

ARMS AND THE MAN

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ARMY SANITATION AND MILITARY HYGIENE.

By MAJ. EDWARD L. MUNSON, *Medical Corps, U. S. A., Instructor, Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.*

(An Address to the Convention of the National Guard Association of the United States.)

It augurs well for future much greater efficiency of our military forces that a general recognition and acceptance of the practical influence of army sanitation and military hygiene upon military plans and purposes has given place to this subject on the present program.

There can be no question but that the work of the Medical Department lies at the very foundation of military efficiency. Broadly speaking, its function is that of conservation of resources and the prevention of unnecessary waste in respect to our most costly military asset—the soldier. Without its intelligent advice and practical assistance, military failure is almost certain to ensue; for there is nothing more certain than that of two opposing forces, originally equal in all respects, the one which pays less attention to sanitation will waste away far more rapidly and will soon suffer from what may prove to be a decisive military inferiority. The health and mobility of an army are absolutely essential prerequisites to the making of tactical plans, their execution and their success. I have no purpose of here comparing the importance of the work of the Medical Department with that of other branches of the Army, for where all are necessary, comparisons are futile; but I shall ask you to accept, without further argument, that the Medical Department is not an excrescence, nor an evil necessity to be endured through the sentiment of humanitarianism, but forms a valuable, essential and integral part of the military machine.

In the brief time available it is neither possible nor desirable to deal in any detail with the vast subject assigned me. It relates to a steadily progressive science, the detailed study of which requires the best energies of a lifetime, and the most that can here be accomplished is such cursory mention of its salient features as may emphasize the practical and wider utility of an efficient Medical Department in the achievement of military purposes.

The title "Army Sanitation" I prefer to consider in its broadest sense, implying thereby not only precautionary measures used for the prevention of disease, but also the administrative methods employed in campaign by organized units of the sanitary service for the relief of suffering and the removal of the disabled.

There is quite a prevalent idea that the Army Medical Department merely embodies a more or less philanthropic effort on the part of the nation to mitigate the horrors of war. This is quite a misrepresentation. Its function is, on the other hand, entirely practical and cold blooded, and relates particularly to the achievement of military success through the maintenance of high physical efficiency in the command, dependent on selection and sanitation and its relief from the incubus of non-effectives by means of systematized and business-like methods of removal. Considered from this standpoint, although in theory non-combatant and achieving its results in quite a non-spectacular way, it may and does do much toward the accomplishment of the purposes of war. Hence in order to understand the proper use of the Medical Department in campaign, it is necessary for you, at the outset, to regard the surgeon in a professional sense not so much as a doctor whose duties lie in healing the sick as a sanitary officer whose usefulness relates to maintaining the health of the well. The study and training for each class of work are quite dissimilar and the methods used in their fields of practice are quite distinct. It therefore does not at all follow that because a doctor is a successful practicing physician in civil life he is duly qualified to perform all the many special, varied and difficult functions devolving upon a medical officer with troops in time of war—and I will even go further and assert that the reverse is usually the case. The starting point in relation to public health is the environment and not the individual, while the latter is what the average physician chiefly studies; moreover, the environment in camp is quite different from that of the well ordered community to which the civilian physician is accustomed. Where the thought of the physician in civil life naturally relates to individuals already ailing and finds sole function therein, the army medical officer seeks causes to prevent disease rather than cure it, then to cure that which he has not been able

to prevent, and finally to do the whole with least interference with general military methods and purposes. He joins with the line officer in regarding his work not so much from the usually accepted standpoint of humanitarianism as from one of military economics in the avoidance of unnecessary waste. He regards the soldier less as a potential patient than as a unit to be preserved to handle a rifle on the firing line. But fortunately, and quite irrespective of the primary motive, these efforts of the medical officer to secure military efficiency in the mass are also those which, in their results, prevent sickness and suffering in the individual. It is well to recall that of the eight functions of the Medical Department with which it is specifically charged by Field Service Regulations but one has to do with the professional care of sick and wounded, two relate to the preservation of public health, three have to do with the transportation and disposition of the disabled and the management of the hospitals they occupy, one deals with the provision of sanitary material, and one with the maintenance of the necessary records. Of all these subjects, it must be quite evident to you that the first is the only one of which the average physician in civil life is able intelligently to undertake the duties without study, forethought and preparation. The other seven are distinct specialties, a knowledge of which creates the difference between the doctor and the medical officer. In other words, the army surgeon must not only be a doctor but many things more.

These latter subjects above referred to naturally divide themselves into matters of health which directly affect the well-being of the Army as a whole, and into matters of administration relating primarily to the management of the Medical Department itself, but which indirectly, though none the less positively, affect the welfare of all units comprising the military force.

But in the execution of nearly all these functions the hearty cooperation of line officers is highly important and in several of them it is absolutely essential to success. In matters of the military public health, the latter alone possess and control the executive power which secures results and therefore are the final agents by whom all measures and reforms must be accomplished. Theirs, and theirs alone, is the ultimate responsibility for sanitary conditions and results. They cannot evade this responsibility by pleading either ignorance or lack of interest. The general public has been educated to a knowledge that camp diseases may properly be regarded as preventable, and in case of future epidemic popular opinion will demand that there be a strict accounting as to why it was not prevented. A commander who cannot plead a paramount military necessity will be utterly discredited as a proper manager of military affairs.

But what is only half understood will be only half carried out, and hence line officers must themselves have at least a working knowledge of nature's laws upon which sanitary measures depend. They must realize that, stripped of its elements of humanitarianism, military hygiene has for its practical end to establish, support and increase the efficiency of armies. Nor must the support given sanitary measures be grudging or incomplete—it must be full and hearty and emanate from the highest military authority to secure success, for in the military service, respect for anything largely depends on the dignity with which it is officially endowed.

Sanitation implies a warfare which is not intermittent or spasmodic. Wars with human opponents are rare, and contact with the enemy is only occasional even in war and then for brief periods only. But contact with the elements of disease is constant in both peace and war and the conflict must be incessant and aggressive. It is no exaggeration to say that a sick friend is more to be dreaded by a general than a sound foe, for the sanitary statistics of every war except that in Manchuria abundantly prove such an assertion. The killed may promptly be replaced by recruits, but a sick soldier may not only be a source of dangerous infection but he must be cared for, not only diminishing thereby the number of rifles on the firing line but requiring generous provision for nursing, comfort and care. For every death from typhoid fever, for example, our statistics

show that about sixteen other cases of this disease must cumber the hospitals for several months.

Sanitary science can no longer be regarded as a doctors' fad by any intelligent line officer. The causes of the disease which most affect the soldier are no longer shrouded in mystery nor are the methods of their prevention empirical. Disease, like an enemy, attacks along lines which are now well understood, whereby its movements may be anticipated, forestalled and opposed; and the special preventive measures taken depend on known facts in the life history of the organism concerned which are capable of demonstration with almost mathematical certainty and irrefutable logic. Fortunately, hygiene not only explains the cause of disease but it shows how it may be avoided. In its application to military conditions it accomplishes results which are of incalculable value to the tactician. Consider, for example, the fact that the typhoid fever commission reported that at least one man in every five in the Spanish War camps had typhoid fever and that the fighting strength of our armies in 1898 was reduced by at least one-half thereby—or the equivalent of abstracting more than four or five divisions from the firing line. Compare this with the fact that in the great maneuver camps of 1908 and 1910, camp after camp had no typhoid originate within their borders, and that the hospital record in many constantly showed less than one per cent of the whole force unfit to bear arms from all causes while in almost none did the constant disability rate equal 2 men out of every 100. Further consider the fact that for 1907 the Surgeon-General of the Army reported that the proportion of typhoid fever cases in our army, although the latter was scattered in many insalubrious, stations, was less than half that in men of the military age in the well ordered civil communities of the United States. All these results were achieved, not through a recent fundamental increase of sanitary knowledge, but because in recent times our military forces as a whole have intelligently and cheerfully practiced certain simple measures of cleanliness, decency and proper conduct which in the Spanish War the Medical Department was scarcely permitted to preach.

In this general connection, Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., of the British Army, has recently written of his own service: "Important as is the higher training in tactics, or the art of killing with the minimum personal risk, yet all improvements therein have been surpassed by the life saving labors of the Army Medical Department."

Military sanitation, or its lack, has probably done quite as much as strategy to decide battles, determine the result of campaigns, and influence the destinies of nations. When we consider the admirable sanitary record and consequent greater military efficiency of the Japanese in their recent war, we may find its explanation largely in their General Order, which says in part: "Diseases greatly decrease fighting capacity, and medical instruction of officers and men is quite as important as instruction in combat duties."

War is not conducted, of course, for the purpose of keeping our own troops free from disease and injury, but primarily with the purpose of injuring the enemy as much as possible. It needs no argument, however, to prove that an effective healthy force can inflict far more injury upon the foe than one weakened and depleted by preventable disease. Hence it is the part of foolishness—of wanton waste and criminal inefficiency—to sacrifice unnecessarily and without profit an advantage of trained soldiers and military mobility which might just as well be preserved.

It is not here maintained that line officers should themselves become sanitary experts, but it is contended that they should know the principles upon which sanitation is based and thereby recognize the tactical importance of preventive medicine as the widest field of usefulness of their medical officers, giving the latter that constant interest and earnest support which alone can insure the best results. They should regard the medical officer as a trusted officer whose foremost duty is that of a sanitary scout, and in orders give him delegated authority sufficient at least to abate a nuisance without delay and thereby avert the dangers inseparable thereto. This is not a radical suggestion but is merely what every civil community grants

to its health officer. Moreover, such limited executive powers are authorized by Field Service Regulations in the case of the division sanitary inspector, and there is neither logical reason nor official objection why the same authority should not be granted to senior medical officers in smaller units by their commanders of their own initiative. Above all, the line officer should not regard the medical officer simply as one who has to do only with the care of the actually disabled. Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood again writes:

"I am convinced, from my experience of thirty years as a General, that the Army doctors should not be regarded merely as healers of the sick, but as trusted staff officers to advise their chiefs how to guard against the originating and spread of disease and thus maintain the number of effectives in a campaign."

It is true that the relief of pain and suffering is a noble calling. Unfortunately we have as yet an effective cure for but relatively few diseases—and curses often imply time, money, blood, suffering and tears that might just as well have been avoided. Surely the poet spoke truly when he said:

"A far greater blessing he secures
Who stops the coming ill, than he who cures."

(Continued on page 155.)

A DESERT PASEAR.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

(Continued from last week.)

WE spent the rest of the day doctoring the horse which had become pretty bad.

The walls of that tenaja were covered in several places with a collection of figures that Cap averred were made by the former Indian denizens of the Cocopahs. One huge granite face opposite the trail had a score

of queer figures cut on its surface, coiled serpents, rough, uncouth figures of men and various geometrical and ungeometrical designs.

Some vandal had cut his own scrubby initials close by, with the date of his visit, 1908. There was nothing to indicate the age of these carvings, they might have been made the year before—or the century before.

Had they been on some trail frequented by the ubiquitous gent who carries a six-shooter which he doesn't know how to shoot and who wears a bandanna like a baby's bib for the benefit of the awe-stricken girls, I would have ascribed the figures to some such idiot but the



NATURE FAKE?

Strange figures cut in rocks of the tenaja canyon, either by Indians a century ago or by some crazy prospector.

Cocopahs were frequented only by the occasional hunter, maybe two a year, or by the riders of the big C. M. ranch that took in the desert to the base of the mountains.

