact he is here at the present time as is evidenced by his score in this match. In the Pocket Revolver Match he made 49 on one string but did not show up so well on the other scores.

The other new man is Clarence E. Orr, of Alton, Ill. He has been shooting but a short time, that is, two or three years. He is an expert with the military rifle, in fact he is a good all-round shot and with the shotgun shoots a 90 per cent clip. He entered the match for the first time and made the good score of 202, one point more than C. S. Axtell, who scored 201 and one point less than the winning score in this match, which was shot for the first time last year and won by C. W. Klett of California.

Match C was won by Lieut.-Col. W. H. Whigam of the 1st Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, with a fine score of 591, which is the best score ever recorded in this match. Colonel Whigam also won the match last year with a score of 580. This match requires 15 strings of 5 shots each, 15 seconds for each string, for a total of 75 shots. We have been privileged to look upon the collection of trophies won by Colonel Whigam, which includes medals of every description, numbering probably seventy-five in all. Rifles, revolvers, pistols, silver loving cups, etc., make it a most interesting and valuable collection.

The Military Revolver Team Match, known as Match E and first shot in 1909, was won by Squadron A with a score of 698. It is open to teams of four men, each man firing 5 consecutive strings of 5 shots each, 15 seconds for each string. It is open to military revolvers including magazine pistols. The first prize is the Winans trophy, a Broncho Buster in bronze, valued at \$500, the name of the winning organization, the year and the score being engraved on the base. The trophy is held by the winning organization until the next annual competition. A gold medal is also awarded with the name of the team, the date and score engraved on the reverse side. The team from the 1st Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, put up the good score of 708 and easily won the match.

The best individual score of the five teams entered was made by Lieut.-Col. W. H. Whigam, who totaled 204.

It was rather surprising that the 1st Cavalry should win this match, not because they are poor shots, but considering the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, or Squadron A of New York, were looked upon as the probable winners in view of the fact that last year the Squadron put up a score of 698, the 1st Cavalry running second with 653. It is to be hoped that next year other organizations will enter. I would like very much to see the Colorado boys come into this match because they shoot so well, and close competition will make the contest interesting.

A new shooter who is rapidly working to the front is A. P. Lane, a member of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, who finished second in Match A with the score of 454, four points behind the winner. It was a nip and tuck race for second honors between Lane, Hanford, Gorman and Dietz, only two points separating these four from second place.

In Match B, A. P. Lane again demonstrated his right to be classed with the top notchers by falling into second place, with but one point behind the winner with 461.

In Match C, H. Norman Hoyt and A. M. Poindexter, both of the Monmouth Revolver Club of Red Bank, N. J., finished second and third respectively with scores of 584 and 580.

Dr. Sayre finished in fourth place with 579 and Thomas LeBoutillier, 2nd, in fifth with 555. Here again A. P. Lane shot well and just missed getting into place for national honors by one point.

On the aggregate, which is made up by computing the total score in Matches A, B and F and one-fifth of the total score in Match C, A. P. Lane takes first place with a total of 1,215 4-5 points, Dr. Calkins being second with 1,198.

The Manila and Tacoma, Wash., scores are not included, but it is not expected that they will materially affect the standing of those reported.

The complete detailed score of all contestants, together with illustrations of the winners, and composites of their targets accurately made, follow in sequence.



DR. J. R. HICKS.

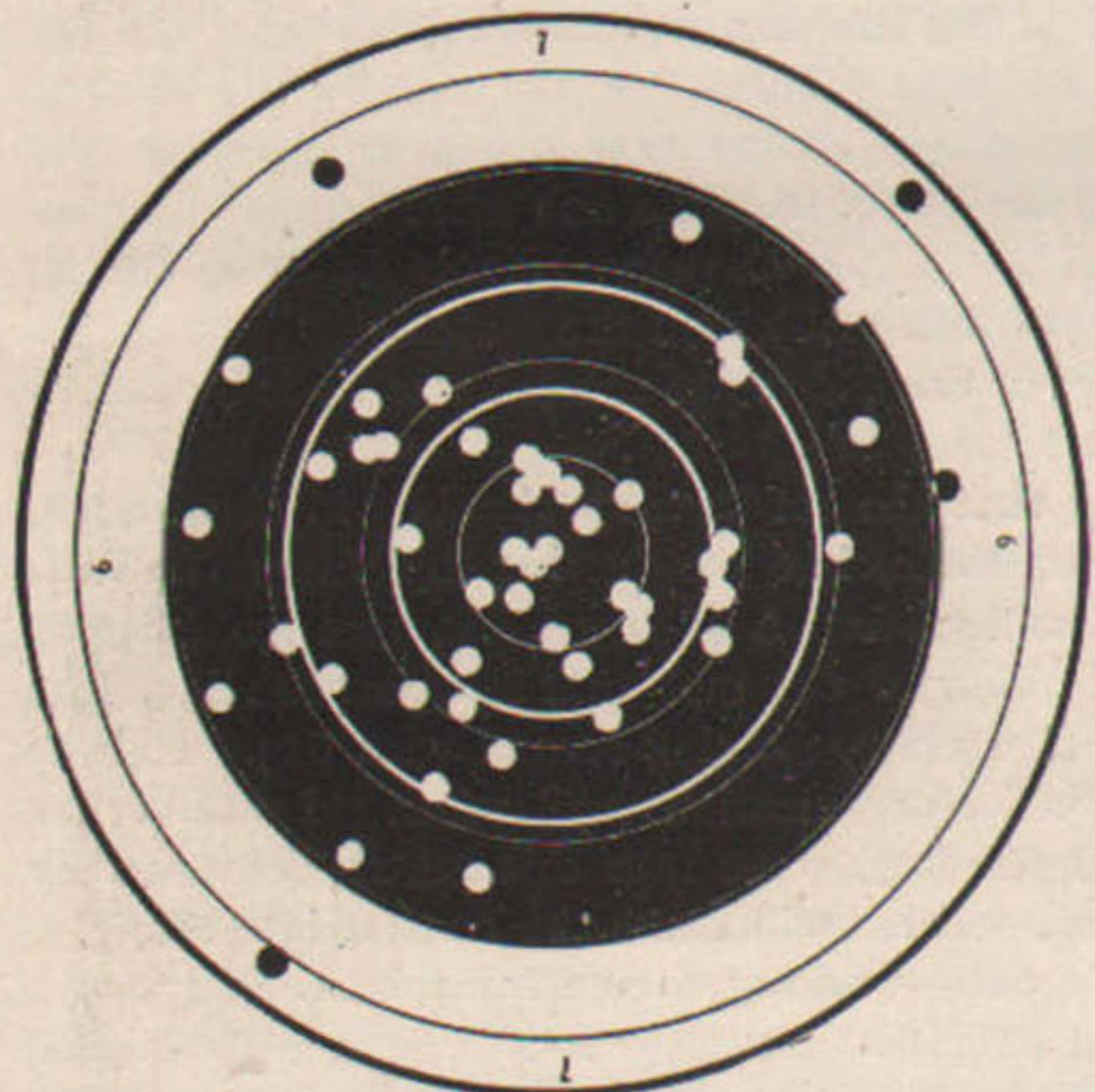
Winner of the Revolver Championship of the United States.

MATCH A.

Revolver Championship—Open to everybody; distance, 50 yards; 50 shots on the Standard American target, 8 inch bullseye, 10-ring 3.36 inches; arm, any revolver, within the rules; ammunition, any; the score must be completed in one hour or less from the time of firing the first shot; entrance fee, \$3; no re-entries.

J. R. Hicks, New York; Colt, .38; hand-loaded—	
Award, cham-	7 10 10 9 10 10 8 9 8 10—91
pionship silver cup	10 8 8 10 7 9 9 10 9 9—89
and gold medal.	10 9 10 10 10 10 9 10 10 10—98
	10 8 9 9 10 9 8 10 10 10—93
	8 9 10 10 8 8 7 9 10 8—87

Total..... 458



Composite of the winning score of 458 by Dr. J. R. Hicks in Match A for the Revolver Championship using a Colt .38 Officer's Model with 7½ inch barrel and a four pound trigger pull. The sights were the modified Patridge, being square but smaller in front than usual. The ammunition was 2½ grains (full) of Bullseye for revolvers with the Peters 115 grain bullet. The primer was the No. 6 U. M. C. for smokeless powder. The match calls for 50 shots at 50 yards outdoors with any revolver, and the Standard American target with 8-inch bullseye, the bullseye counting 8, 9 and 10.

A. P. Lane, New York; Smith & Wesson Special; hand-loaded; award,	
silver and gold medal.	9 9 9 8 9 9 7 7 8 9—84
	10 10 7 9 9 8 9 9 10 8—89
	8 10 9 10 8 10 10 10 10 10—95
	10 10 10 10 9 10 9 10 10 8—96
	9 10 9 8 7 9 10 9 10 9—90

Total..... 454

P. Hanford, New York; Smith & Wesson Pope .8"; hand-loaded; award,	
silver medal.	7 9 10 8 9 9 10 10 9 9—90
	10 9 9 10 8 9 10 8 9 8—90
	10 9 10 10 10 9 9 9 8 10—94
	10 8 10 8 10 10 8 10 8 10—92
	9 10 8 8 10 6 9 9 8 10—87

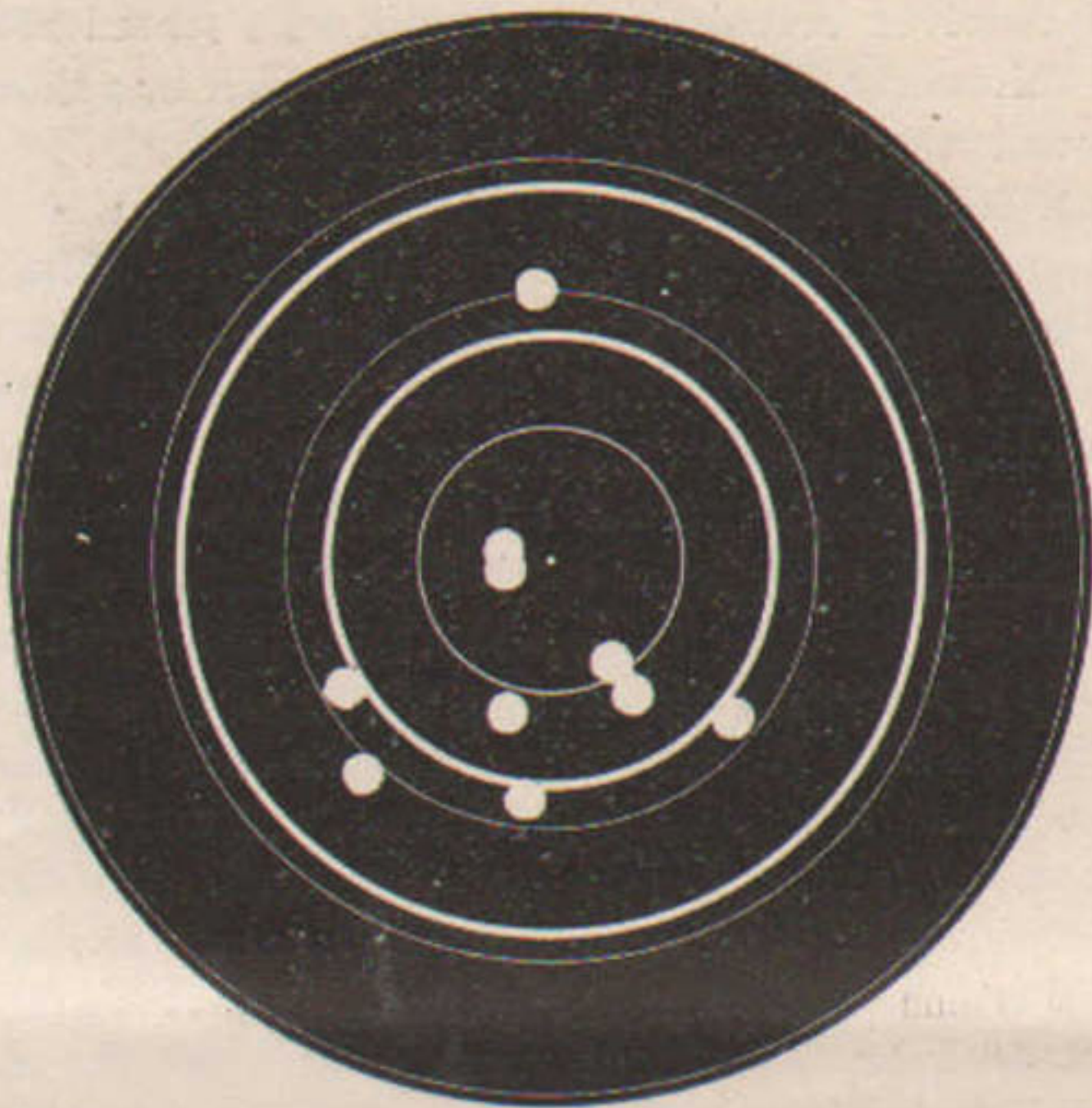
Total..... 453

J. E. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal.; Smith & Wesson, Special; hand-loaded; award,	
silver and bronze medal.	10 10 10 10 10 9 9 9 8 7—92
	10 10 10 10 9 9 8 8 8 8—90
	10 10 10 10 9 9 8 8 8 6—89
	10 10 10 10 9 9 9 9 8 8—93
	10 10 10 10 9 9 9 9 8 5—89

Total..... 453

John A. Dietz, New York; Smith & Wesson Pope .38; hand-loaded;	
Award, bronze medal.	10 8 6 10 8 10 10 9 9 8—88
	10 10 9 10 8 9 9 10 10 10—95
	7 9 9 9 9 10 9 10 7 10—89
	9 10 10 10 10 9 9 9 10 8—94
	10 8 8 7 9 8 8 10 9 9—86

Total.....	452
*C. C. Crossman, St. Louis.....	447
*Oscar I. Olson, Duluth, Minn.....	447
*Geo. W. Wilson, Portland, Ore.....	445
*Geo. C. Olcott, St. Louis.....	441
*Geo. Armstrong, San Francisco, Cal.....	441
*T. LeBoutillier 2nd, New York.....	441
*Lieut. R. H. Sayre, New York.....	440
*Dr. I. R. Calkins, Springfield, Mass.....	439
*Wm. C. Ayer, St. Louis.....	439
*Arthur B. Douglas, Los Angeles, Cal.....	438
*H. Norman Hoyt, Red Bank, N. J.....	438
*Geo. E. Joslin, No. Attleboro, Mass.....	438
*J. W. Hessian, New York.....	437
*A. H. Isbell, Tucson, Arizona.....	433
*Dr. M. R. Moore, St. Louis.....	431
*H. A. Harris, San Francisco, Cal.....	427
*C. E. Orr, Alton, Ill.....	425
*J. C. Bunn, Washington, D. C.....	425
E. A. Taylor, Boston, Mass.....	424
A. M. Poindexter, Red Bank, N. Y.....	423
Wm. Siebe, San Francisco, Cal.....	420
Jos. McManus, Duluth, Minn.....	420
Thos. Anderton, New York.....	419
Mrs. C. C. Crossman, St. Louis.....	419
J. A. Baker, Jr., New York.....	418
B. H. Craddock, Portland, Ore.....	418
Paul Frese, St. Louis.....	418
Dr. W. H. Armstrong, Springfield, Mass.....	415
W. H. Spencer, St. Louis.....	414



DR. HICKS 10 SHOT SCORE OF 98 IN MATCH A.