However there were unmistakable marks of the former Indian occupancy of the range, dating back in the days around the revolution when the missions had the Indians under their sway.

On a peak 2,000 feet above the tenaja canyon were two pyramids of rocks, apparently 15 feet high and about 30 yards apart—the Indian sign of water. These were visible for miles out in the desert. This tenaja afforded the first water to the wayfarer after leaving the Gigantas 35 miles away to the southwest.

Beside the old trail from the mesa down into the canyon were old fragments of the Indian pottery and the remains of a camping place. The original inhabitants, fighting for very existence in the wastes of the mountains used to gather all the maguay or mescal plants they could find—similar to our century plant—dig a hole, line it with rocks, heat the rocks and then fill the hole with the "cabbage" of the plant, covering them up with dirt and letting steam all day. Cap and I cut one off during one of our tramps and "toted" it along, intending to cook it for lunch and see how it tasted, but finally abandoned it when the going got hard so I cannot say first hand what the affair tastes like.

We were puzzled at the numerous pieces of broken Indian jars we found at the camping places. James, in his book in the Colorado desert, states that the desert Indians, raiding their mountain brethren used to carry their water in their jars or ollas, leaving the supply with the squaws in some handy place while they swooped down on the little villages of the unsuspecting mesquite eaters, who feared to follow the desert aborigines into their homes out in the shimmering waste. As to this nobody but the old Indians can say, as this range has not been inhabited for a century.

Toward night Monday a sudden stinging broke out over my anatomy, a sensation familiar from past experience in the open. With a left handed blessing on the relatives of the busy ants I saw crawling about the ground I peeled off my duds to take vengeance. Ants there were none but instead a lovely red mottled hide that burned and itched. Then I began to appreciate the discomfort of a certain young hopeful with this same prickly heat.

Tuesday morning saw the black horse unable to drink so we saddled up the two mules and rode off three miles south to look over a new section of country before leaving finally the tenaja for the better hunting ground ten miles south.

On this trip old Kid Calor quit sparring and hitting love taps and dug in for keeps.

Cap lugged a two-quart canteen while I had one of the army variety, ridiculously inadequate for even half a day's trip, an Eastman 3a film spoiler and the rifle. Fourteen pounds in ordinary country is nothing to carry on the hunt but the same avoirdupois with the mercury at 145 in the canyons and the climbing hard and dangerous becomes another matter entirely.

Two hours' hard scrambling up the canyon and then along the rocks took us to the summit, from which we could see ten miles along a great canyon running at right angles to the one we had followed. Before us ran the great fire-scorched mountain mentioned before, its reddish bulk broken up by fearful cliffs and gashes cut in its sides by the rushing waters of the cloudbursts.

Lying in the shade of the projecting cliff we looked over every inch of the forbidding range before us, but without result.

A little lunch and a replenishing of the water that had oozed out of our pores and then we sought the backtrack,

leading down another canyon that debouched into the desert three miles below the horses.

Cap's silk shirt was transparent from its soaking, his trousers clung to his legs as though he had fallen in a lake and the upper three inches of his shoes were soaked through. In spite of my linen underwear my own garments were in the same shape. The clips of cartridges I took from my shirt pocket were wet and tarnished from the perspiration, while the stock of my rifle, where it rubbed against me, had lost its finish and was dead and ugly from the continued wetting of the last two trips.

One soon learned in that country not to leave a rifle or other metallic object in the sun, even for five minutes. And to sit down on a bench or rock that had lain in the sun was to arise again with something of the same promptitude that marked the man who sat on the red hot stove.

Said Cap, ruefully, "It's going to be hotter'n Hades down in that canyon where the air isn't moving and the rocks reflect the heat."

I gazed at him hard. It was hot enough and to spare on the peak where we sat. It looked as though a change for the worse would present a nicely frizzled pair of hunters to the buzzards hoping always that we would kill—or be killed, it mattered not.

I soon discovered that while my limited knowledge of theology did not permit me to check the accuracy of Cap's statement, it was far hotter than it was on the peak.

Cap furnished a little entertainment by stepping over a snake lying under a projecting rock and then stepping back over him again on my exclamation. He was of an unknown variety, but seemed to fill the description of the coral snake of the border variety with his rings of black and red. Anyhow he was an angel snake after we finished with him.

I think the trip from the canyon we followed from the summit over to the one where our mules were tied was the longest I ever tackled. The water in our canteens had gone down to a couple of swallows. The way lead over some low hills, the inevitable Cocopah granite, of course, and glaring in the sun as though heated from fires below them. We walked interminably up little rocky draws that invariably ended in a rock wall over which we had to clamber, to drop into another one on the other side.

The climb had been hard, even in ordinary weather, while the heat engendered an "all gone" feeling that is entirely different from pure muscular exhaustion. I began to feel strongly like lying down in the first shady spot I could find and going to sleep—which in our fix would not have resulted happily.

After what seemed hours of traveling in that maze of rocks, we came out on the top of a ridge, to look down upon the mules two hundred feet below us. Two mules in a canyon don't ordinarily constitute a landscape that arouses enthusiasm in one's breast—except under certain circumstances.

Long draughts of hot tea from the saddle canteens brought us back to the state where we cared a trifle whether school kept or not and we departed shortly for "home," some pack boxes and beds in a canyon much like the one we were leaving.

The black horse was still unable to get down more than a few swallows of water. Therefore we held a council of war, which came to the decision that Cap should take the black mule and scout to the tenaja further south, where Cap had killed his sheep in the winter hunts. To start off with the sick horse without the certainty of finding water in the cistern ten miles south might be equivalent to losing the horse as he was in no shape to

make that ten miles and then another twenty to the ditch without water.

He pulled out in the morning, while I sought the shade of the tenaja and went to sleep, to be aroused by the attempt of a pinacate—skunk beetle as we call them in California—to eat me alive. When disturbed he took deadly aim at me with his posterior section, after the fashion of the beasts, and covered the retreat of his mate in gallant style.

The scout arrived at 5 with the report after his 20-mile ride that the tenaja was full of water. An hour later we pulled out, Cap on the black mule with the sick horse in tow and Jennie with the packs following at her

own pleasure. I walked, which was easier than Cap's job. The way led across the rocky wash from the mountains, through the stunted iron-wood trees and closely hugging the bases of the mountains.

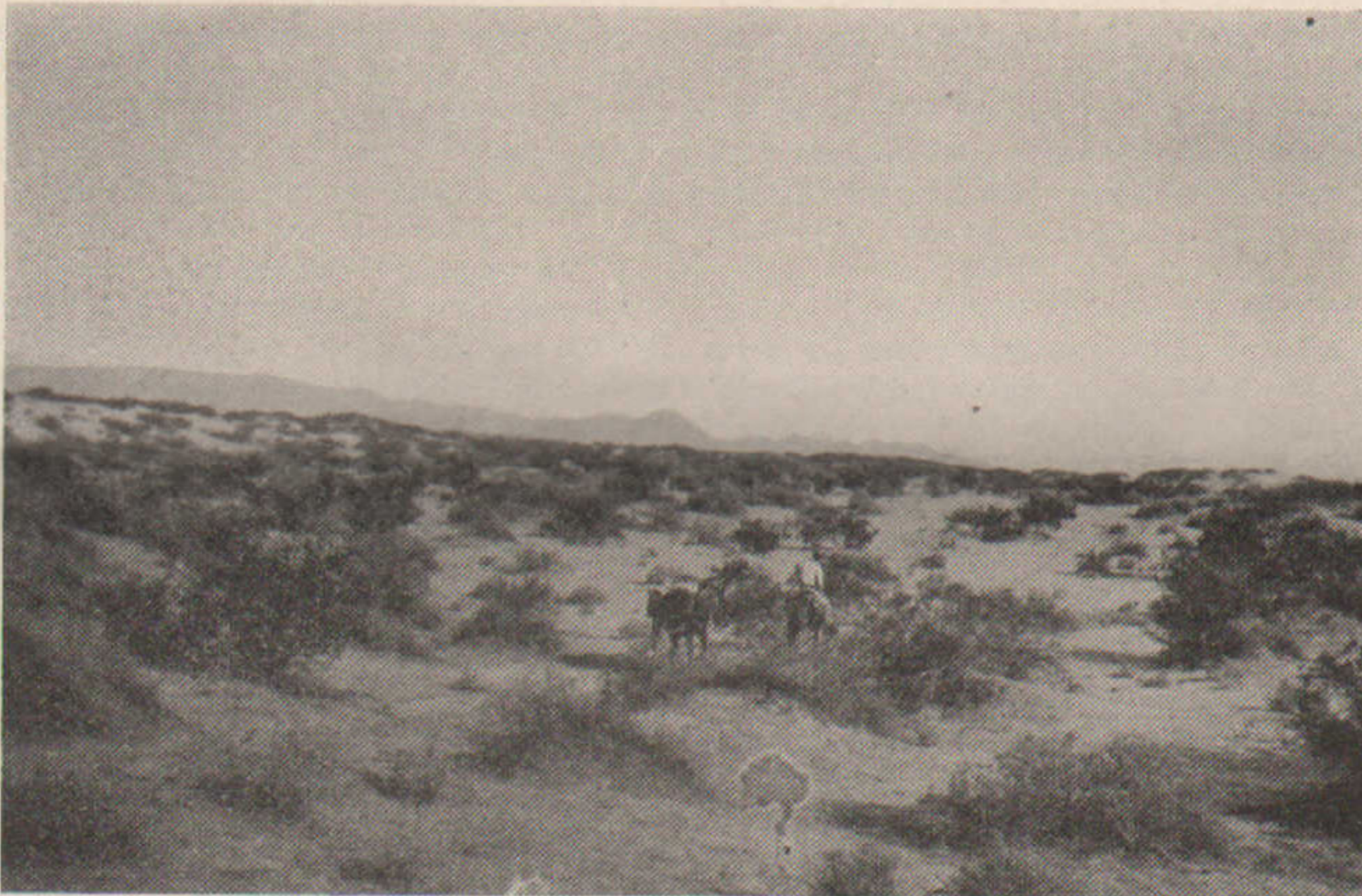
The Cocopahs don't rise from gently rolling foothills like ordinary mountains but rear themselves from the wash like buildings from a city pavement. Although we were slightly higher than the desert, due to the piled-up mountain wash, yet we were walking over level ground and could pass the foot of a thousand-foot peak towering over us with the very pack rubbing against the rock wall of the mountain.

The short twilight of the desert faded and with it faded the heat to some extent, so we kept plodding along at the snail's pace of the sick horse until we had covered half the journey. Then we pulled off the packs and saddles and turned in for a few hours' sleep.

On this trip I was first introduced to the worst fiend of all the cactus family and, after two experiences with it, I had it strongly in mind to build a slow fire around the next one I found and dance a war dance while I watched it shrivel in the flames.

It grows about five inches from the ground, in clumps ranging from two to six feet across, a tangle of short limbs like stunted fingers, grey in color and almost exactly matching the color of ground on which it grows. Its "fingers" are covered with sharp spines, barbed like the finest fish hook possible to make and slightly poisonous at that.

The ordinary honest cacti of the desert, prickly pear, viznaga, etc., merely stiffen themselves stubbornly and let you impale yourself as deeply as your velocity will allow. Not so this invention of the Evil One Brush against it with the stoutest shoe, with a touch as light as the kiss of a summer breeze—or girl—and the miserable thing rears back on its



THE REAL DESERT BETWEEN THE LAGUNA AND THE GIGANTAS.

toes, gets a good grip and swings a bunch of assorted spines into your cringing flesh like the only Hans lacing out a home run.