C. Bartholomew, Spokane, Washington.....	413
L. D. Cornish, Culebra, Panama.....	412
C. W. Linder, San Francisco, Cal.....	409
H. Doxey, Portland, Ore.....	409
O. Lillemo, San Francisco, Cal.....	409
F. A. Browne, Culebra, Panama.....	409
C. B. Larzelere, Culebra, Panama.....	408
Geo. H. Weidling, Chicago.....	406
G. F. Hoffman, Boston, Mass.....	404
F. S. Beckford, Boston, Mass.....	404
Sergt. Maj. Jos. Sidorowicz, Ft. Douglas, Utah.....	404
F. E. Resche, Duluth, Minn.....	403
Natl an Spering, Philadelphia, Pa.....	403
Sheridan Ferree, Washington, D. C.....	402
John Godwig, Portland, Ore.....	402
C. H. Bean, Chicago, Ill.....	401
Wm. M. Britton, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.....	401
W. H. Whigam, Chicago.....	400
Geo. Hugh Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.....	400
W. C. Klett, Sacramento, Cal.....	400
Sergt. O. L. Dyer, Ft. Douglas, Utah.....	398
W. Hanson, Portland, Ore.....	396
V. A. Rapp, Spokane, Washington.....	395
Frank Fromm, Spokane, Washington.....	394
H. L. Maitland, St. Louis.....	394
J. R. Trego, San Francisco, Cal.....	392
Herman Thomas, Pottsville, Pa.....	391
L. B. Rush, Spokane, Washington.....	391
John Turner, Chicago, Ill.....	390
Flynt Lincoln, Springfield, Mass.....	390
Wm. Almy, Providence, R. I.....	390
Samuel Peterson, Chicago.....	389
Dr. L. M. Fackard, Los Angeles, Cal.....	389
Dr. H. E. Williams, Red Bank, N. J.....	388
A. Sorenson, Chicago.....	388
T. Jefferson Biesel, Providence, R. I.....	387
C. F. Armstrong, Sacramento, Cal.....	387
Frank B. Bower, Philadelphia, Pa.....	383
B. C. Snyder, Culebra, Panama.....	382
Wm. T. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.....	380
John Krey, Washington, D. C.....	380
Herbert C. Miller, Providence, R. I.....	378
T. E. L. Lipsey, Culebra, Panama.....	358
Harry L. Reeves, Philadelphia, Pa.....	356
A. G. Paul Palen, Globe, Arizona.....	352
Lester F. Wire, Ft. Douglas, Utah.....	346
W. L. G. Perry, Culebra, Panama.....	345
Elmer Long, Globe, Arizona.....	341
Lieut. C. W. Neal, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.....	340
L. O. Howard, Globe, Arizona.....	334
Milton B. Brown, Providence, R. I.....	329
Lieut. R. H. Sillman, Ft. Douglas, Utah.....	324
John Van Nort, Ft. Douglas, Utah.....	319
Capt. Clarence Deems, Jr., Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.....	308
Eugene F. Rothie, Duluth, Minn.....	292
Dr. E. E. Roberts, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.....	267
H. E. Griffin, Culebra, Panama.....	256
J. F. Kelly, Ft. Douglas, Utah.....	253
G. J. Davis, Globe, Arizona.....	245
H. McCaskey, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.....	226
Tom Rebelin, Globe, Arizona.....	213
W. W. Griffin, Ft. Douglas, Utah.....	162

*Bronze medal winners.



JOHN A. DIETZ,

Winner of the Pistol Championship of the United States.

MATCH B.

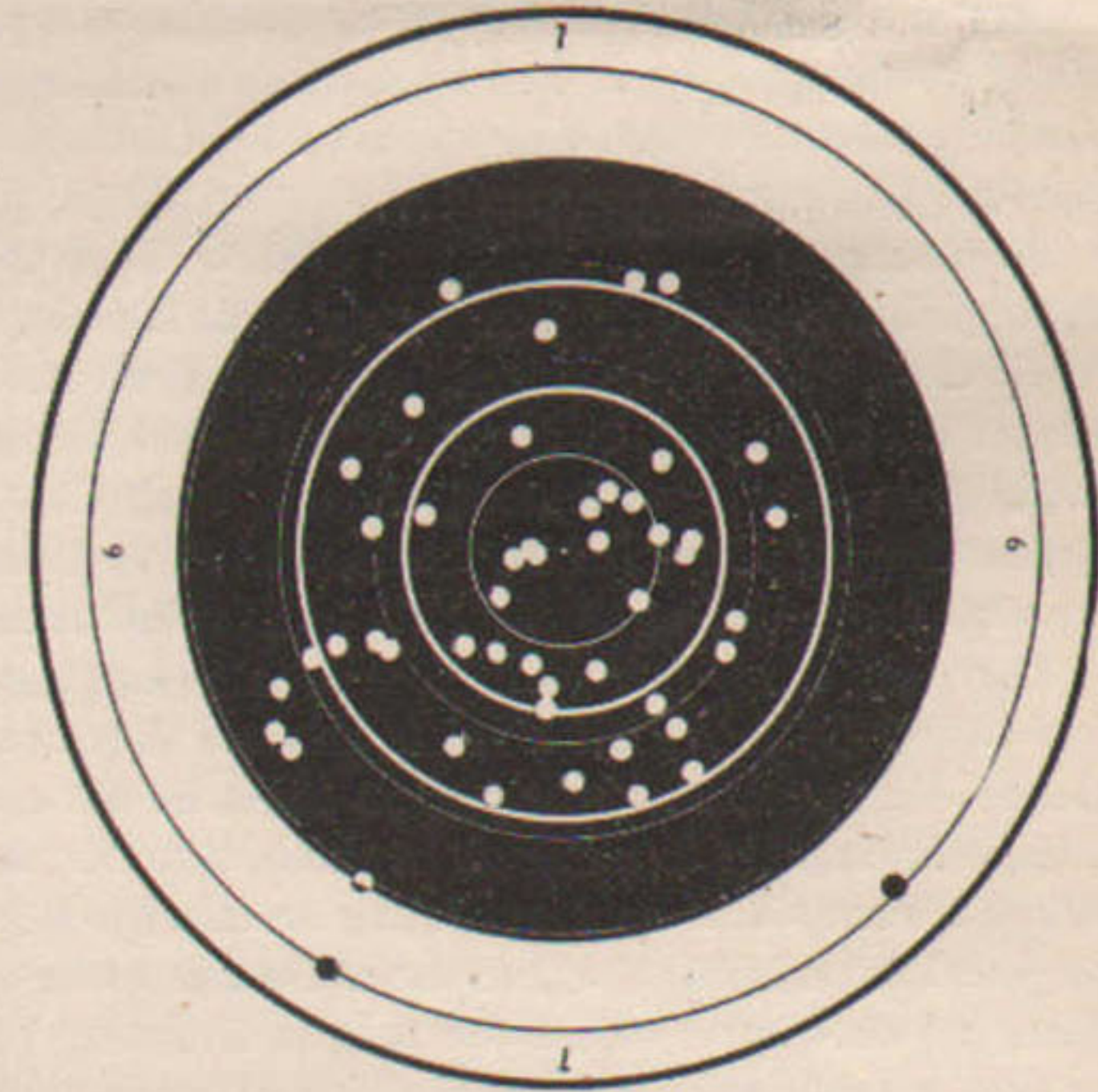
Pistol Championship—Open to everybody; distance, 50 yards; 50 shots on same target as Match A; arm, any pistol within the rules; ammunition, any; the score must be completed in one hour or less from the time of firing the first shot; entrance fee, \$3; no re-entries.

J. A. Dietz, New York; Smith & Wesson .22; L. U. M. C.; Award, cham-	
pionship silver cup	9 8 10 10 10 8 9 9 9 10—92
and gold medal.	7 10 10 9 10 10 10 9 9 9—93
	10 9 9 10 9 9 9 8 8 10—91
	9 10 9 8 7 9 9 10 10 10—91
	9 10 10 9 10 9 9 10 10 9—95

Total..... 462

A. P. Lane, New York; Smith & Wesson; U. M. C. .22.	
Award, silver—	8 10 10 10 9 8 10 9 8 10—92
gold medal.	9 10 9 10 9 9 9 9 10 10—94
	9 9 7 10 10 9 9 10 10 10—93
	10 9 10 8 8 10 8 9 9 8—89
	7 10 10 9 10 10 9 9 9 10—93

Total..... 461



Composite target by J. A. Dietz of New York City, winning Match B for the pistol championship of the United States, with a Smith & Wesson, .22 caliber single shot pistol, ten-inch barrel and long U.M.C. cartridges, 50 shots on the Standard American target at 50 yards, score to be completed in one hour.

Geo. Armstrong, San Francisco, Cal.; Smith & Wesson, U.M.C.; Award,	
silver medal.	10 10 10 10 9 9 9 8 8 7—90
	10 10 10 10 10 9 9 9 8 8—93
	10 10 9 9 9 9 9 9 7 7—88
	10 10 10 10 9 9 9 8 8 8—91
	10 10 10 10 10 9 9 9 8 8—93

Total..... 455

E. A. Taylor, Boston, Mass.; Smith & Wesson; U. M. C. L. R.; Award,	
silver—bronze medal.	7 8 9 9 9 10 10 10 10 10—92
	7 8 9 9 10 10 10 10 10 10—93
	7 7 8 9 9 9 9 9 10 10—87
	8 9 9 9 9 10 10 10 10 10—94
	7 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 10 10—88

Total..... 454

J. R. Hicks, New York; Smith & Wesson .22; U.M.C. L. R.; Award,	
bronze medal.	9 8 8 8 8 10 8 7 10 10—86
	10 8 9 9 8 8 10 10 10 9—91
	6 9 9 10 10 10 8 9 9 9—89
	9 10 7 10 8 9 8 10 10 10—91
	10 10 9 10 10 9 8 9 9 10—94

Total..... 451

*Oscar I. Olson, Duluth, Minn.....	449
*Lieut. R. H. Sayre, New York.....	448
*P. Hanford, New York.....	448
*Dr. I. R. Calkins, Springfield, Mass.....	447
*H. A. Harris, San Francisco, Cal.....	447

*Wm. M. Britton, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.....	446
*J. E. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal.....	445
*Geo. Hugh Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.....	443
*J. W. Hessian, New York.....	442
*C. C. Crossman, St. Louis.....	441
*Thos. Anderton, New York.....	439
*Dr. M. R. Moore, St. Louis.....	437
*Frank Fromm, Spokane, Washington.....	437
*A. M. Poindexter, Red Bank, N. J.....	436
*A. M. Paulson, San Francisco, Cal.....	436
*G. I. Royce, San Francisco, Cal.....	435
*W. Hanson, Portland, Ore.....	435
Geo. E. Joslin, North Attleboro, Mass.....	434
Hans Roedder, New York.....	434
Dr. L. M. Packard, Los Angeles, Cal.....	433
T. LeBoutillier 2nd, New York.....	433
R. J. Fraser, Los Angeles, Cal.....	432
C. E. Orr, Alton, Ill.....	432
Dr. W. H. Armstrong, Springfield, Mass.....	430
William T. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.....	430
W. A. Siebe, San Francisco, Cal.....	430
J. E. Silliman, New York.....	430
Geo. C. Oleott, St. Louis.....	429
A. Haynke, Sacramento, Cal.....	429
Jos. McMannus, Duluth, Minn.....	428
Irving C. Douglas, Los Angeles, Cal.....	427
G. P. Sanborn, New York.....	427
L. D. Cornish, Culebra, Panama.....	426
W. E. Smith, Los Angeles, Cal.....	425
J. C. Bunn, Washington, D. C.....	425
C. B. Larzelere, Culebra, Panama.....	424
Wm. C. Ayer, St. Louis.....	424
C. H. Bean, Chicago.....	424
F. A. Browne, Culebra, Panama.....	420
T. F. Huntington, San Francisco, Cal.....	420
Herbert C. Miller, Providence, R. I.....	420
Sheridan Ferree, Washington, D. C.....	419
L. B. Rush, Spokane, Washington.....	419
V. A. Rapp, Spokane, Washington.....	419
O. Lillemo, San Francisco, Cal.....	418
C. W. Linder, San Francisco, Cal.....	417
Dr. R. A. Summers, San Francisco, Cal.....	417
G. F. Hoffman, Boston, Mass.....	416
H. Norman Hoyt, Red Bank, N. J.....	415
W. H. Whigam, Chicago, Ill.....	414
J. E. Holcomb, Los Angeles, Cal.....	411
Wm. Almy, Providence, R. I.....	411
Herman Thomas, Pottsville, Pa.....	411
Frank B. Bower, Philadelphia, Pa.....	410
F. L. Beckford, Boston, Mass.....	409
Dr. H. E. Williams, Red Bank, N. J.....	409
C. Whaley, San Francisco, Cal.....	409
Dr. Dudley Smith, San Francisco, Cal.....	408
Harry L. Reeves, Philadelphia, Pa.....	407
Geo. W. Wilson, Portland, Ore.....	406
T. Jefferson Biesel, Providence, R. I.....	403
John Krey, Washington, D. C.....	395
H. Windmuller, San Francisco, Cal.....	395
T. E. L. Lipsey, Culebra, Panama.....	395
Sergt. John Dittmer, Ft. Douglas, Utah.....	390
L. O. Howard, Globe, Arizona.....	387
B. H. Worthen, Sacramento, Cal.....	385
John Turner, Chicago.....	385
Dr. E. E. Roberts, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.....	383
G. J. Davis, Globe, Arizona.....	382
A. G. Paul Palen, Globe, Arizona.....	379
Sergt. Maj. Jos. Sidorowicz, Ft. Douglas, Utah.....	378
M. Hays, New York.....	373
C. T. Letchfield, Ft. Douglas, Utah.....	369
Elmer Long, Globe, Arizona.....	354
Lieut. R. H. Sillman, Ft. Douglas, Utah.....	350
Flynt Lincoln, Springfield, Mass.....	344
Capt. Clarence Deams, Jr., Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.....	338
Fred Taylor, Ft. Douglas, Utah.....	330
Tom Rebelin, Globe, Arizona.....	321
W. M. McConahay, Ft. Douglas, Utah.....	317
Lieut. D. T. Cruse, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.....	242
H. McCaskey, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.....	209
C. W. Randall, San Francisco, Cal.....	withdrew
A. Smith, Portland, Ore.....	withdrew

*Bronze medal winners.

MATCH C.