Then the least painful thing to do is to have that foot amputated. Some folks object to this, however, and try to pull out the spines. It is amazing how they will hold on and hurt when a backward pull is applied.

As far as I can find out, the affair is called the tart Pithaya or Tajua. No le hace. Suffice to say that it took first, second, third, fourth and fifth prizes and all the honorable mentions at the recent Exhibition of the Inventions of the Devil.

We found fresh mule deer sign in a sandy wash nearing the tenaja but the excitement died away when we found the same pair of tracks again leading out of the wash on its further side. A quail called from some grease wood half a mile out in the desert and half an hour's walk put me in possession of a couple of the birds before they could take to their holes. The fresh meat problem was getting serious but Cap was positive that we would kill from the new tenaja.

It was tucked away in a jumble of peaks half a mile in the range. A canyon that drained ten miles of country—"drained" it when it rained, which wasn't often—ran against a huge white peak, washed clear of even the loose rock that it found on most of them. Splitting this in two was a cleft two hundred feet deep and fifteen feet wide, looking as though made by the chop of a Brobginagian axe with a blade like the Flatiron Building. Below this the canyon opened out a hundred yards wide and here we made our camp with an ironwood for shade.

In the cleft lay four good tenajas in the living rock, shaded from all but the noon sun by the towering walls on either side. The lower one we consecrated to the rolling stock, the next one for drinking, one 200 feet above for laundry and the last, fifteen feet long and six deep, we christened the swimming pool as one could take a couple of strokes in real water before hitting the further side.

Here lay the choice hunting grounds of the Cocopahs, whence Cap had taken many rams in the winter hunts he had made. We sharpened up our knives afresh, looked at the bacon with even more aversion than we had previous felt toward it and discussed the various ways of cooking sheep.

I had a new book of camp recipes with me, the gift of the author whose name is familiar to most American sportsmen. Despite Mr. Kephart's genius in the cooking line, his bully little book "Camping and Woodcraft" and the many useful recipes to be found in this new book of his, "Camp Cookery," I am disappointed in him. This reason is this.

When Cap sought the south tenaja on his scouting trip there was left from breakfast a nice pot of boiled rice. My eye fell on it and instantly came the thought of that new recipe book.

"Ah ha," said I to Jennie who had designs of her own on that rice, "we'll just frame up some sort of a pudding and have a surprise for Cap."

The grub list showed, salt, pepper, beans, baking power, bacon, flour, sugar, hard tack and other things but no sign of any spices or luxuries like raisins or the things that it seemed to me belonged in a pudding.

No matter, I thought, it is the business of a good camp cookbook to tell you how to make good things out of the ingredients you have, not those of the city cook.

"Rice pudding"—it said. I read on a little further. Milk, nutmeg, cinnamon, raisins, eggs—I hastily turned the page and tried again.

"Rice muffins." That looked good. "Half a pint of milk, three beaten eggs—" I cut out the muffins and looked further. We had fried rice, mainly because we had some bacon grease and a frying pan.

Now my idea of a perfect cookbook is one that would start in like this: "Charlotte Russe, Pick the ants out of the left-over rice, add some baking power, a little salt, some bacon grease, a pinch of tea for flavoring and bake."

Now I don't know how to make Charlotte Russe this way but a *really good* cookbook should be able to tell you. Anybody can make something good out of such ingredients as milk, eggs, cinnamon and raisins.

Anyhow Kephart's little book is the best thing out and worthy of a place in the kit of the oldest follower of the game trail.

Cap's gun experience was interesting in view of the present sporting magazine debates as to large vs. small bore rifles.

With his 25-35 Winchester he had killed 14 rams up to the time I came down to the desert and has lost but one. This one he had shot and then shot another that jumped up close by. The first one staggered to his feet and Cap, thinking that it was a third, let him go with a glance and kept watching the second one hit.

Out of all the parties he had taken into Lower California from Calexico or from San Quentin and Ensenada, half of the sportsmen used 6.5 m.m. Mannlicher-Schonauers—.256 in our calibers. He has used 30-30, 30-40 and .32 Special rifles but preferred the 25-35 with the 30-40 as second choice. He was much taken with my sporting Springfield but after watching it poke me, declined with thanks the chance to fire it.

Out of all the game hit with the .256 rifle, Funcke says not a head escaped.

What is more he says that on two separate occasions sheep were killed over 800 yards away—and I found in shooting the Springfield that he tended to underestimate distances. Litchfield and Comstock, the first two sportsmen taken from Calexico south, used the Mannlicher-Schonauer. Two Germans following used the same make and caliber of rifle and had them fitted with telescope sights. The English sportsman almost without exception used the Mannlicher .256, which Cap says is the cleanest killing of any rifle ever taken into those mountains.

Comstock dropped a ram over 800 yards away and an Englishman got another at about the same range. Funcke has nothing of the long bow drawer about him either.

The ram Comstock shot had a neat hole drilled through his spine just where the head joins. The other one had the bullet strike him in the haunch, range forward, leave the body at the shoulder and spatter to bits on the rock!

Nobody on these trips used a larger caliber than a .33 Winchester, Kent's rifle, and with this Kent lost a ram that was plainly hit through the body.

Congressman Humphrey used a 1903 cartridge in a box magazine—Winchester, and Cap tells of chasing a ram shot through and through with this rifle and finally landing him after a mile's chase over the rocks.

The evidence is strongly in favor of the small bore rifle, and particularly the .256 Mannlicher. It is futile to say that the 1903 would not kill where the .256 would or that the .256 would drop a ram where he would run if shot with the 1903, but the flat trajectory of the smaller bore and the lessened recoil, as well as the infinitely neater and lighter Mannlicher as compared with the clumsy box magazine lever gun, make for better shooting and therefore for more clean kills.

Speaking of sheep, I asked Cap if he took any stock in ripe old yarns about the sheep leaping over precipices and landing on his horns. His snort of disgust shook rocks off the canyon walls.

"Do you see any way a 300-pound sheep could drop even 50 feet, land square on his head and not crack off his spine quicker'n scat?" inquired Cap. "He'd have to use a backbone a foot thick."

Which seems to clinch the matter if logic is used.

"Reminds me of Dal De Wees and the yarn he told," said Cap.

"Dal was sitting in the lobby of a New York hotel and some hot air artist of a tenderfoot who'd been touring around California was telling a crowd of easy marks how he'd seen rams jump off 300-foot cliffs and land on their heads without hurting themselves. Dal stood it as long as he could and then chipped in.

"'Sure that's right,' he said, 'I've often seen 'em do it. Why one day I was drifting down the Colorado river in a boat, past some big cliffs and just as I got opposite the highest one a big ram walked out and jumped square off, aiming for the rocks by the banks of the river. When he got about half way down he happened to notice me and what did he do but turn around in the air and jump on the cliff again. Wonderful sheep those bighorns.' "

"There's no use springing a yarn on an Englishman," said Cap with a grin. "I tried my best one on the first Englishman I took out—and quit then and there. You know that one about the lady tourist that fell over the cliffs? Well, it goes like this. The lady tourist was making a little pasear around the Grand Canyon and she slipped over a cliff. Well, it took about an hour's work to get down to her and when they finally did they found her all right but with a broken leg."

"What happened then?" I asked.

"Why" said Cap with a grin. "Of course as she had a broken leg they had to shoot the poor thing."

"I sprung it on the Englishman the same way an' he fell for it just as you did. But do you think he laughed? Nary a laugh. Just read me a lecture on the inhuman cruelty of such an act and of Americans in general. I'll bet four bits he's still telling that yarn in England as an example of cruel people he was among."

The next day found us plodding up the sandy bed of the Arroyo Grande, the biggest canyon of the range. This was the sheep country of Cap's past experience.

(To be continued.)

CHANGE IN THE FRENCH CARBINE.

THE *Armee Territoriale* announces a change in the carbine at present in use in the French Cavalry, which considerably facilitates its employment in dismounted action. The stock covers nearly the whole of the barrel, so that the weapon may be easily grasped even when the barrel is heated by prolonged firing. The carbine is furnished with a bayonet with a short triangular blade fitting to the stock, with a hilt so arranged that it does not heat during firing.

WHAT IS WORTH HAVING IS WORTH HOUSING.

By WM. E. HARVEY, Colonel, N. G. D. C.



THE PROPOSED ARMORY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD.

ADEQUATE armories are the crying need of the National Guard in nearly every state in the Union. Year after year the United States inspecting officers have reported the armory facilities inadequate, unattractive and not adapted to the work to be done.

National Guard officers importune State legislatures in vain for appropriations for this purpose; the legislators cannot be made to see the need, nor that it is a good business proposition to acquire land and erect armories, notwithstanding the fact that in every live town—and it is the live towns that support National Guard organizations—the accretion in land values will in a few years realize a substantial profit on the investment.

New York has set a magnificent example of broad public spirit and good business sense in her expenditures for armories which has brought results in the efficiency of the Guard and in the enrollment therein. Some other States are following her example now. More undoubtedly would, could their public men see the buildings and the results which flow from having them.

In this city of Washington, the capital city of the Republic, there should be erected a model armory. No one city entertains so many public men as does this. From all corners of the country come the aspiring leaders in their respective sections; men willing to sacrifice their time and abilities for the good of their country. At our inauguration alone hundreds of these influential citizens would see such a building and go back with bigger and better ideas of what their States should do.

The Federal Government maintains under the direct control of the War Department a National Guard Organization of its own in Washington. One would naturally think that under such circumstances visitors to the capital could see the model armory to which we have alluded. Such unfortunately does not exist.

The National Guard of the District of Columbia is housed over an old market and in various other inadequate buildings. Instead of being a model it is a disgrace, and those interested in the Guard feel that something must be radically wrong when the general Government urges the States to erect proper armories and does nothing for its own Guard.

There are, however, signs of a change. The War Department has time and again recommended the erection of an armory and two years ago Congress made a small appropriation, authorizing the preparation of plans for the building. These have been prepared under the supervision of experienced officers and if Congress can be persuaded to make the needed appropriation there will be erected a building which in its interior arrangements may well serve as a model for other organizations to pattern after.

The interior must be made to harmonize with the other public buildings in Washington. Hence the architect has adopted a classical type instead of the traditional Norman castle which by common consent has been so generally adopted for armory construction.

The illustration shows what an effective design he has produced but it is not with this that we are so much interested. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House was told at the hearing on the proposition that what the Guard wanted and needed was the insides, the works of the watch—not the case, so to speak. These have been provided in the plans which have been prepared.

First of all there are ample storage rooms and individual lockers for all equipment, based, too, on war strength organizations; next, a great drill hall, 243 by 350 feet, around which hall are the company rooms, locker rooms, offices, etc., for brigade headquarters, for two regiments of Infantry,

a Coast Artillery battalion, a Field battery, signal company and engineer company. In the basement under the main drill hall is a place to park all wagon trains and Artillery. Wagons can be drawn right up to the store rooms and loaded or unloaded.

The rifle range is also in the basement, as is the mechanical plant, magazines, a riding hall, and swimming pool. Other features provided for in the building are kitchens, where field ovens will be set up for the instruction of cooks, a dining room, gymnasiums, fencing and boxing rooms, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, squad drill rooms, examining rooms for the medical officers, a hospital, a dispensary, practice rooms for the band, lecture rooms, a guard room, clothing storage and issue rooms, tailor shop, library, model room for the Coast Artillery equipment, and a memorial hall, included at the request of the Grand Army of the Republic and other patriotic societies.

At the last convention of the National Guard Association of the United States there was adopted a resolution favoring the erection in Washington of a model armory. This was as it should be, for Washington is the capital of the country and for reasons already set forth an armory there would be of great value to the Guard throughout the country as an object lesson, and the building could be of great convenience for visiting military organizations.

The resolution of the National Guard Association shows the attitude of that body to the Washington Armory project, but comforting and encouraging as this may be to the District Guardsmen it will not *per se* produce the necessary strength in the Congress to pass the bill for the armory.

The District of Columbia is unrepresented in the Congress except as the representatives from all of the States represent it. Therefore it becomes the duty of State authorities and the National Guardsmen of all the States to approach their members of Congress in the behalf of their helpless brother Guardsmen of the District of Columbia.

TO FIGHT AIR MEN.

THE see-saw of human progress in its application to the offensive and defensive value and availability of ships of the air just now shows aerial vessels to be up and means of opposing them down. We shall expect a reversal of this order in due course, because that is the way events usually move.

There is scarcely ever a condition of equality between offensive and defensive agents. One or the other is leading. If they exactly balance there will be a stalemate and with equal numbers no advantage would lie for any user.

Guns to destroy *airps* have been developed in Germany, so the report goes, which may be discharged at any point in the zenith to the destruction of such artificial birds as may be hovering there. But the difficulty encountered in hitting an *airp* cannot be overestimated. This difficulty is tremendously increased at night, and multiplied almost beyond belief by increasing the distance between the weapon and the target.

Our own Ordnance Department is continuing its experimental work but it is not ready to make a formal announcement that it has or has not secured a satisfactory weapon for this use. The trials which are being made are encouraging and we may safely rely on the inventive genius of our own Ordnance experts to develop such a gun as quickly as any other nation.

THEY ACCEPT THE APERTURE.

ALL of those struggles which the British authorities have made against the aperture sight seem now to be about at an end.

The aperture sight was allowed at Bisley this year, and it is acknowledged on all sides that the shooting was never so good. The early acceptance of the aperture sight for rapid and slow fire in this country has redounded to our benefit.

The next and probably the final step of progress is the adoption of a device for changing the size of the aperture so that it may be suited to the conditions of light, the kind of target, the eyes of different men, and the eye of one man under varying circumstances.

All of these requirements are fulfilled by the Bassell & Blenkner sight, which has been heretofore circumstantially described in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN. We have been hoping for long that the Ordnance Department would adopt this sight, and affix it to all rifles in use.

With it instantaneously, and not by an possibility by accident or otherwise than through intention, the firer may have his choice of any one of five sizes of aperture or the "U" of an open sight. The sight should be moved closer to the eye and doubtless some way will be found to accomplish that. With that final improvement and with the adoption of the changeable aperture sight, we shall have reached the ultimate limit of effectiveness in sights without magnifying powers.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT WILL BUY.

THE Ordnance Department has asked for bids for 8,000,000 rounds of .30 caliber rifle ammunition, the same to be opened at Frankford Arsenal on the 9th of December.

There are now four factories in the United States outside of the Government Arsenals at Frankford, making .30 caliber rifle ammunition. These are the Peters Cartridge Company, the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, the United States Cartridge Company, and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company.

It seems probable that the Western Cartridge Company will be added to this number later on, as it is understood that Company is considering the question of installing .30 caliber machinery.

There cannot be too many makers of Government ammunition in this country and it should be the policy of the Government to buy a reasonable amount of all of them each year, so that they may be encouraged to keep their plants up to date and ready for a war demand.

FROM A FULL BOSOM.

BY A. R. IFLEMAN.

HE is a strong man, full of expedients and understands jiu-jitsu. Therefore it may be just as well not to mention names in this story. Anyhow he's a doctor and lives in New York and shoots a rifle to the queen's taste and once shot with a team that went to Ottawa and wiped up the ground with their foreign opponents. Having said this much we will be silent lest somebody guess whom we mean.

It was the first day of the shoot. A large and select assemblage of human beings and Englishmen was on hand to watch the struggle. The teams were taking their positions in preparation for the match.

The Doctor wriggled and writhed and screwed himself into different positions but failed to reach a comfortable one. Growls of displeasure came from him and finally reached the ears of the harassed team captain.

"What's the trouble, Doc?" he queried, hurrying to the fussing medico.

"Why confound it, I can't get a comfortable position," grumbled the prostrate one, digging out a six-inch hole with an angry jab of his elbow, "like to know what's the matter with this confounded Canuck ground anyhow."

The astute team captain looked a moment. Then he softly reached in the front of the Doctor's shooting jacket and extracted therefrom junk to the following amount:

One score-book, one vernier, one small bottle gasoline, one small bottle nitro-cleaner, one small bottle sight-black, one small bottle lubricating oil, one 6-inch electrician cutting pliers, one screw driver, large; one screw driver, small, two files, one monkey wrench, large; one bottle "bait."

"Wonder if that could have been the trouble," murmured the Doctor as he watched a strong man stagger away under the load and then cuddled cosily his own reduced bosom to the Canadian soil.

DID HIS BEST.

JUNGLE Byways in India," a sporting volume which has just been published, is a book written by an Englishman, who has spent sixteen years in the Indian forest service. He has some good hunting stories to tell, and one of the best is that of a newly joined subaltern's first attempt at tiger shooting.

Being a "griffin" (the Indian for greenhorn), he was not regarded as a great acquisition, and was posted in the worst position, with strict orders to fire at nothing but the tiger.

The beast started and all remained deadly silent in the line of machans (tree platforms) as the din of beaters gradually approached. Suddenly a shot was heard from the direction of the obscure corner where our "griffin" was posted, rapidly followed by another. Muttered ejaculations from the younger men and good solid hard swearing from the senior members of the party followed each shot—swearing which grew heartier and more fervent as a perfect fusillade from the corner synchronized with the near approach of the coolies and the end of the beat.

The fact that each sportsman had to remain at his post and swear in silence under his breath only increased the bottled-up wrath. At the end of the beat a general and hurried move was made in the direction of the despised corner occupied by the "griffin." There he sat, wreathed in a huge smile of utter content. As each angry man came up a storm of vituperation was poured upon his devoted head. The smile gradually faded and the youth stared in amazement at the angry sportsmen gesticulating below.

"What the devil do you mean, sir," blustered a senior officer, "spoiling the whole shoot by your fusillade?"

The "griffin" blurted out: "I got only three. How many did you get?"

"Three what, sir?" yelled the peppery old man.

"Tigers, of course, sir," meekly answered the youngster, now seriously alarmed. "You said I was only to fire at tigers. They are down there."

And sure enough, three tigers lay in the long grass with Martini bullets in them.—Washington Post.

THE FUNNELLESS TORPEDO BOAT.

WE have long since ceased to be surprised by the horseless carriage, and are in fact so familiar with it that we have shortened its name to "auto."

Smokeless powder no longer excites any comment whatsoever.

Wireless messages are hurled hither and thither through the circumambient ether.

Jobless politicians and manless old maids we have always with us, but not until the internal combustion engine became practicable did there seem a possibility of funnelless boats.

There is now building in England a torpedo boat which has an upper deck as smooth as the back of a Mexican dog. Not a thing in the way of a smokestack breaks the smooth symmetry of the upper works of this craft, which has the appearance of a marine monster rather than a work of man.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE man who wrote "Indiscreet Letters From Peking," Putnam Weale by pen name, stopped in Washington recently on his way back to China from Europe. Any one who has read one of the Weale books need not be told that this man knows his China. Sixteen years of life there seem to have given him an almost Chinese grasp of the Chinese character.

In an interview which he gave to Washington newspaper men the author, whose real name is Simpson, spoke unreservedly of the menace to the peace of the world in the growing aggressiveness and power of Japan. He did not mince words, but said plainly that 1915 would probably be the critical time for the United States, because that year the Canal would be finished and in that year the existing (and by him much reprehended) Anglo-Japanese treaty would have its termination.

Mr. Simpson says England expects the Japanese to hold her ally's interests first in the Orient, but he contends that the Japanese think only of themselves, and that they are proposing to dominate China and the far Eastern situation interminably.

Of the relative military strength of the two countries he remarked that Japan now has practically 1,800,000 men under arms, and a strong Navy; China has 180,000 and no navy.

China is advancing in every way. Her army will grow stronger and she will make a navy. She will have a satisfactory form of government and her parliaments will meet and enact laws which will embody the views of the representatives and not the ideas of the elder lords as in Japan.

But the process of progress will be slow, and it will take more than one man's life time for China to come into her own. Meanwhile, this Eastern expert argues, Japan proposes to secure such dominance as shall make her unshakably Queen of the East.

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 CASE OF THE TEXAS NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.

Advice through the press dispatches of a verdict of "guilty" in the case of Sergeant Manley, of Company E, 3rd Infantry, Texas National Guard, has reawakened outside interest in this somewhat unusual case.

The exact facts relating to the death of a citizen of Dallas at the hands of Sergeant Manley, on October 22, 1909, are as follows:

It appears that Sergeant Manley's company commander was acting under orders from the Mayor of Dallas, obedience to which was voluntary on his part, placing his company on police duty during the parade in honor of President Taft. Sergeant Manley received instructions from his superior officer to allow no one to cross the street at the point where he was posted. After an altercation citizen Lichenstein was killed by a thrust of the bayonet. There are some features in the evidence that make it bad for the defendant, going to show that it was unnecessary for him to use his bayonet in the way he did.

However, this part is clear—that he was there in obedience to orders from his superior officer. Although the authority of a superior officer can be doubted in a case where the military law of Texas makes no provision for this character of duty during parades, yet Manley no doubt believed that he was carrying out his orders in using the force he did.

Hasty action on the part of officers of the Texas National Guard is in no way involved in this case, go which way it will, as under the Militia Act of 1905 there is no provision for such duty, while the law is mandatory in its provision for calling the organizations into active duty in the event of riots, mobs, etc.

It would seem wise to await the action of the higher courts, where it is probable the case will be reversed and remanded for a new trial, and the defendant given a better show for acquittal, or at least a light sentence. A conference of many of the officers of the Texas National Guard was held at Dallas on last Saturday and the conservative feeling prevailed among them to wait the decision of the Court of Criminal Appeals before taking any hasty action that would tend to the injury of the National Guard of Texas.

We counsel moderation on the part of Texas officers. The situation is one which could well be expected to irritate and distress them beyond endurance, but until the last Court has passed upon the merits of the

matter it will be well for them to restrain their impulses to chuck the whole service and tell the State to go hang.

This incident and its unfortunate consequences serve to emphasize once more the wrong of causing troops to act in a police capacity.

Troops, especially National Guardsmen, are not policemen, in the municipal sense, and they should never be required to act as such, either for parades or for any other purpose. In a free country such as this, the military arm of the Government—and the National Guard is that—as well as of the State, should never be employed until every expedient of civilian service has been exhausted.

Officers of the Army and the National Guard everywhere sympathize with their Texas brethren, and from them all the hope goes up that Manley may in the end be acquitted of what was at most an indiscretion, and one committed under and according to causes beyond his original control.

He is a poor man and has no money to fight his case or support his family. ARMS AND THE MAN wishes to help him and with this end in view opens a subscription at this time in his behalf with a small donation of twenty dollars. We will give more if necessary and we hold ourselves in readiness to accept and forward any other subscriptions which may be offered.

Come on, gentlemen, the books are open. It is a good cause and all who will may help.

We are advised that the officers of the Fifth Infantry, National Guard of Georgia, have passed appropriate resolutions and raised a subscription for this worthy cause. It would be well for other regiments to do likewise.