Military Championship—Open to everybody; distance, 50 yards; 15 consecutive strings of 5 shots on the same target as match A; each string must be shot within the time limit of 15 seconds, taking time from the command, Fire; misfires and shots lost on account of the arm becoming disabled while firing any string will be scored zero; if a shot is fired after the time limit has elapsed, the shot of highest count will be deducted from the score; no cleaning allowed; arm, any military revolver, or any military magazine pistol within the rules; ammunition, the full charge service cartridge, or equivalent factory loaded ammunition approved by the executive committee; the score must be completed on the same day; no sighting shots will be allowed after beginning the score; entrance fee, \$3; no re-entries.

W. H. Whigam, Chicago, Ill., Colt Service. Award, Championship silver bowl and gold medal—

10 10 10 8 7—45	9 9 8 7 6—39
9 9 8 5 5—36	10 9 8 7 7—41
8 8 7 6 6—35	10 10 9 8 6—43
9 7 6 6 5—33	10 9 9 7 6—41
10 8 8 7 7—40	10 10 10 9 8—47
189	
8 8 8 6 6—36	
9 9 8 8 8—42	
10 10 9 7 7—43	
9 8 8 7 6—38	
9 7 6 5 5—32	
191	

Total..... 591

H. Norman Hoyt, Red Bank, N. J.; Smith & Wesson Mil.; Peters Ammunition. Award, silver-gold medal.

10 7 7 6 6—36	9 8 7 7 7—38
10 8 9 8 8—43	8 8 7 6 5—34
9 9 8 7 5—38	9 9 9 9 7—43



LIEUT.-COL. WALLACE WHIGAM, 1ST CAVALRY, ILL. N. G.

Winner of the Military Revolver Championship of the United States.

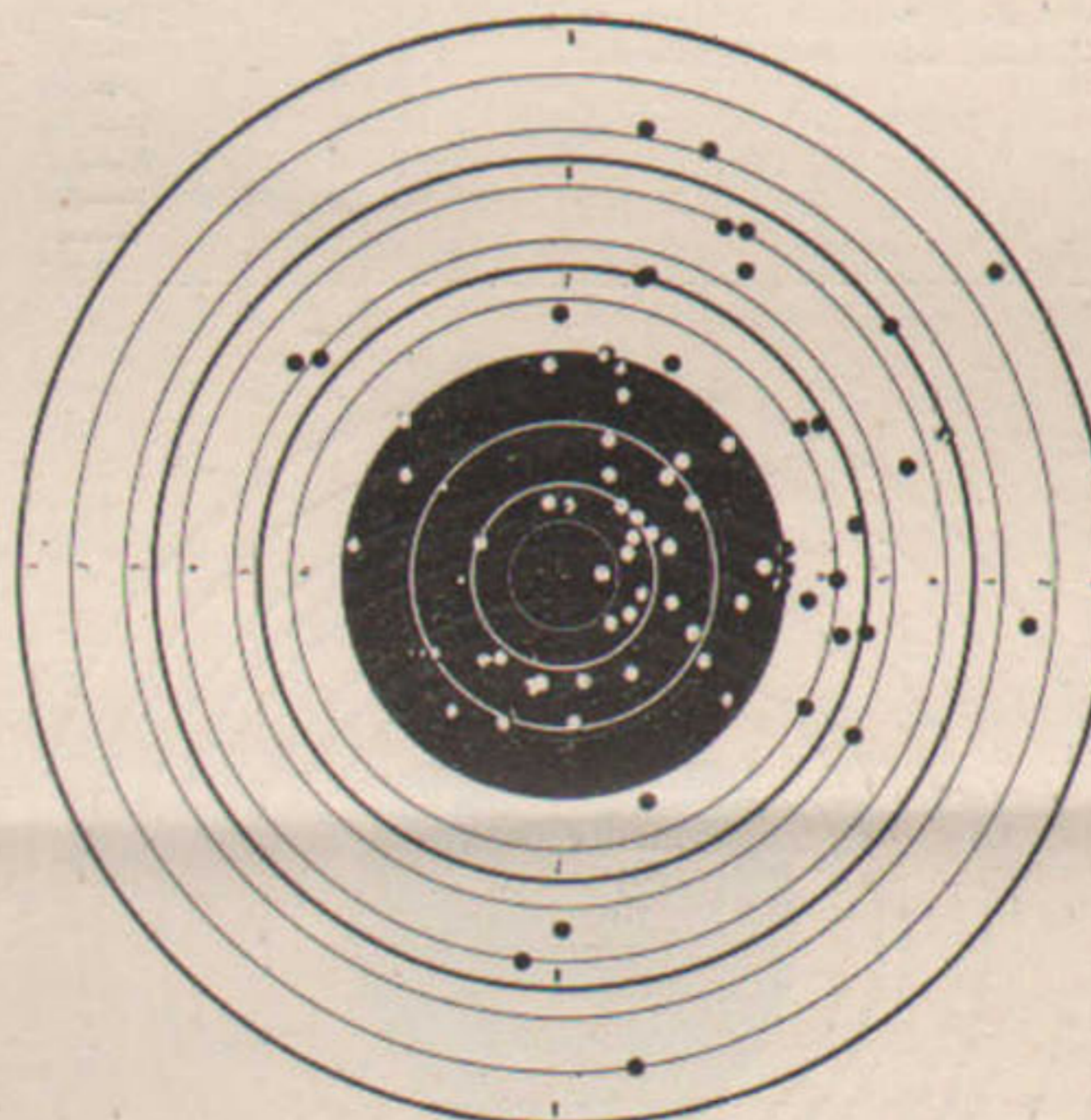
10 8 7 7 7—39	10 8 7 6 5—36
10 9 8 7 5—39	9 9 7 6 6—37
195	
10 9 9 9 6—43	
10 8 7 7 6—38	
9 9 8 8 7—41	
10 10 9 7 6—42	
10 9 7 6 5—37	
201	

Total..... 584

A. M. Poindexter, Red Bank, N. J.; Colt Marine Corps Model; Peters. Award, silver medal.

9 9 9 9 7—43	10 9 8 7 5—39
9 9 8 6 6—38	9 8 7 7 5—36
10 9 9 8 7—43	10 10 9 7 6—42
10 8 8 6 4—36	9 6 6 5 4—30
9 8 6 5 4—32	9 8 8 8 6—39
192	
10 10 10 9 7—46	
9 9 9 7 7—41	
10 8 7 5 4—34	
10 10 8 8 6—42	
10 9 7 7 6—39	
202	

Total..... 580



Composite target of the winning score in Match C, by W. H. Whigam, of Chicago, Ill., for the military championship, with a Colt Service, .38 revolver, 15 consecutive strings of 5 shots on the Standard American target, each string shot in the time limit of 15 seconds.

Lieut. R. H. Sayre, New York City; Smith & Wesson; .38 U. M. C. Ammunition. Award, bronze-silver medal.

10 9 6 6 5—36	9 8 7 7 6—37
10 9 8 8 8—43	7 7 6 6 6—32
10 9 8 7 7—41	10 10 9 9 8—46
9 8 6 6 5—34	9 8 8 8 7—40
10 9 9 8 6—42	8 8 7 7 9—39
196	
10 8 7 6 5—36	
10 8 8 7 6—39	

10 9 8 7 5—39	
10 9 8 8 6—41	
9 7 6 6 6—34	
189	

Total..... 579
Thos. LeBoutillier, 2nd, New York; Smith & Wesson, .38; U. M. C. Ammunition. Award, bronze medal.

10 8 7 6 5—36	8 8 7 6 4—33
8 8 8 8 6—38	10 9 9 8 5—41
8 7 7 6 0—28	9 9 7 7 5—37
10 8 8 6 6—38	10 8 6 6 4—34
9 8 8 7 6—38	9 8 8 8 5—38
178	

10 10 10 7 0—37	
9 8 8 6 5—36	
9 9 9 8 7—42	
9 9 7 7 6—38	
10 10 8 7 6—41	
183	

Total..... 555

- *A. P. Lane, New York..... 554
- *John Turner, Chicago..... 553
- *C. E. Orr, Alton, Ill..... 549
- *Sergt. Wm. MacNaughtan, New York..... 546
- *Chas. Dominic, St. Louis..... 543
- *G. F. Hoffman, Boston, Mass..... 540
- *Dr. I. R. Calkins, Springfield, Mass..... 535
- *W. H. Spencer, St. Louis..... 527
- *Dr. H. E. Williams, Red Bank, N. J..... 519
- *Wm. C. Ayer, St. Louis..... 507
- *Herman Thomas, Pottsville, Pa..... 503
- *Geo. C. Oleott, St. Louis..... 501
- Flynt Lincoln, Springfield, Mass..... 498
- L. D. Cornish, Culebra, Panama..... 491
- Corp. Leonard B. Smith, New York..... 470
- Chas. L. Binns, Chicago..... 468
- John A. Dietz, New York..... 465
- Dr. J. R. Hicks, New York..... 419
- C. B. Larzelere, Culebra, Pana..... 415
- A. G. Paul Palen, Globe, Arizona..... 387
- A. M. Summers, Boston, Mass..... 363
- Wm. M. Britton, Fort Sill, Oklahoma..... 300
- Dr. E. E. Roberts, Fort Sill, Okla..... 281
- Capt. Clarence Deams, Jr., Fort Sill, Okla..... 265
- Lieut. C. W. Neal, Fort Sill, Okla..... 257
- T. Rebelin, Globe, Arizona..... 252
- L. O. Howard, Globe, Arizona..... 167
- T. E. L. Lipsey, Culebra, Panama..... 137

*Bronze medal winners.

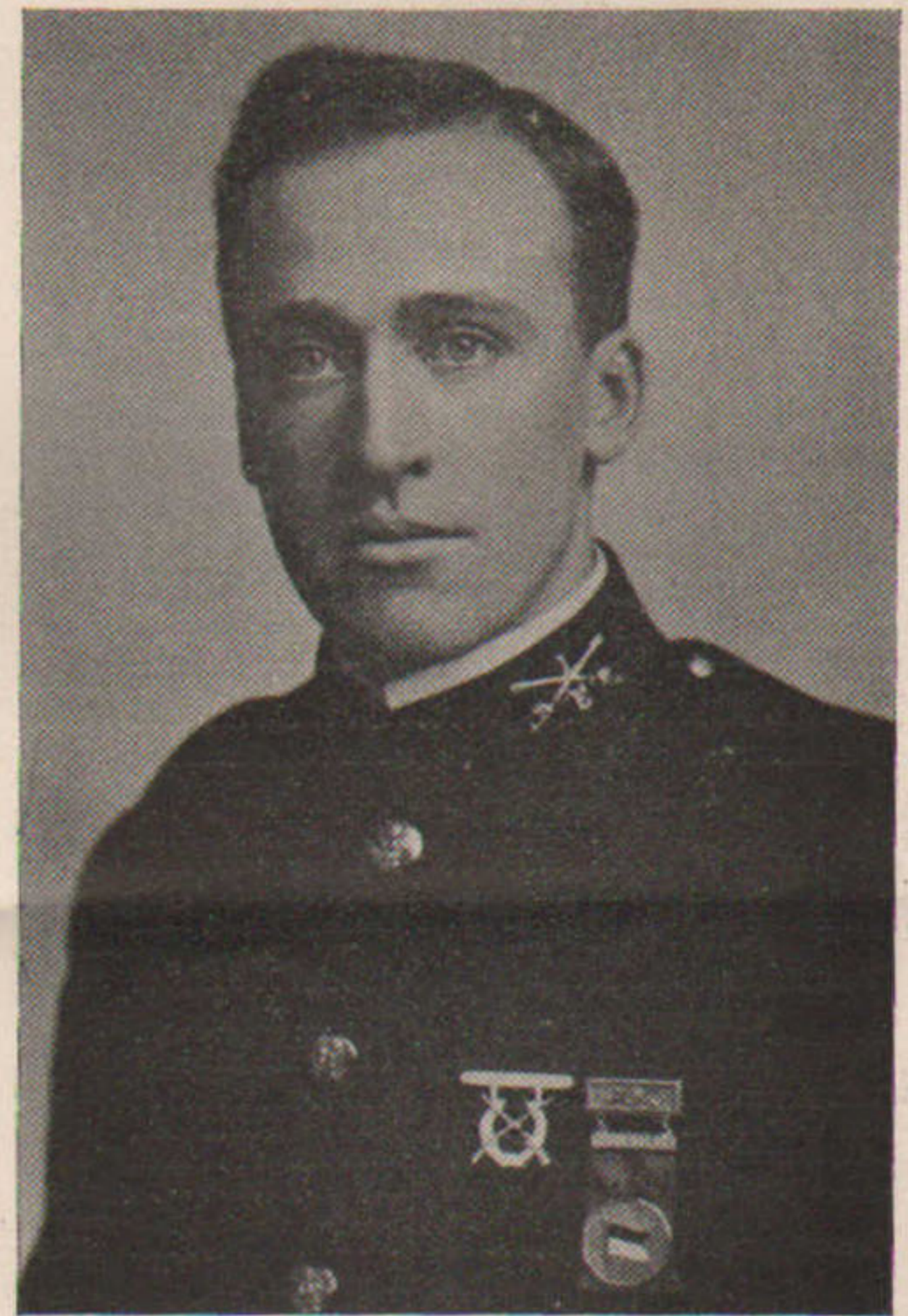
MATCH D.

Military Record Match—Open to everybody, distance 50 yards; five consecutive strings of 5 shots under the same conditions as Match C; entrance fee \$1; entries unlimited. This match was instituted in 1902. Being a reentry match, it affords good practice under the same conditions as Match C.

Samuel Peterson, Chicago, Ill., Smith & Wesson Military; award, a gold trophy.

10 10 9 7 7—43	
9 8 8 8 8—41	
10 10 10 9 8—47	
9 9 8 8 7—41	
10 10 8 8 7—43	

Total..... 215



SERG. SAMUEL PETERSON, 1ST CAVALRY, ILL. N. G. Winner of Military Record Match.