MICHIGAN MEN PRAISED.

Our attention has been directed to comments of a prominent great daily newspaper upon the high character of service performed by the Michigan National Guard upon a recent unique occasion.

A smallpox epidemic had broken out at the Home for the Feeble-Minded, at Lapeer, in the State of Michigan, and Captain Wilson of Company A, Third Infantry, Michigan National Guard, was ordered to throw a line of sentries around the institution to enforce a rigid quarantine.

There were several thousand inmates and all greatly terrified by the menace of the scourge. Every man of the Company turned out when ordered and remained on duty as long as required.

The effect upon public sentiment in Michigan has been good, and the effect should be one extending beyond the borders of the State where these fine fellows served.

The Michigan National Guard is an efficient organization, excelling in its standing that of many other States with greater population and larger military appropriations. A considerable part of its efficiency may be honestly credited to the ability and high soldierly character of the Adjutant General of Michigan, Brig.-Gen. William T. McGurkin.

General McGurkin has always lent himself to the development of the Michigan National Guard along right and reasonable lines, and at the same time he has taken a broad as well as a lively interest in the affairs of the National Guard outside of his own State.

He has been a pillar of strength to the War Department and to those officers of the National Guard Association of the United States who have been accomplishing for the country those reforms so imperatively required, if the National Guard shall be made and kept worthy to be part of the first line with the Army.

His voice has not often been lifted in debate, but when votes were called for his was always to be found upon the side of conservative, intelligent and progressive action.

We speak of General McGurkin in connection with the Michigan National Guard at this time because we observe the election of a new Governor in that State.

Naturally the new Chief Executive may feel a desire to appoint another man as his Adjutant General. There are many officers of the Michigan National Guard worthy of such an appointment, but we hope the Governor will not be prevailed upon to substitute any one for General McGurkin. His services to the National Guard justify his retention in office as long

as he wishes to stay.

Another man whose services entitle him to consideration under circumstances of gubernatorial change, is General Joseph B. Lauck, the Adjutant General of California. He also should be kept in office as long as he is willing to remain.

There are other men in similar case. We cannot find words to give the necessary emphasis to our belief that a Governor who attempts to inject politics, favoritism, or any other element except military efficiency into the affairs of his National Guard, is making a mistake of such magnitude as to stamp his whole administration a failure.

Nothing except ability to perform the duties of the office in a creditable manner should determine the question of who should be the Adjutant General of the State, and citizens of every State, whether they are of the National Guard or out of it, should put forth their influence to secure the retention in office of Adjutants General who are competent. Outside of familiarity with the duties of the office, these are the men who have borne the burden and heat of the day, and helped to bring to the nation and to the States the added security which has accrued through the adoption of those important Federal laws affecting the Organized Militia, adopted within the last seven years.

Further, these men will be of great use in securing the passage by the Congress of the tremendously significant and far-reaching law which will be presented to that body this December, under which the National Guard will be given for the first time a reasonable amount of pay from the National Treasury for the service which it performs.

RULES AND CONDITIONS OF THE U. S. R. A. INDOOR LEAGUE.

AT last the indoor revolver league begins to assume definite shape and by the first week in December the crack of the revolver will be heard from Maine to California.

The following are not the complete conditions, but are abbreviated. The essential details, however, are included. The entrance fee for each team is \$10.00, intended to cover only the cost of prizes. The association will furnish all targets, and pay the transportation, also the cost of all necessary telegrams. An accurate account of these charges will be kept by the secretary and at the end of the season will be charged back to the clubs, pro rata; the amount, however, is not to exceed \$5.00. Only clubs which guarantee to stay through the series will be allowed to enter.

The shooting night for each club will depend upon the club itself. They must shoot on the same evening each week all through the series, and all members of the club must shoot as a team that evening.

Five men will constitute a team, and the qualification is paid-up membership in the U. S. R. A., and good standing in the club.

Revolvers and pistols will be allowed on equal terms, but both must comply with the U. S. R. A. rules.

The conditions are the same as last year in regard to the number of shots, or target, etc. Five strings of five shots will be required of each man. The target is the Standard American, and the distance twenty yards.

Each individual score must be completed in twenty-five minutes from time of firing the first shot.

The final official scoring will be done by the Secretary-Treasurer of the association, excepting the scores of the Smith & Wesson club and its opponent.

In close matches, where the question of doubtful shots will determine the score, two other members of the committee will be called upon to assist the secretary in scoring the shots.

Members of the executive committee and U. S. R. A. governors should supervise matches within their jurisdiction, and certify that all conditions were complied with. Any score not so certified may be protested and thrown out. Protests over the decision of any U. S. R. A. official may be made in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer, if mailed within forty-eight hours after the decision has been brought to the attention of the protestant. One dollar must accompany the protest, which will be returned if the protest is sustained, otherwise it will be forfeited.

Owing to the large number of teams that will enter the league it will probably be found necessary to make up two leagues, each league to be composed of ten teams.

The prize distribution will be on the class basis, that is, for example, if there are twenty teams entered, the first four teams would be class "A", the next four class "B", the next four class "C", and so on. The winning team in each case to be awarded a prize. This new scheme will bring

about rivalry and warm competition among the lower teams as well as in the higher classes.

The association sounds the right note when it states that the whole object of these leagues is to promote interest in shooting and not to kill it off by having three or four clubs taking everything in sight in the way of prizes.

THE N. R. A. INDOOR LEAGUE.

SECRETARY Jones of the N. R. A. is having troubles of his own these days trying to get his indoor league started. Nearly every club wants something different in the way of conditions than any other club. To strike a happy medium is what Jones is after so that all will be satisfied.

In reply to a letter from the N. R. A. office calling for a vote on the conditions to govern this winter's indoor rifle shooting league, replies were received from twenty-seven clubs. These replies tabulated represent the following expressions of opinion:

In favor of retaining the conditions of 1909.....	3
In favor of using strictly military rifles.....	5
In favor of not using telescopes.....	7
—	
Total not in favor of using telescopes.....	15
In favor of using telescopes.....	6
In favor of any sight, not telescopic, on the stock.....	1

In regard to the number on a team, expressions differ. Three or four voted for ten; about the same number for eight and the balance for five. A good suggestion was received from the Tacoma Club, that of allowing ten members to shoot and counting the best five scores. This it has been decided to do. The number shooting will not be restricted to ten, but any number from five to ten may shoot. It is thought that this may be instrumental in keeping a larger number of club members interested in the work.

The following will be the conditions to govern the shooting in the 1910-11 indoor league matches and will not be changed or deviated from in any respect. Clubs entering the league will, therefore, bind themselves to strictly adhere to these rules:

CONDITIONS—LEAGUE SHOOT OF 1910-11.

Team: Any number of men up to 10. The five best scores to count for the team.

Distance: 75 feet.

Number of Shots: Twenty each man. Four targets to be used, five shots on each target.

Target: The N. R. A. official gallery target (1 to 10 count). Forty official targets will be furnished free by the N. R. A. for each match. These targets will be marked for identification and no other targets will be received for record. These targets will be sent to the N. R. A. Judge and will be retained under his control before and after the shooting.

Position: Prone. No part of extended arm to touch the ground except the elbow. No artificial support to any part of the rifle except the sling.

Rifle: Any .22 caliber, weighing not over ten pounds.

Ammunition: Any.

Sights: Any, in front of the firing pin and not containing glass. Telescopes not allowed.

Trigger Pull: Not less than three pounds.

Time Allowance: Five minutes will be allowed for each string of five shots.

Preliminary Practice: No member of the team to fire more than five shots preliminary to firing his scores in the match on the night of the contests.

Judges: The Judge appointed by the N. R. A. or his representative will act as executive officer at each contest. He will see that all conditions are lived up to; weigh the rifles; test the trigger pull and measure the range. Special care must be taken to see that five shots, no more or no less, are fired on each target. He will certify to the scores and take charge of the official targets before and after the contest and forward the same to the Secretary of the N. R. A. at the completion of each match.

Matches When Shot: All official targets for each match are stamped "For the week ending———." The scores may be shot any time during the week for which the targets are stamped, providing the results of the shot are in the office of the N. R. A. by not later than Friday night of each week. This is absolutely necessary so that they can be compiled and given to the press associations on Saturday. Arrangements have been made with ARMS AND THE MAN whereby the results can be telegraphed in at "night press rate" (which must be prepaid). If no scores are received up to Friday night of each week from clubs competing in the league, they will receive a zero for that week's shoot. Scores published

in the daily papers compiled from advance information will be unofficial. Bulletins of official scores will be furnished to shooting periodicals weekly.

The schedule for the season's shooting will be made up on Monday, December 5, on a basis of the number of entries received in the office up to that date, and the first match will be shot the week ending December 24.

FIT IN PEACE FOR SERVICE IN WAR.

BY INQUIRER.

In your last week's issue under the heading "Operation of the Ordnance Department" you say that one of the war plans of the Department is that in the event of war the active Organized Militia of the country shall be *mustered into* the service of the United States in advance of any volunteer forces, as provided by law.

Now, I have read in your paper time and again that the Organized Militia (or National Guard) was (since the new law went into effect) a part of the first line of defence of the country with the Regular Army, subject to the call of the President to be sent anywhere in or out of the country, for as long as time as they were needed.

If the above is correct why does the National Guard need to be *mustered* into the service of the Government, when they are already in the service, and if it is necessary to muster them into the service of the Government, will they have to be examined as to their physical condition as they were at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war?

Or, is the physical examination for enlistment in the National Guard as rigid and up to the same standard as for the Regular Army?

If not, why should it not be so, and why should not every man be examined at least once a year to see that he keeps in good physical condition?

It seems to me a great waste of time and money to equip, drill and instruct a man in the arts of war in time of peace only to find that at the outbreak of war he is not physically fit for active service.

I am greatly interested in this subject and I trust you will answer the above questions through the columns of your paper.

Our correspondent is correct in his opinion that under the present law the Organized Militia, any part or all of it, may be used in the service of the United States in the event of war without being "Mustered in." However, it will be necessary for a formal muster of these new troops at the earliest practicable moment after their entry into the Federal Service as a basis for pay and allowances. That is the way the Government would get its record of the new troops.

To a certain extent the same thing is true of the physical examinations. The Organized Militia could be taken by the United States in case of war without any physical examinations, but to protect itself against fraudulent pension claims and to insure the physical condition of its new troops as satisfactory the Government would have to conduct physical examinations as soon as practicable after the Organized Militia had been ordered into the Federal Service.

The correspondent pertinently inquires why, if the physical examinations now carried on are not entirely satisfactory, they are not made so. He remarks that it seems a waste of time to train men who are not physically fit for service. He is quite right. It is a waste of time; a condition repugnant to the practical idea of doing things. But unfortunately in this country we have a habit of not conducting our military affairs in the most sensible and practical way. Quite the reverse, in fact, so we have to do the best we can.

In a great many States the physical examinations now carried on are rigid and strict. In a number of States they are not such as would satisfy a commanding general desirous of securing troops of the highest physical excellence.

Those States which examine their troops according to the method prescribed by the War Department can rely upon these troops being taken by the United States in such a national emergency as war without physical examinations. Those States which are not living up to the requirements of the Department in this respect will probably find themselves confronting the humiliating necessity of having their troops physically examined before they can be taken over by the United States for national use.

Each year the number of States coming under the Federal physical requirement is greater. The reason why a larger number have not conformed to this requirement before is because the State authorities fear an enforcement of strict physical examination requirements will make it impossible for them to get enough men to keep up their forces.