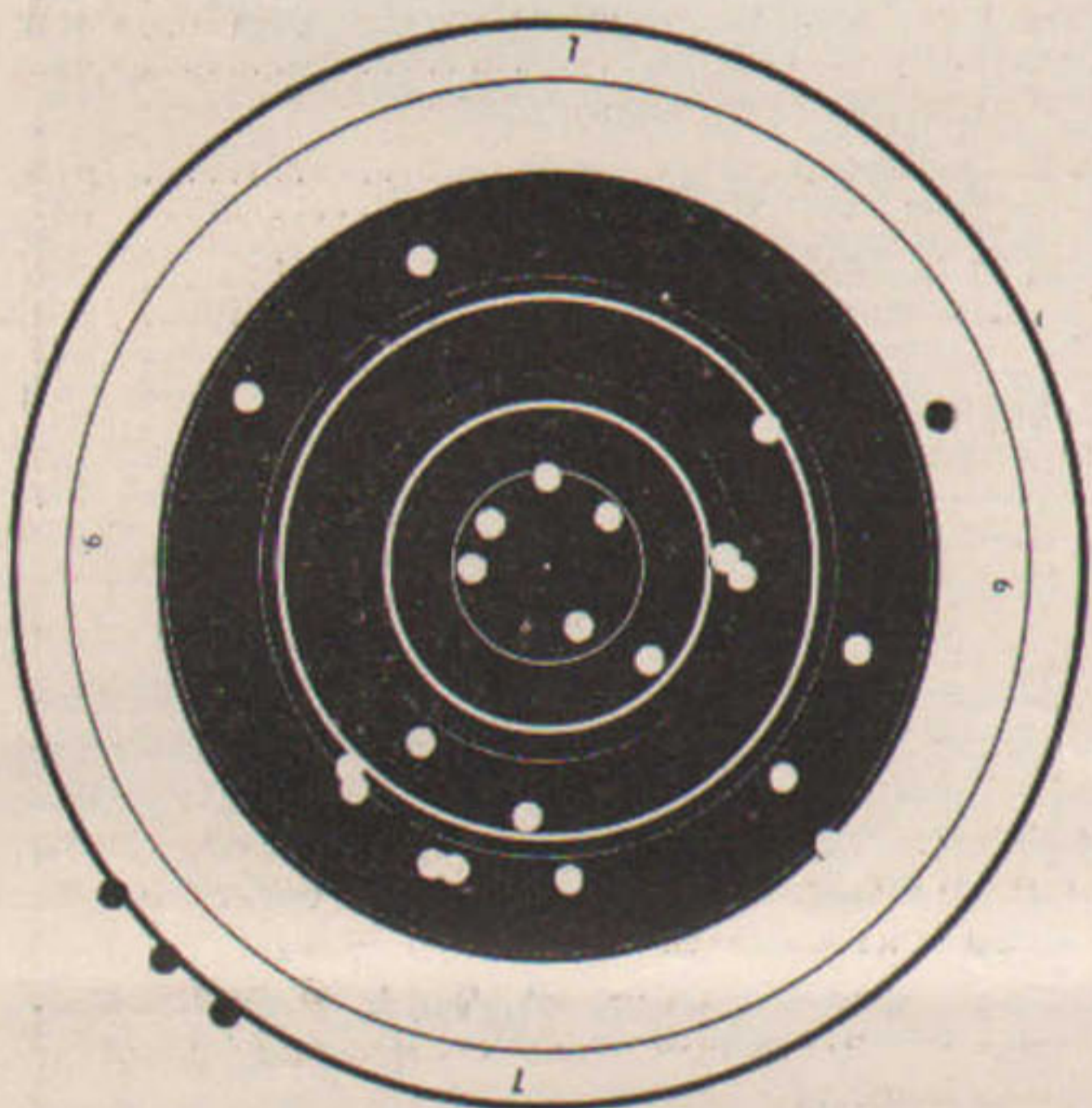
W. H. Whigam, Chicago, Ill.; Colt Service; U. M. C. Ammunition; award, silver medal.

9 9 8 8 8—42	
10 8 8 7 5—38	
10 8 7 7 7—39	
10 9 9 8 8—44	
10 9 9 7 6—41	

Total..... 204

C. E. Orr, Alton, Ill.; Smith & Wesson .38; Western ammunition; award, bronze medal.	5 6 8 9 10—38
	5 7 7 9 9—37
	7 9 9 10 10—45
	5 6 8 10 10—39
	7 9 9 10 10—45

Total.....	204
C. F. Armstrong, Sacramento, Cal.....	198
Lieut. K. H. Sayre, New York.....	191
J. E. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal.....	191
Chas. Dominic, St. Louis.....	187
W. C. Ayer, St. Louis.....	186
J. R. Trego, San Francisco, Cal.....	179
Thos. LeBoutillier, 2nd, New York.....	176
Geo. C. Olcott, St. Louis.....	173
L. D. Cornish, Culabra, Panama.....	171
G. F. Hoffman, Boston, Mass.....	169
C. C. Batchelor, Boston, Mass.....	163
Herman Thomas, Pottsville, Pa.....	162
H. E. Williams, New York.....	161
Elynt Lincoln, Springfield, Mass.....	155
D. B. Wesson, Springfield, Mass.....	150
L. F. Wire, Fort Douglas, Utah.....	148
O. L. Dyer, Fort Douglas, Utah.....	140
R. Merrill, San Francisco, Cal.....	133
G. I. Royce, San Francisco, Cal.....	125
Dr. E. E. Roberts, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.....	122
A. G. Paul Palen, Globe, Arizona.....	117
W. A. Siebe, San Francisco, Cal.....	114
Maj. Dwight E. Holley, Fort Douglas, Utah.....	108
Lieut. Hugh Walthall, Fort Douglas, Utah.....	101
Sergt. Geo. E. Kelsch, Fort Douglas, Utah.....	99
Wm. M. Britton, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.....	98
Capt. Clarence Deems, Jr., Fort Sill, Oklahoma.....	93
Sergt. Maj. Joseph Sidorowicz, Fort Douglas, Utah.....	88
W. M. McConahay, Fort Douglas, Utah.....	83
R. H. Sillman, Fort Douglas, Utah.....	78



Composite target by Samuel Peterson of Chicago, Ill., winning Match D, Military Record Match, with a score of 215, firing 25 shots at 50 yards in strings of 5; 15 seconds to each string, using a Smith & Wesson, .38 Military revolver.

MATCH E.

Military Revolver Team Match—Open to one team of four men from any regularly organized rifle or revolver club, the police force of any city, or any regiment, battalion, or separate organization from any of the organized military or naval forces of any civilized country. Distance 50 yards; five consecutive strings of 5 shots each under the same conditions as Match C; arm, any military revolver or magazine pistol under the rules; ammunition, full charge factory loaded, brought to the firing point in unbroken boxes; entrance fee, \$10; no reentries.

FIRST CAVALRY, ILLINOIS N. G.

Award, the Winans Trophy and Medal.

Sergt. S. Peterson.....	180
W. H. Whigam.....	204
J. W. Mattes.....	175
A. Sorensen.....	149

Team total..... 708

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

Silver Medal to Each Member.

T. LeBoutillier, 2nd.....	176
A. P. Lane.....	195
Dr. H. E. Williams.....	142
J. A. Dietz.....	144

Team total..... 656

COLONIAL REVOLVER CLUB, ST. LOUIS.

Award Bronze Medal to Each Member.

W. C. Ayer.....	156
C. E. Orr.....	199
G. C. Olcott.....	161
F. G. Ingalls.....	138

Team total..... 654

SQUADRON A, CAVALRY, N. G. N. Y.

Wm. MacNaughtan.....	140
L. B. Smith.....	146
Lieut. R. H. Sayre.....	187
P. Hanford.....	172

Team total..... 645

BOSTON REVOLVER CLUB.

G. F. Hoffman.....	168
C. C. Batchelor.....	155
R. J. Thanisch.....	151
A. M. Summers.....	101

Team total..... 575

MATCH F.

Open to everybody; 25 shots in strings of 5 shots; each string to be fired within 30 seconds after the command "Fire." Arm, any pocket revolver of .32 or larger caliber within the rules; distance, ammunition, target and all other conditions the same as Match "C;" entrance fee, \$2; no reentries.

C. E. Orr, Alton, Ill.; Smith & Wesson .32; Western Ammunition; award, gold medal.	6 8 9 10 10—43
	5 7 8 10 10—40
	5 7 8 8 9—37
	6 7 10 10 10—43
	7 7 7 8 10—39

Total..... 202



CLARENCE E. ORR,

Winner of the Pocket Revolver Championship of the United States.

C. S. Axtell, Springfield, Mass; Smith & Wesson; U.M.C.; award, silver-gold medal.	6 6 6 6 9—33
	6 8 10 10 10—44
	7 9 9 9 10—44
	6 7 7 8 9—37
	7 8 9 9 10—43

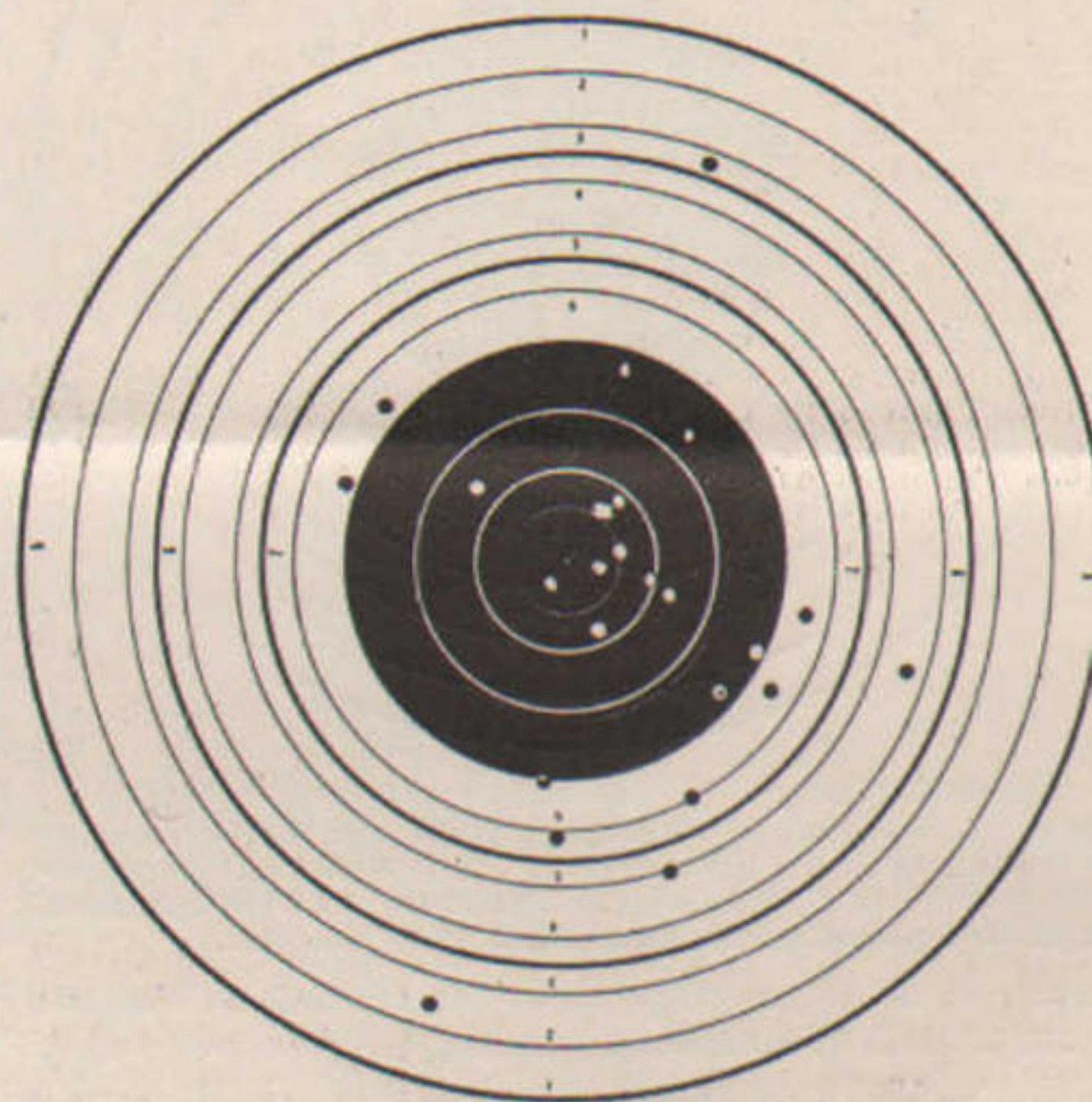
Total..... 201

Dr. I. R. Calkins, Springfield, Mass; Smith & Wesson .32; U.M.C.; award, silver medal.	6 7 8 10 10—41
	5 6 7 8 10—36
	6 7 8 8 10—39
	8 8 8 9 10—43
	7 7 8 8 10—40

Total..... 199

Thos. LeBoutillier, 2nd, New York; Colt .38; U.M.C.—Award, bronze-silver medal.	8 8 7 7 6—36
	10 9 8 7 6—40
	9 9 7 7 7—39
	8 8 8 7 6—37
	10 9 9 9 7—44

Total..... 196



Composite target of 25 shots, winning Match F, shot on the Standard American target at 50 yards, counting 202, by C. E. Orr, of Alton, Ill., in strings of 5, each string shot in 30 seconds, with a Smith & Wesson, .32 pocket revolver and Western Cartridge Company's ammunition.

C. W. Klett, Sacramento, Cal.; Smith & Wesson .32; U.M.C.; award, bronze medal.	9 7 7 7 6—36
	10 7 7 6 5—35
	10 7 7 7 6—37
	10 10 9 8 8—45
	10 10 7 7 7—41

Total..... 194

*Flynt Lincoln, Springfield, Mass.....	194
*H. Norman Hoyt, Red Bank, N. J.....	193
*Wm. C. Ayer, St. Louis.....	192
*Geo. C. Olcott, St. Louis.....	192
*A. P. Lane, New York.....	190
*Samuel Peterson, Chicago.....	189
*G. F. Hoffman, Boston, Mass.....	188
*Dr. H. E. Williams, Red Bank, N. J.....	188
*Dr. M. R. Moore, St. Louis.....	187
*C. C. Crossman, St. Louis.....	186
*Lieut. R. H. Sayre, New York.....	186
*Chas. Dominic, St. Louis.....	185
*John Turner, Chicago.....	183
*A. M. Poindexter, New York.....	180
*W. H. Whigam, Chicago.....	179
*Mrs. C. C. Crossman, St. Louis.....	179
*John A. Dietz, New York.....	178
*John T. Moore, Portland, Ore.....	177
*J. C. Bunn, Washington, D. C.....	176
G. I. Royce, San Francisco, Cal.....	169
D. B. Wesson, Springfield, Mass.....	168
W. H. Spencer, St. Louis.....	168
C. F. Armstrong, Sacramento, Cal.....	167
John W. Hessian, New York.....	162
Elmer Long, Globe, Arizona.....	155
O. E. Gerrish, Boston, Mass.....	153
R. Merrill, San Francisco, Cal.....	152
A. G. Paul Palen, Globe, Arizona.....	149
Charles L. Binns, Chicago, Ill.....	147
Dr. J. R. Hicks, New York.....	144
Dr. R. A. Summers, San Francisco, Cal.....	137
Wm. M. Britton, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.....	124
V. A. Rapp, Spokane, Washington.....	115
Capt. Clarence Deems, Jr., Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.....	97
G. J. Davis, Globe, Arizona.....	71
Lieut. F. T. Cruse, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.....	69
Tom Rebelin, Globe, Arizona.....	68
L. O. Howard, Globe, Arizona.....	51
H. McCaskey, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.....	26

*Bronze medal winners.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

MATCH A—ANY REVOLVER.

Arizona:	California:
A. M. Isbell..... 433	J. E. Gorman..... 453
A. G. Paul Palen 352	Geo. Armstrong..... 441
Elmer Long..... 341	A. B. Douglas..... 438
Washington, D. C.:	Illinois:
J. C. Bunn..... 425	C. E. Orr..... 425
Sheridan Ferree 402	G. H. Weideling..... 406
John Krey..... 380	C. H. Bean..... 401
Massachusetts:	Minnesota:
Dr. I. R. Calkins 439	Oscar Olson..... 447
Geo. E. Joslin... 438	Joseph McManus 420
E. A. Taylor.... 424	F. E. Resche.... 403
Missouri:	New Jersey:
C. C. Crossman... 447	H. N. Hoyt..... 438
Geo. C. Olcott... 441	A. M. Poindexter 423
W. C. Ayer..... 439	H. E. Williams... 388
New York:	
J. R. Hicks, gold medal*.....	458
A. P. Lane, silver-gold medal*.....	454
P. Hanford, silver medal*.....	453
*National championship medal.	
Oklahoma:	Oregon:
Wm. M. Britton 401	Geo. W. Wilson... 445
Lieut. C. W. Neal 340	B. H. Craddock... 418
Capt. C. Deems, Jr. 308	H. Doxey..... 409
Panama:	Pennsylvania:
L. D. Cornish... 412	Nathan Spring... 403
F. A. Brown..... 409	G. H. Smith.... 400
C. B. Larzelere... 408	Herman Thomas 391
Rhode Island:	Utah:
Wm. Almy..... 390	St. Maj. Sidorowicz 404
T. Jefferson Biesel 387	Sgt. O. L. Dyer... 398
H. C. Miller.... 378	L. F. Wire..... 346
Washington:	
C. Bartholomew..... 413	
V. A. Rapp..... 395	
Frank Fromm..... 394	

A gold-silver, a silver, and a bronze medal goes to the first, second and third men in each of the above States for State honors.

MATCH B.

Arizona:	Washington, D. C.:
G. L. Davis..... 382	J. C. Bunn..... 425
L. O. Howard... 387	Sheridan Ferree 419
A. G. Paul Palen 379	John Krey..... 395
California:	
Geo. Armstrong, silver medal*.....	455
H. A. Harris.....	447
J. E. Gorman.....	445
Massachusetts:	
E. A. Taylor, silver-bronze medal*.....	454
Dr. I. R. Calkins.....	447
Geo. E. Joslin.....	434
New York:	
J. A. Dietz, silver cup and gold medal*.....	462
A. P. Lane, silver and gold medal*.....	461
J. R. Hicks, bronze medal*.....	451
*National championship medal.	
Illinois:	Minnesota:
C. E. Orr..... 432	Oscar Olson..... 449
C. H. Bean..... 424	Joseph McManus 428
W. H. Whigam... 414	
Missouri:	New Jersey:
C. C. Crossman... 441	A. M. Poindexter 436
Dr. M. R. Moore 437	H. N. Hoyt..... 415
Geo. C. Olcott... 429	H. E. Williams... 409

Oklahoma:	Oregon:
Wm. Britton . . . 446	W. Hansen . . . 435
Dr. E. E. Roberts 383	Geo. W. Wilson . 406
Capt. C. Deems, Jr. 338	
Panama:	Pennsylvania:
L. D. Cornish . . . 426	G. H. Smith . . . 443
C. B. Larzelere . . 424	Wm. T. Smith . . 430
F. A. Brown . . . 420	Herman Thomas . 411
Rhode Island:	Utah:
H. C. Miller . . . 420	Sgt. John Dittmer . 390
Wm. Almy . . . 411	St. Maj. Sidorowicz 378
T. Jefferson Biesel . 403	C. P. Letchfield . 369
Washington:	
Frank Fromm . . . 437	
L. B. Rush . . . 419	
V. A. Rapp . . . 419	

A gold-silver, a silver, and a bronze medal is awarded to the first, second, and third men in the States having three entries or more.

MATCH C.

Arizona:	
A. G. Paul Palen, gold-silver medal	387
T. Rebelin, silver medal	252
L. O. Howard, bronze medal	167
Illinois:	
W. H. Whigam, silver bowl and gold medal* and gold-silver medal	591
John Turner, silver medal	553
C. E. Orr, bronze medal	549
*National honors.	
Massachusetts:	
G. F. Hoffman, gold-silver medal	540
Dr. I. R. Calkins, silver medal	535
Flynt Lincoln, bronze medal	498
Missouri:	
Chas. Dominic, gold-silver medal	543
W. H. Spencer, silver medal	527
W. C. Ayer, bronze medal	507
New Jersey:	
H. N. Hoyt, silver-gold medal*	584
A. M. Poindexter, silver medal*	580
H. E. Williams	519
*National championship medal.	
New York:	
Dr. R. H. Sayre, bronze-silver medal,* gold-silver medal	579
T. LeBoutillier, bronze medal* and silver medal	555
A. P. Lane, bronze medal	554
*National championship medal.	
Oklahoma:	
Wm. Britton, gold-silver medal	300
Dr. E. E. Roberts, silver medal	281
Capt. Clarence Deems, Jr., bronze medal	265
Panama:	
L. D. Cornish . . . 491	Herman Thomas 503
C. B. Larzelere . . 415	
T. E. L. Lipsey . . 137	

MATCH D.

Arizona:	New Jersey:
A. G. P. Palen . . . 117	H. E. Williams . . 161
California:	
C. F. Armstrong, gold-silver medal	198
J. E. Gorman, silver medal	191
J. R. Trego, bronze medal	179
Illinois:	
Samuel Peterson, gold trophy*	215
W. H. Whigam, gold-silver medal*	204
C. E. Orr, silver medal*	204
*National honors.	
Massachusetts:	
Dr. I. R. Calkins, gold-silver medal	188
G. F. Hoffman, silver medal	169
C. C. Batchelor, bronze medal	163
Missouri:	
Chas. Dominic, gold-silver medal	187
W. C. Ayer, silver medal	186
Geo. C. Olcott, bronze medal	173
New York:	
Dr. R. H. Sayre	191
T. LeBoutillier	176
Oklahoma:	
Dr. E. E. Roberts, gold-silver medal	122
Wm. Britton, silver medal	98
Capt. Clarence Deems, Jr., bronze medal	93
Panama:	
L. D. Cornish . . . 171	Herman Thomas 162
Utah:	
B. P. Wire, gold-silver medal	148
Sergt. O. L. Dyer, silver medal	140
Maj. Dwight E. Hollay, bronze medal	108

MATCH F.

Arizona:	
Elmer Long	155
A. G. Paul Palen	149
G. J. Davis	71
California:	
C. W. Klett, bronze medal*	194
G. I. Royce	169
C. F. Armstrong	167
*National championship medal.	
Washington, D. C.:	
J. C. Bunn, bronze medal	176
Illinois:	
C. E. Orr, gold medal* and gold-silver medal	202
Samuel Peterson, silver medal	189
John Turner, bronze medal	183
*National championship medal.	
Massachusetts:	
C. S. Axtell, silver-gold medal*	201
Dr. I. R. Calkins, silver medal	199
Flynt Lincoln, bronze medal	194
*National championship medal.	

Missouri:	
W. C. Ayer, gold-silver medal	192
Geo. C. Olcott, silver medal	192
Dr. M. R. Moore, bronze medal	187
New Jersey:	
H. N. Hoyt, bronze medal	193
H. E. Williams, bronze medal	188
A. M. Poindexter, bronze medal	180
New York:	
T. LeBoutillier, bronze-silver medal*	196
A. P. Lane, silver medal	190
Dr. R. H. Sayre, bronze medal	186
*National championship medal.	
Oregon:	
John T. Moore, bronze medal	177
Oklahoma:	
Wm. Britton	124
Capt. Clarence Deems, Jr.	97
Lieut. F. T. Cruss	69
Washington:	
V. A. Rapp	115
W. H. Whitney—Withdrew.	

GRAND AGGREGATE MEDALS, IN 1909.

Grand aggregate medals are awarded to the contestant making the highest aggregate scores in championship matches, A, B, C and F. The grand aggregate is computed by adding the total score in Matches A, B and F and one-fifth of the total score in Match C.

C. Dominic, St. Louis, Mo.; gold medal	1187.8
I. R. Calkins, Springfield, Mass.; silver medal	1182.4
R. H. Sayre, New York; bronze medal	1179.8
T. Le Boutillier, 2nd, New York	1162.0
W. C. Ayer, St. Louis, Mo.	1092.4
H. E. Williams, Red Bank, N. J.	1053.2
W. G. Krieg, Chicago, Ill.	1037.6
1910.	
A. P. Lane, New York City	1215.8
I. R. Calkins, Springfield, Mass.	1192.
R. H. Sayre, New York City	1189.8
J. A. Dietz, New York City	1185
T. Le Boutillier, 2nd, New York City	1181
C. E. Orr, E. Alton, Ill.	1168.8
H. N. Hoyt, Red Bank, N. J.	1162.8
G. Olcott, St. Louis, Mo.	1162.2
W. C. Ayer, St. Louis, Mo.	1156.4
A. M. Poindexter, Red Bank, N. J.	1155
J. R. Hicks, New York	1136
Hoffman	1116
W. H. Whigam	1111.2

PAST PERFORMANCES.

The following data is most interesting. It shows the winners of the Championship Matches since their inception in 1900 and also the new matches recently put on.

MATCH A.	
1910. Dr. J. R. Hicks	458
1909. Dr. I. R. Calkins	455
1908. Dr. R. H. Sayre	462
1907. John A. Dietz	445
1906. John A. Dietz	444
1905. John A. Dietz	455
1904. Dr. I. R. Calkins	451
1903. J. E. Gorman	454
1902. Thomas Anderton	438
1901. John A. Dietz	419
1900. A. L. A. Himmelwright	422
MATCH B.	
1910. John A. Dietz	462
1909. Dr. I. R. Calkins	464
1908. J. E. Gorman	468
1907. Parmlly Hanford	455
1906. John A. Dietz	448
1905. John A. Dietz	465
1904. E. H. Kessler	464
1903. Thomas Anderton	457
1902. Thomas Anderton	463
1901. Thomas Anderton	453
1900. J. B. Crabtree	427
MATCH C.	
1910. W. H. Whigam	591
1909. W. H. Whigam	580
1908. C. F. Armstrong	568
1907. Dr. R. H. Sayre	536
1906. Dr. R. H. Sayre	583
1905. Thos. Le Boutillier	504
1904. Thomas Anderton	585
1903. Dr. R. H. Sayre	565
1902. Dr. R. H. Sayre	579
1901. Dr. R. H. Sayre	325
1900. Dr. R. H. Sayre	300
MATCH D.	
1910. Samuel Peterson	204
1909. C. F. G. Armstrong	194
1908. C. F. G. Armstrong	194
1907. Thomas Le Boutillier, 2nd	191
1906. Thomas Le Boutillier, 2nd	192
1905. Thomas Le Boutillier, 2nd	178
1904. Thomas Anderton	206
1903. Thomas Anderton	202
1902. Thomas Anderton	206
MATCH E.	
1910. 1st Squadron, Ill. N. G.	708
1909. Squadron A, N. G., N. Y.	698
MATCH F.	
1910. C. E. Orr	202
1909. C. W. Klett	203

The following were the prize winners in 1909:

MATCH A.	
Dr. I. R. Calkins, Mass.	90 89 91 88 96—455
Dr. R. H. Sayre, N. Y.	91 87 92 84 90—444
J. R. Hicks, N. Y.	84 88 93 90 88—443
Charles Dominic, Mo.	92 90 84 84 93—443
Arthur B. Douglas, Calif.	81 95 85 89 88—438
MATCH B.	
Dr. I. R. Calkins, Mass.	95 88 97 94 90—464
H. A. Harris, Calif.	96 86 85 97 89—463
Dr. R. H. Sayre, N. Y.	86 92 91 93 89—451
F. Fromm, Wash.	90 89 91 93 88—451
Charles Dominic, Mo.	92 94 87 87 90—450

MATCH C.	
W. H. Whigam, Illinois	202 196 182—580
C. F. Armstrong, California	177 204 187—568
Chas. Dominic, Missouri	184 169 196—549
Dr. R. H. Sayre, New York	182 186 171—539

MATCH D.	
C. F. G. Armstrong, California	204
Thos. Le Boutillier, New York	199
Dr. I. R. Calkins, Massachusetts	193

MATCH E.	
Squadron A, N. G., N. Y.	698
1st Cavalry, Illinois, N. G.	653
Colonial Revolver Club, Missouri	629

MATCH F.	
C. W. Klett, California	203
W. H. Whigam, Illinois	202
J. C. Bunn, District of Columbia	200
C. F. Armstrong, California	196
W. H. Spencer	189

BEST PREVIOUS SCORES.

Match A.—Dr. R. H. Sayre, 1908	462
Match B.—J. E. Gorman, 1908	468
Match C.—Thos. Anderton, 1904	585
Match D.—Thos. Anderton, 1902—1904	206
Match E.—Squadron A, N. G., N. Y., 1909	698
Match F.—C. W. Klett, 1909	203

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

National Rifle Association, Washington, D. C. Lieut. A. S. Jones, secretary, Hibbs Building.

United States Revolver Association, Springfield, Mass. C. S. Axtell, secretary-treasurer, 27 Wellesley Street.

March 11—15th annual indoor championship match and prize shoot of 1911 will be held under auspices of Zettler Rifle Club, New York.

Nov. 3—Election Day, Tuesday, the Individual Rifle Championship Match for 1910, under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club, Louis Maurer, president, at Union Hill Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J.

Zettler Rifle Club shoots at 159 West 23rd Street, New York City. F. Hecking, Secretary.

National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club shoots Thursday nights at 424 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. F. J. Kahrs, Secretary.

Providence, R. I., Revolver Club, Edward C. Parkhurst, Secretary, shoots Tuesday and Saturday evenings at the Arlington range. Visitors are welcome.

Newark, N. J., Rifle and Revolver Association shoots at 230 Washington Street. V. R. Olmstead, Secretary.

West Chester Rifle Association, Range, 20 North Walnut Street, West Chester, Pa. P. H. McDermond, secretary. Range open every evening and visitors are always welcome.

The Monmouth Revolver Club of Red Bank, N. J., shoots at the Armory range every Friday evening. Herbert E. Williams, secretary.

The St. Paul, Minn., Rifle and Pistol Association shoots at its indoor range, 256 W. 7th Street, every Monday and Thursday evenings.

The Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn., shoots every Tuesday evening at 280 Noble Ave. A. L. Birks, secretary.

The Hartford, Conn., Revolver Club, A. C. Hurlburt, secretary, shoots every Wednesday and Saturday night at 474 Asylum Street. Visitors are welcome.

The Los Angeles, Calif., Revolver Club range is located at 716 South Olive Street. Club shoots are held every Wednesday evening.

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, New York City, shoots every Thursday night indoors and Saturday afternoons at Greenville, N. J.

Philadelphia Rifle Association shoots at 1406 Washington Avenue, every Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Saturday afternoons.

The range of the Newark, N. J., Rifle and Revolver Association is at 230 Washington Street.

Golden Gate Club shoots at Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Calif., every Thursday evening.

St. Louis Revolver Club, St. Louis, shoots revolver every Friday evening at 202 N. Main, and rifle, Saturday evening, at the First Regiment Armory, Grand and Manchester. Louis F. Alt, secretary.

Missouri State Rifle Association, St. Louis, shoots every Saturday evening at the First Regiment Armory, Grand and Manchester. Colonel Spencer, president.

Colonial Revolver Club, Clayton, St. Louis, Mo., shoots Saturday and Sunday afternoons, at Clayton. Geo. Olcott, secretary.