In this view of the case we believe they are wrong. The higher the character of a force, physically, mentally and in every other way, the more anxious men will be to join it; the more proud they will be after they get into it, and the greater the value of that force as a fighting unit.

"I would like to know the difference between the Model 1903 and 1906 Springfield rifles, having noted the Model 1906 mentioned in your paper."

Strictly speaking there is no Model 1906 Springfield Rifle. The Service rifle of the United States today is officially designated by the Ordnance Department as "United States Rifle, Model 1903," and as the Ordnance

Department is the issuing department that seems to be the final word on the subject.

The use of the word Springfield in connection with this rifle is a purely popular one. It is not correct because the rifle is made both at Springfield and Rock Island. It can be only approximately correct because the name given the Service arm which preceded it was the Springfield .45 caliber.

Sometimes the rifle as now issued is referred to as "Model 1906" on account of the fact that all of the present rifles have been modified in small particulars so they may be available for use with Model 1906 ammunition. That, as our correspondent doubtless knows, is the sharp-pointed bullet ammunition.

The present Service rifle should be properly designated as "The United States Rifle, Model 1903, adapted for use with Model 1906 ammunition."

ARMY SANITATION AND MILITARY HYGIENE.

(Continued from page 148.)

Turning now to the sanitary administrative functions of the Medical Department in campaign and on the battlefield, there is undoubtedly far too hazy a conception of their scope, practical importance and method of employment, not only in the minds of line officers as a class but also in those of many medical officers. Yet under Field Service Regulations the latter are specifically charged with the "methodical" disposition of the sick and wounded "to relieve the fighting force of the non-effective," their transportation and the establishment of the hospitals in which they are to receive care.

In every case where medical officers are unable, for one or another reason, to play their part and properly to execute the measures with which they are above charged, the battlefield will inevitably be converted into a scene of indescribable suffering and horror. The history of our Civil War is full of instances which prove the truth of this assertion. They, and they alone, are relied upon to bring relief and order out of sanitary chaos. To do this properly requires familiarity with military conditions, military necessities, military limitations, military methods and with the military personnel and material officially provided for the purpose indicated. In respect to all these, the doctors fresh from civil life can necessarily have no knowledge and play no proper part.

The primary purpose of sanitary relief so specifically stated above, "to relieve the fighting force of the non-effective," is very clearly shown to be a military one; but fortunately the prompt care, methodical disposition and systematized evacuation officially contemplated are not only of powerful assistance in enabling the commander to take full advantage, unhampered, of the tactical situation, but bring relief and mercy to the sufferer himself. It is safe to say that after a severe engagement the responsibilities which temporarily devolve upon a Chief Surgeon of a division are far greater than those of any other staff officer, and it is equally true that such responsibilities cannot properly be met except as a result of wide military experience fortified by a study of theory and its application in practice. The doctor untrained in matters of sanitary administration will, in campaign, not only prove helpless himself but he will largely paralyze the energies of those under him. The Chief Surgeon and his subordinates have administrative functions the proper execution of which at such times are of paramount importance both to the commander and to the disabled. Their problem, briefly, is to bring the patient, the surgeon and the hospital supplies together with the least delay and minimum interference with military purposes. Frequently, the solution of such problem must strain to the limit the medico-military machine and sorely test the executive capacity of those who have its management in charge.

The need for effective sanitary organization grows with the size of armies, the length of the battle line and of the line of communications. No complex sanitary organization is necessary in connection with small bodies of men, and some may thereby have been led to overlook the fact that with the modern large army a carefully elaborated medico-military machine it will absolutely be required.

When we consider the organization of the Medical Department of an Infantry division for war, as laid down in Field Service Regulations, we find that its personnel and supplies are naturally divided into two parts, one of which, with about a third of the personnel and some simple supplies, is attached to regiments and smaller organizations, while the other—with about two-thirds of the personnel and most of the supplies—which forms a divisional reserve, is commanded by the Chief Surgeon under the direction of the Division Commander and is intended to be properly assigned to supplement a local sanitary detachment to better meet the needs of any sanitary situation which may develop. The magnitude of this sanitary organization with the division is well worth your consideration. It aggregates 978 medical officers and Hospital Corps men, a number numerically greater than that of the personnel of the divisional Engineers, Signal Corps, Ammunition Train and Pack Train combined, and is equal to two

battalions of Infantry at maximum war strength. Aside from its quota attached to regiments and smaller units, and in addition thereto, it includes a train of 98 vehicles and 562 animals for riding, draft and pack purposes. The official allowance for these divisional sanitary troops in road space on the march is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and to encamp them under Field Service Regulations requires an area of 30 acres. Clearly here are vast sanitary resources in the management of which surgical ability, professional zeal and overflowing patriotism will not make up for military ignorance, lack of organization and discipline, and incoordination of units. It is true that competent professional knowledge and skill are required of all who take service with the Medical Department, but in addition it must be emphasized that every medical officer has a very definite military part to play and absolutely necessary military functions to perform.

But he can only play such part to proper advantage as a result of a certain—though not an extended—amount of purely military study. So true is this that as a result of the relatively poor tactical and administrative management of the Russian sanitary service in the recent war, Colonel Hoff, one of our military observers, reported that "Kuropatkin realized that medical officers must understand the military value of the medical corps and was about to require candidates for medical commissions to serve one year in the line."

How then can this necessary wider utility be best secured and maintained? I take it by having all officers—line and medical—appreciate that in donning the military uniform the doctor from civil life assumes obligations which carry him not only beyond the cure and prevention of disease but into such general knowledge of military methods and elementary tactics as will enable him to manage his own sanitary organizations and units to best advantage. In this matter, as in maintaining the health of troops, there can be no sharp line of demarcation between the fields of usefulness of the line and of the Medical Department, but rather a twilight zone in which both can explore to a limited extent to mutual advantage and with great benefit to the military service as a whole.

Here, officers of the line can and should serve as teachers of the medical officers in not only the general principles of military organization and administration but in the elements of tactics. They should not merely acquiesce in such study by medical officers, but encourage and—if necessary—enforce it as a necessary obligation. And it may be accepted that, on their part, medical officers will gladly undertake any additional work or study which bids fair to increase their usefulness to armies and commanders.

In taking this stand, I am not advancing any military heresy, for Field Service Regulations distinctly state that the disposition of the wounded shall be "methodical;" a result which clearly can only be obtained by military organization and coordination of its units, all under an intelligent direction based on adequate knowledge of military mechanism, methods and purposes. I am not here proposing that medical officers shall act in any way outside their own department, but the sanitary resources within their immediate control are too vast and too valuable to be left in their utilization to chance, whim and hazard. There must be some method in their management best alike from the tactical, administrative and humanitarian standpoints, and there would seem to be nothing more logical than that such management should bear a close relation to the tactical movements of commanders, supplementing them in a parallel but always entirely subordinate manner. In other words, extending to the Medical Department the "team play" which the art of war has long since recognized as being necessarily required of all other branches of the military Service.

But to accomplish the necessary results in training its medical officers for war in time of peace, the Medical Department must be provided with the organized and equipped sanitary units which Field Service Regulations officially assume it to possess. At present, in both the Regular forces and Organized Militia, its needs seem to have been largely overlooked. In the First Field Army, for example, organized from the Regulars and Militia, under G. O. No. 35, W. D., February 28, 1910, eleven-twelfths of the sanitary establishments behind the regimental line are officially set forth as "lacking," the two organizations actually existing moreover being both incomplete as to personnel and equipment. I submit to you, gentlemen, that such an organization as the First Field Army could neither take the field or risk a skirmish. The time has come when one Ambulance Company and one Field Hospital should be organized for every brigade, not only to give a properly balanced force capable of operating independently, but to furnish an indispensable means of training the medical officers of the National Guard who will most certainly often be called upon to undertake the organization and direction of such organized sanitary units in time of war. For, we may be assured, the lack of this country in its medico-military needs will not be for able physicians who as individuals have trained themselves by study and practice to care excellently for other sick individuals—we can call such to the colors literally by thousands—but for trained medical officers who are not

only themselves good doctors but, as master minds, are capable of welding others into coordinate relief organizations and using them in such a way, harmonious with military methods and purposes, as to produce the best results in time of need. Surely the development of such invaluable medical officers from the untrained physicians of civil life is not the least important function of the National Guard.

Further, the proper management of his sanitary units by the medical officer must depend upon the information and instructions he receives from higher authority. This implies not only a competent knowledge by commanders themselves in respect to the organization, tactics and administrative methods relating to the sanitary units of the Medical Department, but their complete acceptance of the medical officer not only as a doctor and health official but also as an administrative officer, and a share by the latter of such full official confidence as can be reposed in any other staff officer. Making his sanitary plans always subordinate to the tactical situation and movements, it is imperatively necessary in the achievement of success that the medical officer be fully informed of all military purposes or dispositions, and he should be able himself to interpret their practical significance. Without full confidence, support and information from his commander, the efforts of the medical officer in campaign must inevitably fall short of securing the best results.

In conclusion, in here presenting for your consideration the wider field of usefulness of the medical officer in preventing avoidable sickness in camp and unnecessary suffering on the field of battle, I am advancing nothing new or untried. The priest-physician enunciated and enforced efficient military sanitary precautions forty centuries ago, when Moses organized and led the wandering horde of Israelites out of the land of bondage—and the practical efficiency of the administrative sanitary machine built up and controlled by the Japanese medical officers was perhaps the most conspicuous success of the recent war in Manchuria. What I have here endeavored to crystallize out in a few words represents the best thought and practice in relation to the sanitary service of the most efficient armies in the world. Let us no longer lag where others lead, but give thought to a matter too long neglected. The proper organization, equipment, management and use of the sanitary service are not matters which interest the Medical Department alone—they vitally concern each and every unit which goes to make up an army. The far-reaching military plans of the tactician and the well-being of the soldier alike depend upon how well and thoroughly the medical officers understand and perform their full duty. We can, for the future, if we will, change the bitter criticism of the management of camps and the relief of the disabled, from which our army has suffered in every war in its history, into appreciative and grateful commendation by the nation.

MOVING PICTURE TARGETS.

AN idea, new in its application, has recently been developed in England, where a moving picture machine throws lines and columns of soldiers in motion on the screen before the firer. Commenting upon this a contemporary points out as an objection that even .22 caliber bullets would be out of all proportion in size to the figures themselves.

If no remedy could be found for this by changing the size of the image thrown, the fertile brain of some gun maker might be set to work evolving a cartridge which would shoot a bullet smaller than a .22.

Why should we not have a little bullet for indoor shooting, say about 1 or 2 caliber or maybe 5, the size of a mustard seed or something of that sort, which on the little targets would make a hole in proportion to the dimensions of a puncture an ordinary bullet would make in the full size target.

It is probable the ammunition makers would jump up and crack their heels together and declare the thing impossible, but we do not see why it should be considered so.

For indoor shooting a rifle that would use a bullet a half or a quarter the size of the .22 should be perfectly practicable. It would be cheaper and we would thus be relieved of the present incongruity of large bullet and small target and add materially to indoor effectiveness.

INTERNATIONAL TEAM MEDALS ON THE WAY.

THE Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, under whose auspices the International Small Bore Match of 1910 between Great Britain, Australia, and the United States, was held, has just notified the National Rifle Association that the medals for individual members of the American team are on the way, and should be in this country very shortly. The Dewar trophy has not yet been completed but is expected soon.

Nothing was said about plans for a match for 1911, but no doubt at the proper time the arrangements will be made for another contest. As soon as the medals are received Secretary Jones will distribute them to the team members.

The Cosmopolitan Championship

AT BERGEN BEACH GUN CLUB, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Won by Mr. A. L. Ivens (95 x 100) with Western Shells

The winning of this important event was attended by weather conditions of the most trying kind which fact speaks volumes for the skill of Mr. Ivens and the reliability of his load

At Haddonfield, N. J., Oct. 15th, H. L. Brown, 3rd Prof. Ave. 167 x 180. Spl. Mdse. Race, Mr. Harry Sloane—20 straight
Allentown, Pa., Oct. 20th, H. L. Brown High Prof. Ave. (tie) 146 x 150. Mr. R. S. Jarret, 3rd Am. Ave. 135 x 150
Newark, N. J., Oct. 23rd, H. L. Brown, High Prof. 141 x 150. Mr. D. D. Engle, High Amateur, 121 x 125

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The first of the 14-inchers to be used will probably be installed in forts stationed within our Eastern possessions.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Oklahoma Happenings and Inspections.

The regular annual inspection recently ordered by Governor Charles N. Haskell is now being conducted by Capt. Fred W. Hunter, Capt. S. H. Harrelson and Lieut. Floyd J. Boland, the officers detailed for this duty.

This examination and inspection is conducted independently of the one made by the officer from the Regular establishment. The object of this annual inspection and examination as contemplated by Colonel Hoffman, is twofold, to ascertain the condition of the equipment, shortage or overplus, physical condition of the personnel, sanitary state of quarters, also of clothing, conditions of records and all paper work, and to instruct the different officers and organizations in the proper manner in which to conduct their affairs so that they will conform to the general scheme adopted at headquarters. This instruction must necessarily be in tabloid form owing to limited time that can be given. The intention is not to be arbitrary or to interfere with the organization commanders in their methods but rather to amalgamate the whole into an harmonious system embodying the best features of each man's method.

This year the party consists of the Regimental Quartermaster who has charge of all the work pertaining to the equipment, etc., the Regimental Adjutant who has charge of all paper work, and a Medical Officer who makes the physical examination of all recruits who have not been previously examined. He also inspects the quarters from a sanitary standpoint, passes on the clothing from a standpoint of cleanliness, and makes a casual examination of all members of the organizations for disease or physical non-efficiency regardless of previous examinations. In this way the physical standard is kept at top notch. In connection with this it might be well to state that the physical examination of this state conforms in every particular with that adopted and used by the Army. The blanks are duplicates of those of the Regulars and the technique is the same, the medical officer detailed to make these examinations having taken special instructions from officers of the Medical Corps of the Army in this work.

The Quartermaster has had years of experience in this work and is conscientious and efficient. Every piece of property is inspected separately and in detail so that no unservicable equipment gets by.

The Adjutant has more than a local reputation for his ability, accuracy and knowledge, and under his supervision the paper work is in first class condition.

The Company Commanders are taking a lively interest in the work and are getting their organizations in excellent shape.

Company C, stationed at Shawnee, was inspected October 31, November 1, 2 and 3. This company is in excellent shape in every way. They have a good armory with lockers and noncommissioned officers' rooms. Their equipment was in first class shape, being neatly placed in stacks and showed evidence of best care.

The officers of the company have divided the work between them, each taking some portion of the work and attending to that part strictly and thoroughly. In this way the burden is lightened and there is no conflict.

The company officers are: Edson R. Waite, Captain; George M. Christner, 1st Lieutenant, and Robert E. Flynn, 2nd Lieutenant.

The officers of Company C entertained the members of the inspecting party and the Major of the Second Battalion at a box party the night of November 1. The bill was "The Queen of The Moulin Rouge" and was very much enjoyed by the party. Those present were Major Charles F.

Barrett, Captains Fred W. Hunter, E. R. Waite, S. H. Harrelson, and Lieutenants Floyd J. Boland, Geo. M. Christner and Robert E. Flynn.

Lieutenant and Mrs. George M. Christner gave a most delightful 6 o'clock dinner for the officers of the inspecting party, Tuesday, November 2.

Miss Christner assisted. The personnel of the party was the same as that of the theater party with the addition of the ladies and Mr. Christner, Sr.

The Regimental Band stationed at Shawnee and under the general supervision of Maj. Chas. F. Barrett was inspected at the same time as Company C and was found to be in very good shape. The Band is composed of good musicians and unlike a great many bands are all good men physically. They are very much in demand for local affairs and have one of the best armories in the State. Robert P. Bleuer is Chief Musician and instructor.

Final arrangements are now being completed for the attendance of the Oklahoma team at the Mid-Western Inter-State Rifle Association matches which will be held this year on the range of the Third Regiment, Mo. National Guard at Kansas City, Mo. The matches will shot during this week.

Oklahoma will be badly handicapped this year owing to the fact that for various reason five or six of the best shots will be unable to attend.

However Oklahoma is now the holder of the beautiful cup donated by Col. Cecil Lechtman of the Third Missouri and Col. Roy Hoffman, 1st Oklahoma, jointly, and will make desperate efforts to retain it. Even in her crippled condition Oklahoma will put a good fight and the team that wins over her will know that they have been in a contest.

The Armory at Oklahoma City which is occupied by Company M and the Hospital Corps jointly, has recently been remodeled and is now the most convenient and complete in the State. The floor has been planed, sandpapered, waxed and polished. Offices for both commissioned and noncommissioned officers have been provided. Shower baths, toilets and lavatories have been installed. One hundred and twelve federal steel lockers 15 by 18 by 72 inches have been erected. All this has been done by the two organizations without one penny from the State or the acceptance of a single contribution from outsiders. The Armory is well located and within easy walking distance from the business district. Five street car lines pass the door. The building is a leased one and part of the rent is paid by the State.

Capt. Fred W. Hunter is in command of Co. M. and Ellis Stephenson and Otto Lee are the lieutenants.

Lieut. Floyd J. Boland is in command of the Hospital Corps.

Pawnee, Oklahoma, the station of Company C, was visited by the officers composing the annual inspecting party for 1910 on November 3, 4, and 5. The Armory of this company is undergoing repairs. The building is to have a twelve-foot addition on the end. At the same time shower baths and a gymnasium are being installed and when completed will make a very comfortable and convenient arrangement. This company is the oldest in the State from the standpoint of continuous service.

The officers are James M. Grimsley, captain; Charles H. Johnson, 1st lieutenant and William Einwechter, 2d Lieutenant.

Captain Grimsley is the senior captain in the regiment.

Capt. E. R. Perry of Tulsa, Okla., recently entered the ranks of the benedicts. We have been unable up to this time to learn the name of the bride but we are sure that she is a charming and cultivated lady. Captain Perry is one of the most efficient and popular officers in the regiment. Company A has just cause for its pride in its company commander.

Company D stationed at Guthrie, Okla., has been mustered out and will be reorganized at McAlester, Okla. This change was made to conform to the provisions of the last National Guard bill passed by the Legislature which provided that one-half of the organizations should be transferred to that portion of the State that was formerly Indian Territory.

Capt. Roy L. Shaw, Signal Corps, has been granted leave of absence with permission to leave the State for the purpose of attending school. Captain Shaw is now in Washington, D. C., and a recent letter from him states that while the work is hard that he is enjoying every bit of it.

Lieut. Murrell P. Riley, Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary, is attending school at La Fayette, Ind.



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HAS MADE MARKSMEN of more thousands of "rookies" than any other man in the military service. He talks to you out of the pages of *FIELD AND STREAM* just as if he were at your elbow and gives you explicit practical directions as to holding, sighting, and every detail you should know in practicing to qualify for a sharpshooter. Sergeant Leushner was for seventeen years on the rifle team of the 74th Regiment and held regimental and brigade championships in 1890 and 1893. During the last eight years he has been on the rifle team representing New York State and was on the team representing the United States in the match with England in 1908. Not only are "pointers" from such a man valuable to the military riflemen but will serve to systematize and correct the practice of the general sportsman with his rifle before going on the hunting trip. This article besides big game, big fish and two ripping short stories will appear in

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

The Boston, Mass. Revolver Club shoot at 367 Atlantic Avenue. Dr. H. D. Hutchins is the secretary.

Zettler Rifle Club shoots at 159 West 23d 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.

The Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn., shoots every Monday evening at 281 Noble Avenue. A. L. Birks, Secretary.

Portland, Oregon, Revolver Club shoots at new quarters 151 First Street, Tuesday and Friday with revolver, and rifle on Wednesday evening. B. M. Henley, secretary-treasurer.

St. Louis Revolver Club, St. Louis, shoots revolver every Friday evening, 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.

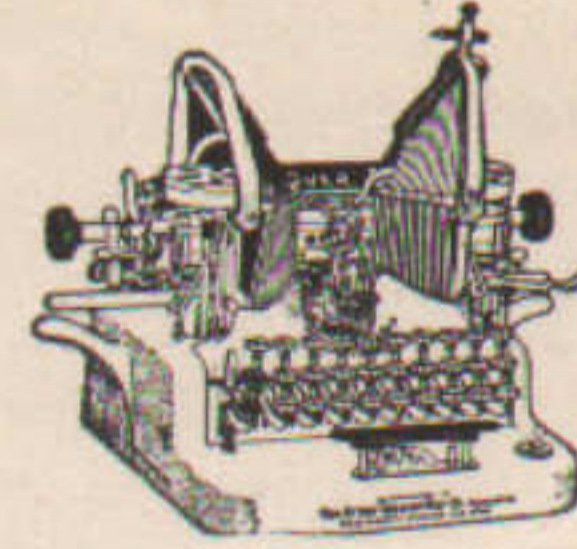
The Philadelphia Rifle Association.

The weekly competitions of this association were shot Saturday, November 19, on the Arlington range, Lansdowne Avenue and Cedar Lane, near Llanerch, Pa.