West Chester, Pa., Rifle Association.

The 25-yard indoor handicap match, now being shot on the range of the West Chester Rifle Association, is creating a great deal of interest among the members and from present indications it promises to be a close match. At this time Jefferes is leading with Pyle a close second.

Washington Team Wins.

The first interpost rifle matches of the United States Marine Corps held at Winthrop, Md., on October 11 were witnessed by the Secretary of the Navy, Maj.-Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant of the Marine Corps, Mrs. Winthrop, Miss Oliver and the officers of the U. S. S. Dolphin.

Five teams of twelve men each, representing the United States Marine Corps stationed at Marine Barracks, Washington, Washington Navy Yard, Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Marine Barracks, Annapolis, and the Philadelphia Navy Yard met in the "interpost rifle match" at Winthrop in accordance with orders from Maj. Gen. G. F. Elliott, Commandant of the Corps. It was the first time this match has ever taken place south of New York, and the first time teams made up of "sea soldiers" have competed against each other on the Winthrop range.

\$120 cash prize contributed by the marine corps authorities at Washington and a Silver Cup presented by the officers of the United States Marine Corps Rifle Team of 1909 and 1910, furnished the inspiration,



THE ELLIOTT TROPHY. For Interpost Competition in the Marine Corps.

although there was intense rivalry between the home team stationed at Marine Barracks, Washington and their visitors from Norfolk Barracks.

The match was unique, as it called for 10 shots each man with the service rifle at 200 yards, slow fire; 300 yards both slow and rapid fire, and in addition six shots with the Service revolver at 15, 25, 50 yards. The method of ascertaining the winner was new to the Winthrop range. Following the completion of the competition the rifle score of each team was multiplied by three and the product added to the revolver score gives the score to which each team was entitled.

The match was closely contested between Annapolis Barracks and Norfolk Barracks, up to 300 yards rapid fire; there the Washington team went ahead and kept gaining until the match was finished, with eighty-two points ahead of the next closest team.

The weather conditions were superb. The officers in charge of teams were: Washington Barracks, Captain Lay; Norfolk Barracks, Lieutenant Smith; Navy Yard, Washington, Lieutenant Williams; Annapolis Barracks, Lieutenant Drumm; Philadelphia Navy Yard, Lieutenant Messersmith.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Score. Washington Barracks (5287), Norfolk Barracks (5205), Navy Yard, Washington (5174), Annapolis Barracks (5153), Philadelphia Navy Yard (5049).

Providence Revolver Club, Newport, R. I.

The weekly match of the Providence Revolver Club (Newport members), was held at Almy's range, Ports-

mouth, October 21, and brought out eight men. Almy, who has taken a rest from the winning streak for the last few weeks, got back in the game and landed first with a good 462. Coggeshall, who has the happy faculty of staying near the top, got a 455 which gave him second.

Thurston, who has not yet got his new barrel working to suit him, came in for third place, with Peckham, his old time shooting companion, one point behind. Easton, the novice of the bunch, is fast getting out of that class and making some of the others look like novices; at least he scored a 434, while Biesel got 402 and Henderson got a 430.

Bowler dropped out of his usual place in the first division and was placed first from the other end as a result of a shot that got away from him and went sailing merrily over the top of the back stop. He made up for his miss by winning the bullseye target for this week. The scores, October 21, 1910:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. W. Almy (232), F. Coggeshall (223), W. Thurston (221), J. Peckham (218), J. Easton (221), J. Biesel (218), W. Henderson (206), W. Bowler (197).

Practice score of the week: 20 Yard Revolver, 50 Yard Pistol, 25 Yard Revolver, 20 Yard Target, 50 Yard Pistol. Lists names and scores for each event.

Annual Shoot of the First Missouri Infantry.

On October 14, 15 and 16 the fourth annual tournament of the 1st Infantry, N. G. of Missouri, was held at the rifle range of the regiment near St. Charles. The program called for eleven events for the rifle, four of which were open to all, and four revolver matches, also open to all. There was a good attendance of members of the regiment and a number of civilian experts shot in the various events.

The event which attracted the most attention and which aroused the real enthusiasm of the meeting was the Company Team Match, composed of teams of six men from any company in the regiment. Company G, on account of winning the matches a number of times in the past, was a strong favorite, although Captain Melville's Team, M, had many supporters.

Both teams shot consistently and well at 200 and 300 yards and at the 500-yard stage the race became exciting, as but one point separated the two teams up to the time Captain Melville, of Company M, fired his last shot. Word was passed to him that it required a bull to win, he proved himself equal to the occasion and placed his last shot in the black but unfortunately the dope proved wrong and the match went to Company G, by the narrow margin of one point.

Prizes in the other events were pretty evenly distributed. Sergeant Koch won the beautiful cup donated by Col. E. J. Spencer in the skirmish match, with a score of 88. The N. R. A. Regimental Medal Match was won by Sergt. G. C. Olcott, of Company G, with the good score of 136, and Lieut. J. G. Westermann also of G Company finished one point behind him. Another G man, Sergt. W. H. Spencer, who is also a cracking good revolver shot, finished third with a score of 133. The revolver men seemed to show up very well in the rifle matches as Olcott, Spencer and C. C. Crossman, Governor of the U. S. Revolver Association for Missouri, shot themselves into first, second and third places in a number of the matches. Maj. J. W. Gerhard and C. C. Crossman tied on the score of 127 in the Marksman Match but the match went to the former on account of his score outranking that of Crossman's.

The Long Range Match, 800 and 1,000 yards, was won by Sergeant Koch with the good score of 95 out of a possible 100. In the revolver matches W. C. Ayre did the best work, making a possible at each range, on one or two reentries. C. E. Orr of the Western Cartridge Company, of East Alton, Ill., also made possibles at each range.

The first match called for ten shots at 50 yards, slow fire; the second match ten shots at 25 yards, time fire, three seconds to each string of five shots; the third match ten shots at 25 yards, rapid fire, ten seconds to each score of ten shots and the fourth match, ten shots for record at 15 yards, rapid fire, ten seconds for each string of five shots. The four matches represent special course "C" for qualification as marksman, an aggregate total of 130 points is required, qualification as sharpshooter an aggregate of 160 points is necessary. Military revolvers and full charge factory loaded ammunition were used in each case.

Although C. W. Orr was the winner of first place in the 600-yard match, with a score of 47, and second in the long range event, he declined to allow his score to count for the prizes. In the revolver events he won three out of four, although closely pressed in each. Donating

the medal he won with the rifle to the next best man proved him to be a good fellow and made for him many friends.

COMPANY TEAM MATCH.

Teams of six, 2 sighting and 10 shots for record at 200, 300 and 500 yards. Service rifle and ammunition, 3 prizes to be competed for annually.

Table with 2 columns: Company and Score. Company G (755), Company M (754), Company E (713), Company A (703), Company B (626).

N. R. A. REGIMENTAL MEDAL MATCH.

2 sighting and 10 shots for record at 200, 300 and 500 yards. Service rifle and ammunition. Bronze medal to 2nd and 3rd high men.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Sergt. G. C. Olcott (136), 1st Lieut. J. G. Westermann (135), 1st Sergt. W. H. Spencer (133), 1st Sergt. J. J. Koch (131), Capt. A. B. Melville (126), Sergt. E. W. Burkhardt (118), Sergt. James McMahon (118), Sergeant Rainwater (116), Corporal Bauer (102), Capt. H. C. Dudley (100), Priv. I. Meyer (96), Capt. L. K. Robbins (88).

INDIVIDUAL SKIRMISH MATCH.

One skirmish run of 20 shots. Service rifle and any ammunition. Three prizes.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. 1st Sergt. J. J. Koch (88), 1st Lieut. J. G. Westermann (69), Sergt. G. C. Olcott (64), 1st Sergt. W. H. Spencer (46), Sergeant Dugan (43).

THREE HUNDRED YARD MATCH.

2 sighting and 10 shots for record. Open to all who have not won a first prize at this distance. Service rifle and any ammunition. Three prizes.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Sergt. G. C. Olcott (47), C. C. Crossman (45), Capt. A. B. Melville (44), L. F. Alt (43), Capt. A. R. Sauerwein (43), Corp. W. J. Sawade (42), Musician Reeves (41), Corp. P. E. Bauer (41), Capt. E. J. McMahon (40), Artificer Hotchkiss (40), Sergt. J. McMahon (40), Irvin Meyer (38), Sergt. V. Aston (37), Sergeant Williams (37), Sergt. R. Bartlett (33), Sergeant Sewell (32), Sergeant Dugan (31).

TWO HUNDRED YARD NOVICE MATCH.

2 sighting and 10 shots for record at 200 yards. Service rifle and ammunition. Three prizes.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Capt. A. R. Sauerwein (38), Irvin Meyer (36).

SIX HUNDRED YARD MATCH.

2 sighting and 10 shots for record at 600 yards. Open to all who have not won a prize at this distance. Service rifle and any ammunition. Gold, silver and bronze medals.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. 1st Sergt. W. H. Spencer (46), 1st Lieut. J. G. Westermann (45), 1st Sergt. J. J. Koch (45), Corp. W. J. Sawade (42), Sergeant Williams (42), Artificer Hotchkiss (41), Corp. P. E. Bauer (38), L. F. Alt (37), C. C. Crossman (36), Musician Reeves (36), Sergeant Sewell (34), Capt. E. J. McMahon (31), *C. E. Orr (47).

FIVE HUNDRED YARD NOVICE MATCH.

2 sighting and 10 shots for record at 500 yards. Service rifle and any ammunition. Gold, silver and bronze medals.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Capt. A. R. Sauerwein (44), Sergt. James McMahon (40), Capt. E. J. McMahon (38), Lt.-Col. N. G. Edwards (30).

MARKSMAN'S MATCH.

2 sighting and 10 shots for record at 200, 300 and 500 yards. Service rifle and any ammunition. Open to all who have not qualified as sharpshooter or expert during 1910 or any previous year. Service rifle and any ammunition. Gold, silver and bronze medals.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Maj. J. W. Gerhard (127), C. C. Crossman (127), F. G. Ingalls (126), L. F. Alt (119), Private Mills (107).

LONG RANGE MATCH.

2 sighting and 10 shots for record at 800 and 1,000 yards. Open to everybody. Service rifle and ammunition. Gold, silver and bronze medals.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. 1st Sergt. J. J. Koch (95), 2nd Lieut. I. B. Summers (83), Musician Reeves (77), C. C. Crossman (64), L. F. Alt (58), Maj. J. W. Gerhard (52), Capt. H. C. Dudley (51), Sergeant Schnebelen (40), *C. E. Orr (91).

*For record only.

REVOLVER MATCHES.

Reentries Unlimited.

Match 1.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. 10 shots at 50 yards slow fire. C. E. Orr (50), W. C. Ayer (50), C. C. Crossman (48), W. H. Spencer (43), F. G. Ingalls (42), Captain Weakley (41), H. N. Spencer, Jr. (32), Captain Robbins (31), Lieutenant Bland (26).

Match 2.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. 10 shots at 25 yards, timed fire, 30 seconds to each string of 5 shots. C. E. Orr (50), C. C. Crossman (50), W. C. Ayer (50), Captain Weakley (39), H. N. Spencer (37), Captain Robbins (37).

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W. H. Spencer.....	50	Lieutenant Bland....	35
E. G. Ingalls.....	48	Sergeant Bartlett....	29
Lieut. Barngrover...	40		

Match 3.

10 shots at 25 yards, rapid fire, 10 seconds to each score of 5 shots.

C. E. Orr.....	50	Captain Robbins.....	38
W. C. Ayer.....	50	Lieut. Barngrove....	37
W. H. Spencer.....	48	Captain Weakley....	34
C. C. Crossman.....	42	Lieutenant Bland....	28

Match 4.

10 shots at 15 yards, rapid fire, 10 seconds for each score of 5 shots.

W. C. Ayer.....	50	Captain Robbins.....	42
W. H. Spencer.....	50	Lieut. Barngrover....	41
C. E. Orr.....	50	Lieutenant Bland....	37
C. C. Crossman.....	44		

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, New York City.

Only two men showed up for practice at Greenville on October 22. This was probably due in a large part to a cold, disagreeable drizzle which fell all day and incidentally made the bullseye very hard to see.

It is also strongly suspected that most of the members went to see the parade. This unusual celebration was due to the 250th Anniversary of the founding of the city of Bergen where Jersey City now stands. It must have been well worth seeing as detachments from the Regular Army, Navy, some of the New York regiments and last but not least many of the most celebrated Jersey regiments marched in line.

It will be noticed that the calibers of the arms used in practice are described in the metric system. As the U. S. Government adapted this system some time during the pre-glacial epoch we thought it was about time to fall in line. Then think also of the great advantages. Owing to the close interrelation between the length, volumetric and gravimetric systems, how easy will be the lot of the revolver shot. Suppose he wishes to find the cubic capacity of a revolver shell in order to estimate the correct air space for a new load. He weighs the empty shell and then weighs it full of water, lo and behold! the number of grams of water added, is the cubic centimeters of air space. Another simple operation and we have the specific gravity of the powder, the only sure method for adjusting a powder measure with different lots of powder. It would defy the brain of Euclid to do this thing with the English weights and measures. The world moves.

A. P. Lane, 9 mm. Target Revolver—

9	9	8	10	9	9	9	10	10	9—92
10	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	10	9—96
9	8	7	10	10	9	10	9	10—92	
10	9	9	10	10	9	7	10	8	9—91
10	10	8	9	8	7	8	9	8	10—87

Total..... 458

J. A. Baker, Jr., 11 mm. Target Revolver, Service cartridge—

7	6	8	8	6	7	7	9	10	6—74
8	7	9	7	10	10	7	6	8	10—80
10	7	8	6	8	8	7	7	7	10—78
9	8	10	9	9	9	9	8	9	10—90
8	10	7	9	8	7	9	8	9	9—84

Total..... 406

St. Louis Revolver Club.

Scores made at 20 yards by members of St. Louis Revolver Club at 1st Infantry range, October 21. Dr.

Moore used pocket, Stosberg used military, and balance target revolvers.

C. C. Crossman.....	84	94	91	83	90—442
W. C. Ayer.....	75	87	92	92	95—441
Paul Frese.....	82	87	87	82	82—420
Will Rich.....	83	79	76	82	75—395
L. F. Alt.....	70	81	78	75	82—386
Dr. Moore.....	73	76	76	80	80—385
E. A. Stosberg.....	60	67	70	75	81—353

AT THE TRAPS.

The Fourth Annual Cosmopolitan Amateur Championship.

The fourth annual cosmopolitan championship under the auspices of the Bergen Beach Gun Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., was held on Wednesday, October 12, with a good attendance of shooters. A very strong wind was sweeping across the traps, causing the targets to duck and jump in their flights. One hundred dollars in gold, besides four fine trophies offered to the highest scores made the race for high honors exciting to say the least.

The feature of the day was the shooting of L. D. Colquitt of East Orange, N. J. He scored a straight, the only one of the day in the last event, with the wind blowing a gale. Mr. A. L. Ivins broke 24 out of the last 25 which gave him the championship with 95 out of 100. The best previous score made in this classy event was in 1908 when Mr. John H. Hendricks and Mr. William Simonson tied on 92 but in the shootoff Hendricks won, breaking 24 out of 25 to 21 for his opponent. In 1909 L. D. Colquitt and Mr. Schortemeier tied on 91 of 100 and in the first shoot off out of 25 targets they again tied on 21 each. In the second shootoff Colquitt won, breaking straight, while Schortemeier dropped two.

The trade was represented by George L. Lyon and John H. Zollner of the U. M. C. forces, C. B. Brown of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, Harold A. Keller of the Peters Cartridge Company and Robert Schneider of Wallsrode Powder. Of the trade representatives, Lyon, Brown, Keller and Schneider, with our old friend, Frank E. Butler, blazed away at the elusive targets. The boys were glad to see "Pop" Butler, who, after a strenuous campaign around the vaudeville and hippodrome circuit with Mrs. Butler (Annie Oakley), has come back to the metropolis for the winter. The scores follow:

A. L. Ivins.....	95	W. Matthews.....	75
E. E. Gardiner.....	92	A. Griffith.....	75
C. W. Billings.....	90	S. Van Allen.....	75
L. W. Colquitt.....	90	W. Skidmore.....	75
J. Simonson.....	88	E. S. Rowland.....	74
G. H. Piercy.....	88	A. M. Dalton.....	74
L. S. Page.....	88	R. Morgan.....	73
H. M. Booth.....	88	Dr. P. Moeller.....	73
J. Vanderveer.....	87	A. F. Griffith.....	72
C. S. Medler.....	87	J. F. James.....	71
C. H. Puls.....	85	W. D. Willis.....	71
W. Hopkins.....	84	J. Richmond.....	71
L. "Schorty".....	84	J. Martin.....	71
J. J. Geigley.....	84	P. May.....	68
E. Bryam.....	83	F. R. Wickes.....	68
*G. L. Lyon.....	83	*C. B. Brown.....	68
C. S. Remsen.....	82	Kouwenhoven.....	67
de Quillfeldt.....	82	H. B. Williams.....	66
*G. Scheider.....	82	S. Isaacs.....	66
W. Simonson.....	81	F. H. Thoben.....	64
J. A. Howard.....	80	P. Van Boeckmann.....	62
F. R. Long.....	80	H. J. Thulman.....	61
J. Hendrickson.....	80	*H. A. Keller.....	58
H. A. Dreyer.....	80	M. Rierson.....	57
H. D. Bergen.....	79	Dr. J. Julian.....	56
J. L. Englert.....	79	H. Clay.....	55
L. Schofield.....	79	J. O'Brien.....	51
M. W. Wynne.....	79	H. C. Koegel.....	49

P. M. Kling.....	78	F. Weilbacker.....	48
E. Young.....	78	B. Hamilton.....	45
F. von Deeston.....	77	*F. E. Butler.....	43
P. L. Coffin.....	77	D. S. Leahy.....	18
W. H. Johnson.....	75		

*Professionals.

As a special feature the Bergen Beach management offered \$25 in gold for a five-man team race in the above event, the members being allowed to register their club when entering and the five high scores of each organization to count for the trophy, the Jersey City Gun Club carrying off the honors with the following scores:

Jersey City Gun Club—A. L. Ivins, 95; E. E. Gardner, 92; C. W. Billings, 90; George H. Piercy, 88; L. S. Page, 88; total, 453.

Bergen Beach Gun Club.—L. W. Colquitt, 90; J. F. Simonson, 88; H. M. Booth, 88; J. H. Vanderveer, 87; C. S. Medler, 87; total, 440.

Analostan Gun Club, Warhington, D. C.

At the weekly practice shoot of the club on October 22 the conditions for breaking the white flyer were anything but easy. The puffy head wind made the targets take all kinds of erratic dips and curves, but notwithstanding the hard conditions Mr. Phil. Steubener, one of the best shooters in the club, broke 89 per cent. Mr. E. C. Mitchell, traveling for the Marlin Fire Arms Company, and a stranger at the Analostan traps, broke 88 per cent, and at the double targets tied Monroe with 17 out of 24.

The Interstate Post Series Tournament.

On October 17, the Post Series Tournament, under the auspices of the Interstate Association was inaugurated with a special shoot or curtain raiser known as the "One Shooting Match" in which the contestants were made up of the ten professionals having the highest average for the year as computed by the Interstate Association.

Mrs. Ad. Topperwein was the only one eligible who failed to appear and her engagements on the Pacific Coast made this impossible. Walter Huff was the next one eligible and shot accordingly.

Promptly at one o'clock Manager Shaner called the match and the classiest race ever seen was on.

The conditions called for 250 targets thrown 60 yards at 18 yards rise.

In two and a half hours 2,500 targets were thrown and the shooting was finished with L. S. German the winner with a score of 234.

W. Heer.....	231	J. R. Taylor.....	227
R. O. Heikes.....	227	W. R. Crosby.....	231
C. A. Young.....	221	Sim Glover.....	208
L. S. German.....	234	F. G. Bills.....	228
C. G. Spencer.....	231	Walter Huff.....	214

On the first day of the tournament, October 18, W. H. Heer broke the program straight. L. S. German dropped but 3 of the 200 and broke 47 out of 25 doubles. Fred Gilbert broke 196 and 47 of the doubles. The scores for the day follow:

FIRST DAY.			
25		25	
Tl. Prs.		Tl. Prs.	
*J. T. Skelly.....	191 35	C. E. Mink.....	190 40
C. L. Nickle.....	185 30	*W. Huff.....	184 36
J. A. Blunt.....	161 23	*F. G. Bills.....	197 47
F. G. Fuller.....	193 42	C. Powers.....	189 43
*W. R. Crosby.....	194 44	J. R. Graham.....	194 44
J. H. Anderson.....	178 26	A. Southard.....	186 40
*R. O. Heikes.....	185 44	*C. A. Young.....	182 40
F. H. Parry.....	181 ..	C. Cobern.....	188 36

OVERWHELMING VICTORY

WON WITH

Peters

.30 Gov't 1906 and .38 Cal. Revolver AMMUNITION

The annual competitions of the Ohio National Guard and Ohio State Rifle Association were originally scheduled for Aug. 3-7, 1910, but were postponed until Sept. 26-30, on account of troops being on riot duty at Columbus.

The sweeping victory won by PETERS CARTRIDGES in these matches has never been equalled in a Military Tournament. The three All-Comers' Matches (800, 900 and 1,000 yards), the Regimental Team Match, Individual Revolver Match, Five other Individual Matches, and both the Novice and Expert Aggregates furnished positive and convincing evidence of the pronounced superiority of PETERS ammunition. A detailed list of these wins follows:

HALL MEDAL MATCH

800, 900, 1000 Yards

1st—Maj. C. S. Benedict 97
2nd—Sgt. Ernst Miller 95

Division Trophy Match

1st—Priv. G. L. Hall 42

Experts' 800-Yard Match

1st—W. C. Andrews 50

State Individual Match

1st—Sgt. E. E. Collins 297

REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH

1st—Fifth Infantry 1978

LILLEY MEDAL MATCH

800 Yards

1st—Lt. C. B. Chisholm 50

2nd Brigade Novice

1st—Lt. Walter Blake 48

Experts' 1000-Yard Match

1st—Sgt. W. H. Smith 48

Skirmish Run

1st—Sgt. E. E. Collins 94

EXPERT'S AGGREGATE

1st—Sgt. W. H. Smith 178

CLEMENT MEDAL MATCH

1000 Yards

1st—Maj. C. S. Benedict 49
2nd—Capt. J. C. Semon 48

Experts' Short Range

1st—Corp. F. C. Fry 43

Company Team Match

1st—Co. F., 1st Inf. (Part using PETERS)

Individual Revolver Match

1st—Priv. J. H. Snook 227

NOVICE AGGREGATE

1st—Priv. C. L. Hale 176

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*W. Henderson 192 39	Lon Fisher 183 42
*C. O. LeCompte 188 39	*L. R. German 197 47
L. J. Young 189 43	J. B. Barto 188 40
*W. D. Stannard 189 41	Wm. Wetleaf 187 42
*F. Gilbert 196 47	*W. H. Heer 200 40
F. M. Edwards 194 34	Wm. Shattuck 185 41
R. Thompson 190 41	W. N. Wise 184 39
*G. Maxwell 198 42	*T. A. Marshall 182 35
*H. G. Taylor 190 43	*Guy Ward 186 41
H. M. Creviston 145 23	M. Kneusel 185 35
*R. W. Clancy 192 39	*G. L. Lyons 196 44
W. Webster 182 38	*C. G. Spencer 195 43
*J. R. Taylor 196 40	B. S. Cooper 1821
*T. H. Keller, Sr. 179 31	C. Collins 181 32
O. E. Cain 182 . . .	*Sim Glover 191 37
E. E. Neal 174 34	*W. E. Keplinger 170 31
*H. Clark 191 38	H. Hicks 190 . . .
*A. Killam 192 39	*Ed. Banks 187 . . .
F. Howard 179 . . .	G. Moller 178 . . .
Ed. Beard 168 34	Dr. Straughn 189 40
C. Peck 189 40	S. C. Bartlett 172 . . .
C. H. Ditto 187 38	F. C. Koch 189 . . .
A. P. Smith 186 39	F. Ragle 174 . . .

*Professionals.

Six of the contestants tied on 197 on the second day,

but in the doubles F. G. Bills got 46, which gave him high for the day, on total score, The scores follow:

25		25	
Total Prs.		Total Prs.	
J. T. Skelly 193 37	C. E. Mink 192 43		
C. L. Nickle 182 35	*W. Huff 192 45		
J. A. Blunt 190 . . .	*F. G. Bills 197 46		
F. G. Fuller 195 41	C. Powers 189 42		
*W. R. Crosby 187 42	J. R. Graham 194 42		
J. H. Anderson 185 37	A. Southard 173 37		
*R. O. Heikes 182 46	*C. A. Young 188 41		
T. H. Parry 184 . . .	F. Kingsbury 182 40		
C. Colburn 195 39	*W. Henderson 197 40		
L. Fisher 182 37	*C. O. LeCompte 188 37		
*L. S. German 195 40	J. Young 189 43		
J. B. Barto 185 45	*W. D. Stannard 193 41		
Wm. Wetleaf 189 39	*F. Gilbert 193 45		
*W. H. Heer 197 45	F. M. Edwards 197 35		
W. Shattuck 183 41	R. Thompson 189 40		
W. N. Wise 194 . . .	*Geo. Maxwell 197 39		
C. C. Hickman 181 . . .	*T. A. Marshall 186 37		
J. W. Vlach 184 30	*H. G. Taylor 193 40		
*Guy Ward 189 36	S. C. Glenn 188 33		
F. M. Eames 148 26	E. O. White 183 . . .		
M. Kneusel 188 36	*R. W. Clancy 194 44		
*G. L. Lyon 197 42	R. Loring 182 . . .		
E. L. Grobe 180 24	H. O. Smart 175 . . .		
W. Webster 192 39	*C. G. Spencer 192 45		
*J. R. Taylor 193 45	B. S. Cooper 190 . . .		
*T. H. Keller, Sr. 138 . . .	F. C. Koch 191 . . .		
J. E. Cain 191 . . .	*Sim Glover 196 36		
E. E. Neal 166 26	*W. E. Keplinger 161 36		
*H. Clark 191 37	H. H. Hicks 191 . . .		
A. Killam 194 43	*Ed. Banks 189 . . .		
W. Cutler 179 22	Dr. Straughn 190 33		
G. Moller 181 . . .	Ed. Beard 173 . . .		
C. Peck 192 39	A. P. Smith 194 44		
C. H. Ditto 191 35			

A coincidence was the shooting of F. G. Bills for on the third day of the tournament be duplicated his score of the day before, 197 singles and 47 doubles. This gave him high score for the day. G. L. Lyon broke 197 singles and 45 doubles. The scores follow:

25		25	
Total Prs.		Total Prs.	
*J. T. Skelly 188 36	C. E. Mink 187 37		
C. L. Nickle 185 40	*W. Huff 195 39		
J. A. Slunt 173 . . .	*F. G. Bills 197 46		
F. G. Fuller 189 42	C. Powers 193 39		
*W. R. Crosby 196 43	J. R. Graham 197 42		
J. H. Anderson 178 32	A. Webster 186 41		
*R. O. Heikes 191 40	*C. A. Young 193 41		
T. H. Barry 186 . . .	F. Kingsbury 107 . . .		
Lon Fisher 129 . . .	*W. Henderson 188 35		
C. Colburn 182 36	*C. O. LeCompte 182 31		
*L. S. German 195 46	J. Young 191 40		
J. B. Barto 193 39	*W. D. Stannard 192 46		
Wm. Wetleaf 187 36	*F. Gilbert 193 46		
*W. H. Heer 194 41	F. M. Edwards 190 34		
W. Shattuck 191 37	R. Thompson 185 39		

W. N. Wise 189 41	*Geo. Maxwell 195 39
G. W. Ball 167 . . .	*T. A. Marshall 184 32
J. W. Vlach 160 . . .	*H. G. Taylor 184 37
*Guy Ward 185 32	*C. H. Ditto 190 . . .
A. P. Smith 187 36	E. O. White 182 . . .
Max Kneusel 194 35	*R. W. Clancy 186 41
*G. L. Lyon 197 45	R. Loring 178 . . .
F. C. Koch 187 39	H. D. Smart 104 . . .
J. E. Cain 180 . . .	C. G. Spencer 190 45
J. R. Taylor 195 39	R. S. Cooper 188 . . .
*W. E. Keplinger 170 32	*H. Clark 190 40
*Sim Glover 185 33	*A. Killam 190 36
*Ed. Banks 172 . . .	W. Cutler 170 23
Dr. Straughn 183 39	G. Moller 160 23
Ed. Beard 187 27	C. Peck 181 38
H. H. Hicks 142 . . .	

The fourth and last day, October 21, brought out a score of 198 by Geo. L. Lyon, Lester German getting high score for the day, however, on singles and doubles, 196 and 44.

25		25	
Total Prs.		Total Prs.	
*J. T. Skelly 186 40	C. E. Mink 191 41		
C. L. Nickle 192 42	*W. Huff 195 41		
*W. E. Keplinger 174 44	*F. G. Bills 193 43		
F. G. Fuller 187 42	C. Powers 182 41		
*W. R. Crosby 191 42	J. R. Graham 194 44		
J. H. Anderson 179 35	*H. Clark 183 33		
*R. O. Heikes 180 41	*C. A. Young 194 39		
T. H. Parry 179 . . .	*Sim Glover 190 37		
*W. Henderson 192 36	C. Colburn 174 39		
*C. O. LeCompte 193 38	*L. S. German 196 44		
J. Young 191 40	J. B. Barto 184 37		
*W. D. Stannard 182 38	W. Wetleaf 186 33		
*F. Gilbert 187 40	*W. H. Heer 193 42		
F. M. Edwards 187 . . .	W. Shattuck 171 34		
R. Thompson 184 31	W. N. Wise 177 41		
*Geo. Maxwell 192 42	*A. Killam 186 39		
*T. A. Marshall 187 34	*H. G. Taylor 192 37		
*Guy Ward 188 39	C. H. Ditto 191 . . .		
A. P. Smith 186 36	Straughn 180 34		
M. Kneusel 180 43	*R. W. Clancy 192 39		
*G. L. Lyon 198 40	R. Loring 186 . . .		
F. C. Koch 194 38	B. S. Cooper 188 . . .		
J. E. Cain 189 . . .	*C. G. Spencer 195 39		
*J. R. Taylor 191 40	W. Webster 188 39		

*Professionals.

Fairmont, W. Va., Gun Club.

The fall tournament of the Fairmont Gun Club held October 19 and 20, at their grounds at Westchester, W. Va., was well attended and most of the scores were good. The weather was ideal and had it not been for the Post Season shoot we would have had a much larger attendance.

Gold watches were given to the three high amateurs for the two days and went to W. A. Wiedebusch

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first, 381 out of 400; T. H. Funk of Littleton, second, 368 out of 400; O. D. Williams, third, 367 out of 400.

The trade was represented by J. W. Hawkins, Don Goshorn, U.M.C. Company; J. C. Garland, Peters Cartridge Company and Ed. H. Taylor, DuPont.

Taylor leads professionals with 383 out of 400; Goshorn second, 371.

NOTES OF THE SHOOT.

Ed. O. Bower was not up to his gait being just out of the hospital and looked bad enough to back. His side partner McIntyre was also laid out part of the time with his head.

Wiedebusch came near getting an extra bar for his medal, but let a low one get away; went out first day 196. Scores:

Amateurs—200 targets.			
	1st day	2nd day	
T. H. Funk	192	176	E. O. Bower
T. M. McIntyre	151	167	W. Wiedebusch
T. A. Neill	183	162	R. Gerstell
O. D. Williams	181	186	F. Billmeyer
G. M. Lilley	164	162	L. E. Lautz
W. T. Nichols	160		G. T. Watson
N. H. Reardon	167		W. W. Saunders
Jno. Phillips	169		Jno. Merrifield
H. Heckman	150		F. O. Funk

Professionals—200 targets.			
	1st day	2nd day	
Ed. H. Taylor	191	187	J. Hawkins, Jr.
D. W. Goshorn	188	183	J. C. Garland

L. V. S. Association, Allentown, Pa.

On October 20, the registered shoot was held with a light attendance, due to the rain. H. Schlicher was high amateur. Hawkins and Brown tied on 146 out of 200 shot at.

Shot at. Bk.		Shot at. Bk.	
Hawkins*	150 146	Snyder	150 130
Lewis*	150 138	Straub	75 66
Apgar*	150 144	Harmony	75 65
Sked*	150 145	Zeigler	75 67
Brown*	150 146	Fluck	60 54
Schlicher	150 141	Disch	60 52
Kramlich	150 144	Miller	60 50
Jarrett	150 135	Sober	60 52
Acker	150 135	Bruch	60 52
Butterling	150 130	Guinther	30 16

*Professionals.

Hercules Gun Club, Temple, Pa.

The registered shoot of the club on October 19 was not very well attended, due to the bad weather.

Neaf Apgar led the professionals with 139 to his credit.

Ed. H. Adams, amateur, led the whole field with 143 out of a possible 150. But no wonder, he was surprised with a little girl just 6 days ago, and everybody was wishing him success.

Lee Wertz followed second with 138; Rohrbach, third with 132. J. W. Rahn fell way below his natural gait but owing to working some of the traps. Mr. Rahn is generally in the lead.

Amateurs.			
	Shot at.	Bk.	
J. W. Rahn	150	126	C. J. Kutz
A. G. Snyder	150	122	A. L. Rohrbach
W. B. Shafer	150	102	W. B. Brunner
M. E. Desch	150	111	A. R. Schwoyer
V. J. Fluck	150	124	F. S. Roder
E. H. Adams	150	143	Lee Wertz

Professionals.			
	Shot at.	Bk.	
J. M. Hawkins	150	135	Neaf Apgar
L. R. Lewis	150	133	O. S. Sked

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

Billy Heer Wins Professional Championship for 1910. Remarkable Scores made with U.M.C.-Remington Products at the Post-Series Tournament, Indianapolis, Ind., October 18-21.

When the smoke cleared away at the Post-Series tournament at Indianapolis, it was found that a great majority of the top-notchers had made their excellent scores with U.M.C.-Remington products. Billy Heer was in splendid form throughout the tournament and proclaimed himself winner of the professional average for 1910, losing only 45 targets out of 2000. His per cent for the year is 97.75, the highest percentage ever made in any year. Messrs. Lyon and German won respectively third and fifth professional averages for the year with the U.M.C. Steel lined shells. They also won third and second Post Tournament Averages. J. R. Graham, the well-known amateur of Long Lake, Ill., won high amateur average on singles and doubles with U.M.C. shells and a Remington pump. Frank Fuller of Mukwonago, Wis., won second amateur average

with Arrows, and Jesse Young with Arrows and a Remington pump won third amateur average, at singles and doubles. Special mention should also be made of the excellent shooting of Dr. F. M. Edwards, of Portsmouth, Ohio, who won second place, and F. C. Koch, who was fourth at singles, both using the Steel lined shells. Chas. Ditto made the longest amateur run of the tournament with a score of 151. Lester German, the well-known powder representative, tied for first professional average on all targets shot at during the week with the U.M.C. Steel lined shells. U.M.C.-Remington products were in the hands of eight of the first nine amateurs on singles. Lester S. German also won the "One Shooting Match, October 17," which was contested by the ten high professional shooters, with Arrow shells, breaking 234 out of 250.

Dr. F. M. Edwards won first amateur average and was high over all at the Parkersburg, W. Va., tournament, October 11-12, with the excellent score of 383 out of 400, with Nitro Club shells.

Riley Thompson, winner of the 1910 Grand American Handicap, was first amateur average at Princeton, Mo., October 4, breaking 196 out of 200. As usual Thompson used the Steel lined shells.

F. M. Dillon captured first amateur average at the Ogdensburg, N. Y., tournament, October 19. Joe Frateschi with his Remington Autoloading shotgun and Nitro Club shells, won second amateur average.

With his Remington pump and Nitro Club shells, E. N. Adams broke 143 out of 150 targets at the Hercules Gun Club tournament at Temple, Pa., October 19.

C. D. Hunt, a comparatively new member of the Columbus, Ga., Gun Club, has been doing some excellent shooting lately with his Remington pump and the U.M.C. Steel lined shells. Hunt broke 187 out of 200 at the Union Springs, Ala., Tournament, October 12-13, with the "Red Ball" combination, capturing first money and the capital prize.

Dr. B. L. Hillman won the Championship of Richmond, Va., October 15, breaking 96 out of 100 with Arrow shells.

Western to the Front.

In the revolver matches at the recent shoot of the 1st Infantry of St. Louis at St. Charles Rifle Range,

Man is Born to Trouble

AS THE SPARKS FLY UPWARD, SAYS THE SAGE

He Wrote Before (US) Ammunition Was Invented

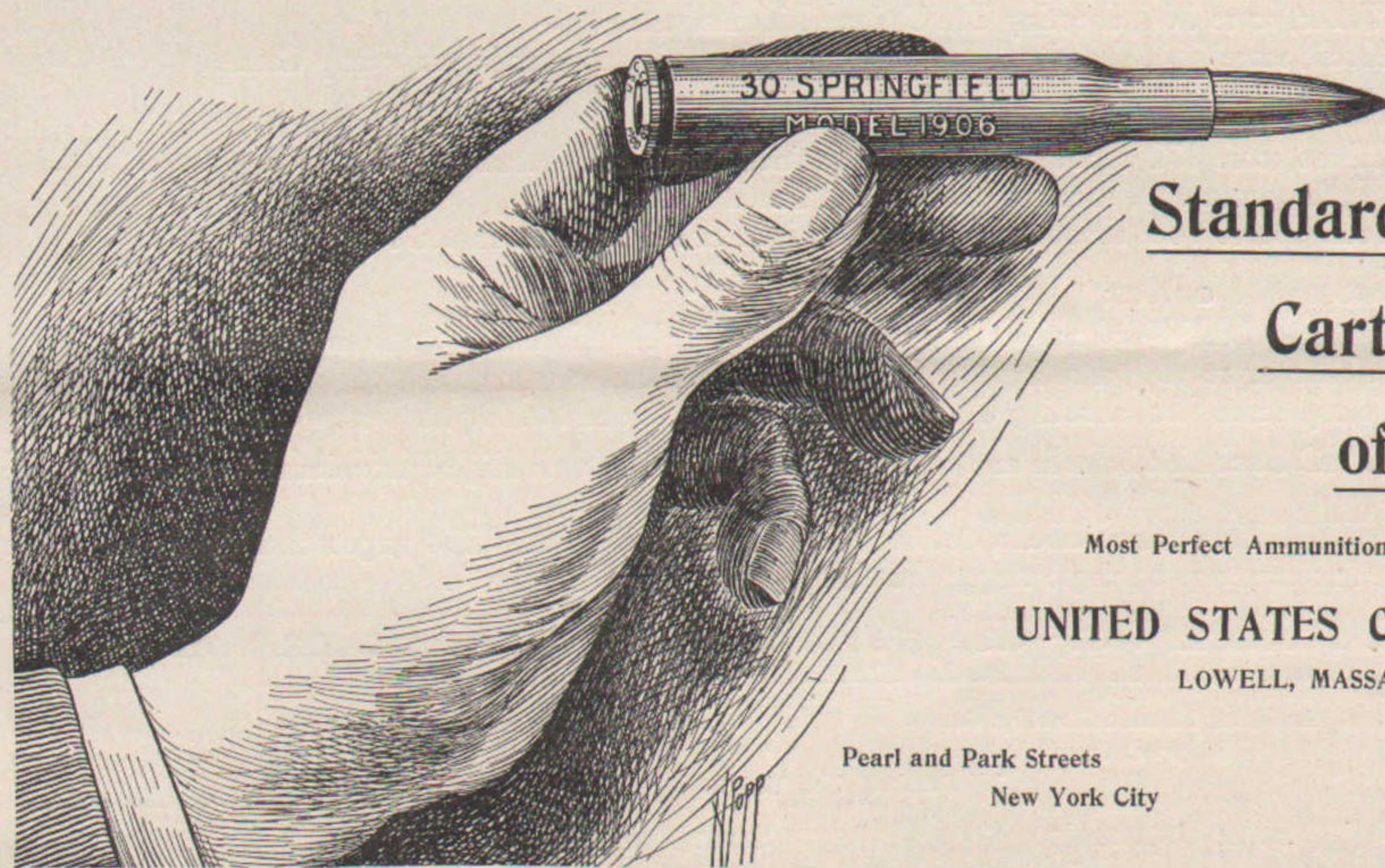
NO TROUBLE TROUBLES THE MAN WHO DEPENDS
UPON (US) BECAUSE (US) IS ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

? Remember the Championship of the World was won with (US) in England
during the Olympic Games of 1908?

? Recall unbeaten accuracy of (US) in Government Tests at Sea Girt, 1909?

Best in Peace Best in War Best Ever Shot by a Rifleman

(US) Ammunition Always Best (US)



Standard

Cartridge

of the World

Most Perfect Ammunition Ever Manufactured

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO.

LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS

Pearl and Park Streets
New York City

268 Market Street
San Francisco

THE USUAL RESULT!



Win At Post Series Tournament Indianapolis, Ind.

High Professional Average for Season

with highest percentage ever made in one year

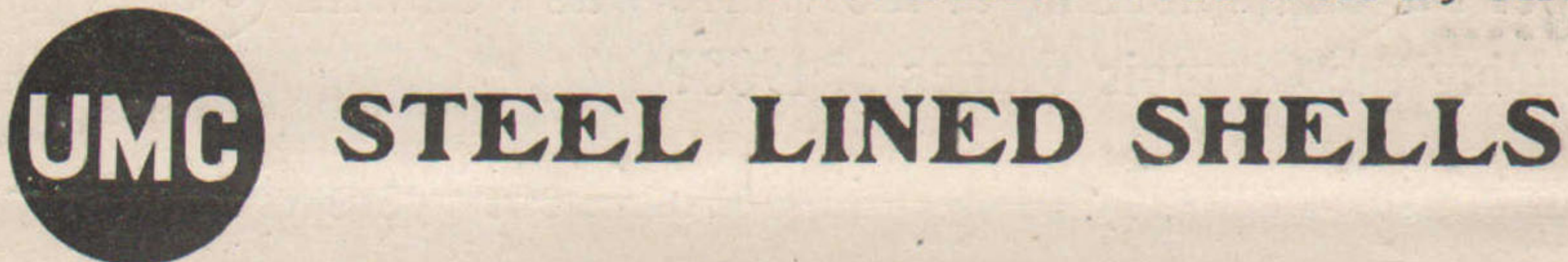
W. H. Heer, shooting UMC Steel Lined Shells and a Remington gun, was winner of the Professional Average with the remarkable score of 45 down in 2,000—97.75%, for the season.

3rd, Geo. Lyon, shooting UMC Steel Lined Shells and Remington Pump Gun.

5th, Lester German, shooting UMC Steel Lined Shells.

All First Places in Amateur Events

in the Post Series were won by shooters of



UMC shells in the guns of amateurs have won every Interstate Handicap for two years, definitely proving that UMC Arrow and Nitro Club Shells are different and superior to other makes—UMC are the only American made shells improved with a steel lining.

High Amateurs at Single Targets:

1st, J. R. Graham, score 779, using UMC Steel Lined Shells and Remington Pump Gun.

2nd, F. M. Edwards, score 768, shooting UMC Steel Lined Shells.

3rd, Frank Fuller, score 764, shooting UMC Steel Lined Shells.

4th, F. C. Koch, score 761, shooting UMC Steel Lined Shells and Remington Pump Gun.

High Amateurs at Double Targets:

1st, J. R. Graham, score 172, shooting UMC Steel Lined Shells and Remington Pump Gun.

2nd, Frank Fuller, score 167, shooting UMC Steel Lined Shells.

3rd, Jesse Young, score 166, shooting UMC Steel Lined Shells and Remington Pump Gun.

High Amateurs at Singles and Doubles:

1st, J. R. Graham, score 951, shooting UMC Steel Lined Shells and Remington Pump Gun.

2nd, Frank Fuller, score 931, shooting UMC Steel Lined Shells.

3rd, Jesse Young, score 926, shooting UMC Steel Lined Shells and Remington Pump Gun.

Mr. Geo. L. Lyon, shooting UMC Steel Lined Shells and a Remington Pump Gun, won High Professional Average at Single Targets.

Mr. Lester German, shooting UMC Steel Lined Shells, tied for High Professional on the 1250 targets shot during the week. Eight out of the nine first amateurs on single targets shot UMC Steel Lined Shells.

UMC and Remington—the perfect shooting combination

The Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
Bridgeport, Conn.

The Remington Arms Co.
Ilion, N. Y.

Agency, 299 Broadway, New York City

Same Ownership

Same Management

Same Standard of Quality