Williamson.....	217	214	197	192	190
Honor Target, 3 Shots.					
Williamson ("Gold medal").....	25	23	23	71	
Military Match.					
H. A. Dill.....	44	44	44	42	41
Dr. Davis.....				41	39
Dr. Given.....				41	39

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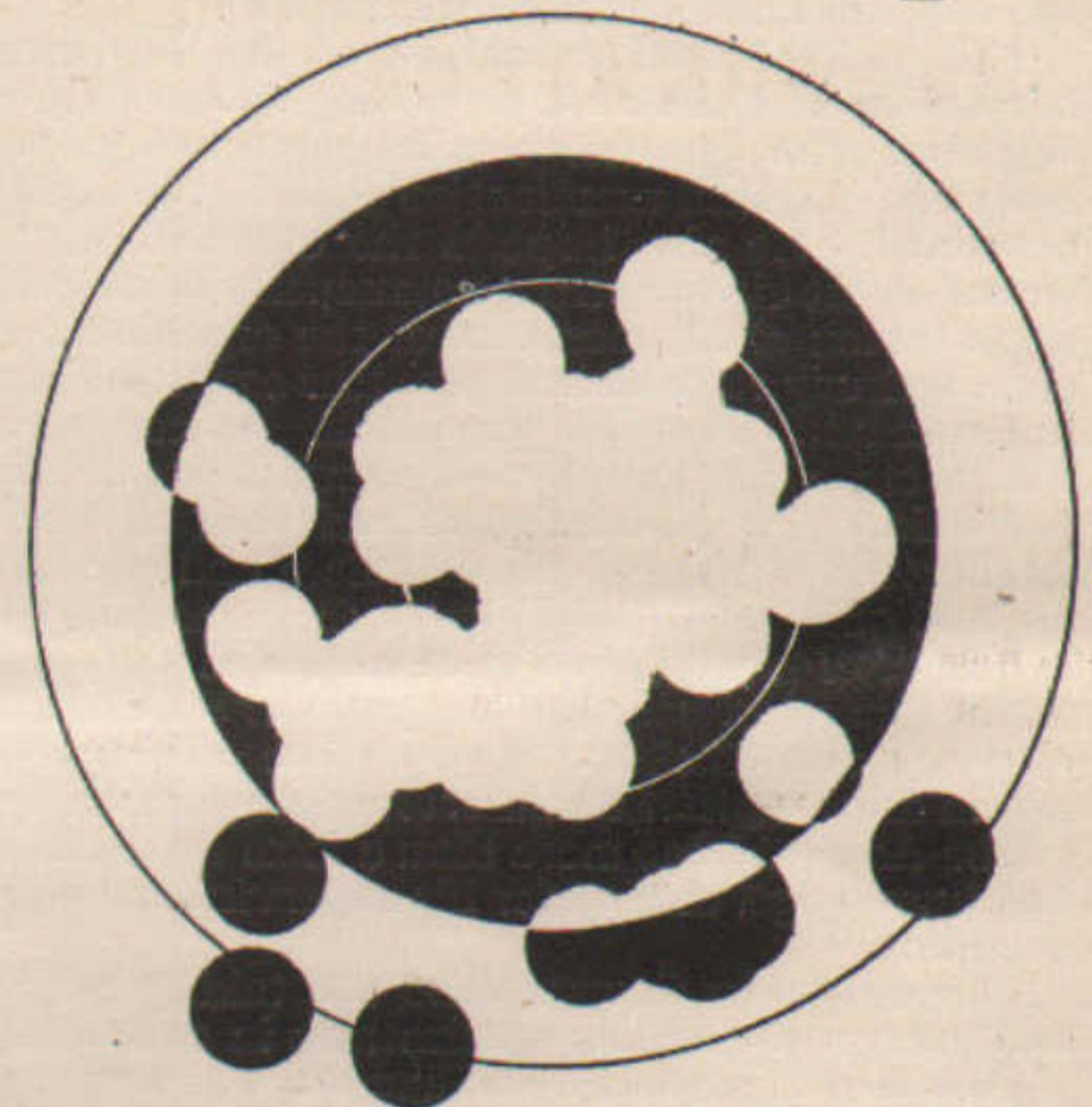
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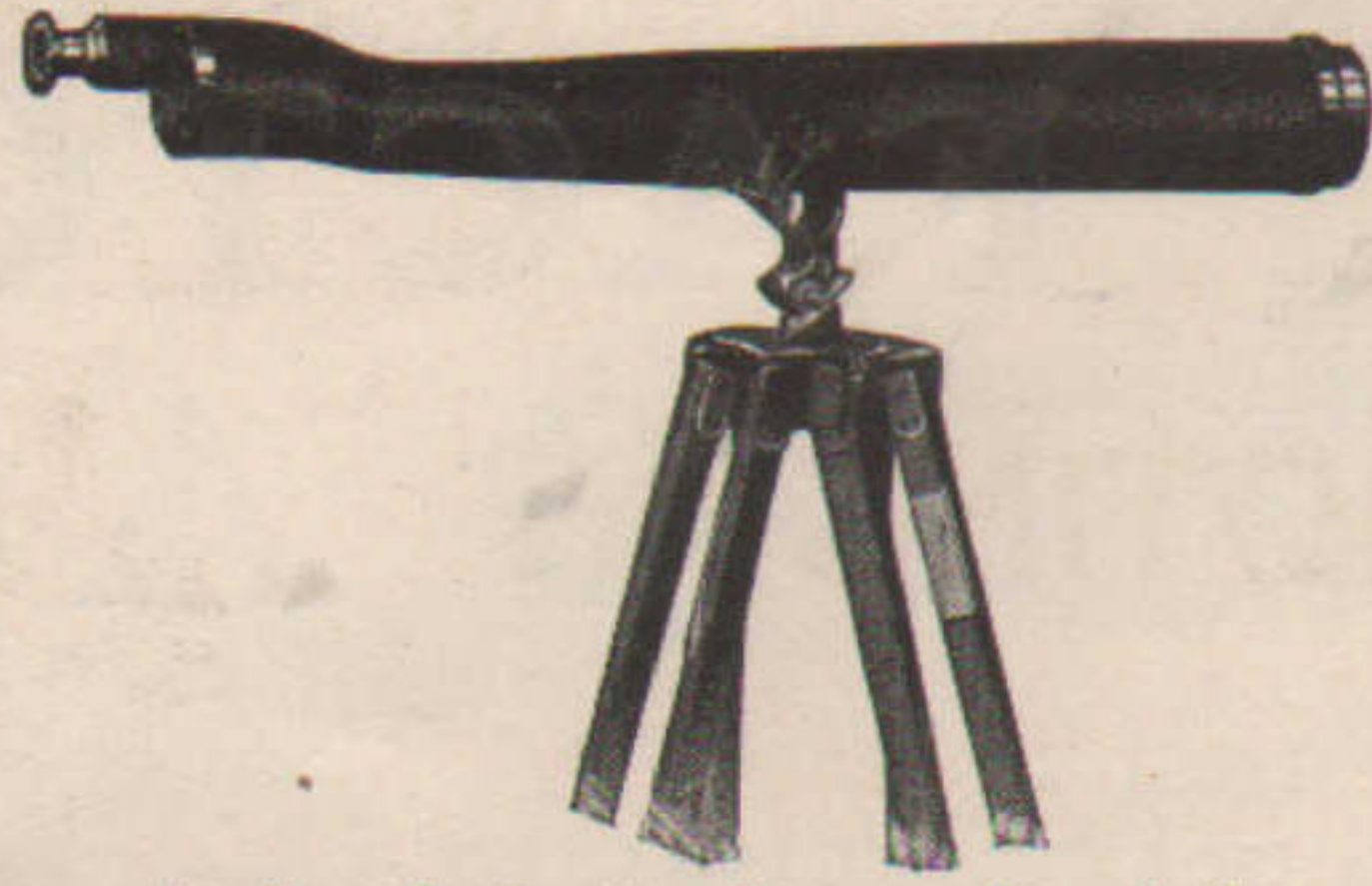


Composite target of 463 made by F. L. Sanders of the Portland, Oregon, Revolver Club with a .44 caliber Smith and Wesson Russian model, 6½ inch barrel and special hand loaded ammunition.

Portland, Oregon, Revolver Club.

The Portland Revolver and Rifle club has just moved into its new quarters. It has five targets, three of which can be used for rifle. Revolvers and pistols are used exclusively on Tuesday and Friday, while the rifle cranks have Wednesday evenings for their favorite pastime. Following are scores made by members of the leagues

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	Revolver.				
Sanders.....	88	89	95	94	97—463—436
Wilson.....	423	Godvig..... 415			
Hubbard.....	418	Hansen..... 406			
	Pistol.				
Capt. Moore.....	442	Hubbard..... 422			
Hansen.....	434	Sanders..... 413			
Wilson.....	430				

Notes from St. Louis.

The St. Louis Police Department has organized a revolver club which holds regular weekly practice shoots Monday evenings. The officers are doing nicely and may be in shape some time soon to make it interesting for their brother marksmen of the Chicago and Cincinnati departments.

Unfortunately the police of St. Louis have, until quite recently been doing most of their revolver shooting at a much shorter than regulation range. Scores made on the Standard American 20-yard target from a distance of only 36 feet were much higher than they are now making from the 60-foot mark. The change has a tendency to discourage them now, but it was the right thing to do. Colonel Laird is doing much to bring the St. Louis department up to the standard set in other cities where good marksmanship is considered a necessary qualification for police officers.

Some time ago Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, spent a few days in St. Louis trying to promote interest in schoolboy rifle shooting. His work is beginning to bear fruit. Already a squad under command of Col. A. T. Morey is holding

regular practice shoots at the First Regiment Armory, Saturday afternoons. The boys are all showing much enthusiasm and a few are doing really good work with the .22 Springfield. Col. E. J. Spencer of the 1st Infantry is much interested in the work of the boys, and has provided them with rifles and ammunition and allowed them to use the armory range.

The indoor revolver league hobby has taken hold of the local bunch again and they are anxious for a start. If Brother Axtell could drop in at the range of the St. Louis Revolver Club on a regular shoot night he could get enough pointers to last him a lifetime. Each one of the boys has his own idea as to how the league should be run and no two have the same plan. They are a good-natured lot, however, and will be satisfied with whatever the old boy hands out.

Does second place in the Outdoor League pay anything? Or third?

Medals won at the annual shoot of the 1st Infantry have just been distributed. Wonder what Ingalls did with “his'n.”

Secretary Alt is planning a deer hunt for early part of December. He will go into camp in the wilds of Wayne County. He is the proud possessor of a very complete outfit, including a micrometer sight gauge for his officers' model Colt. Mark six!

W. C. Ayer is the champion allround revolver shot of St. Louis. If you doubt this ask to see the beautiful gold watch fob which he won at the tournament of the Colonial Revolver Club. He is also some “pumpkins” at the indoor game also. His string of 461 last week including a 98 is a record for the new armory range’

“Doc” Moore is beginning to take an interest in shooting again. He never did care much for the 50-yard proposition, but is a rattling good indoor shot. Besides winning the pocket revolver national match he has given the Match A men an awful close run for first place several times.

This week Colonel Spencer will send a team of 12 rifle experts to Kansas City to attend the first tournament of the Mid-Western Interstate Rifle Association. Of course we are all “pulling” for “Our Chauncey” Olcott.

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, N. Y. City.

The following scores were shot on Armbruster's Schuetzen Park range, Greenville, N. J., on Saturday, November 19. Weather conditions were fair, although rather too cold. This probably accounts for the unexpectedly low scores on the part of several of the members. Lane and Baker had a match with military revolvers, part slow and part rapid fire. Lane won by a score of 126, 105 to Baker's 134, 71.

John A. Dietz came around but did not shoot. “Never mind, we suspect Dietz will take up the scattergun next.

J. A. Baker, Jr., .38 Military, Full load cartridge—	90	85	86	78	88—427
R. F., 5 shots in 15 seconds.....	24	23	26	28	44
	15	26	18	71	
	S. F..... 134—205				
A. P. Lane, .22 pistol.....	88	91	90	80	90—439
.38 Military, Full load cartridge.....	87	39—126	Rapid Fire, 5 shots in 15 seconds—		
	31	35	41—107	S. F.....—126—233	
A. A. Leach, Jr., .22 pistol—	76	79	75	80	73 75 82 71 70
F. N. Sanborn, .22 pistol...	89	85	83	88	81—426
	88	85	82	83	90—428
H. A. Reid, .38 target revolver..	76	81	65	67	71
Dr. J. L. R. Morgan, .38 special pistol—	85	83	87	84	86—425

Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, Emeryville, Cal.

Last Sunday, November 6, the members of the club held their regular monthly shoot and as the main attraction at this time is the Special Bullseye Shoot with a reentry; the members are doing their best to land three dead centers to capture one of the following trophies:

Peters FACTORY LOADS

A WORD TO THE WISE!

The Hunting Season is again with us, and the sportsman seeking the most reliable and effective ammunition should choose PETERS FACTORY LOADS—the kind that have **SURPASSED ALL AMATEUR TRAP-SHOOTING RECORDS.**



TRADE MARK

Do not be deceived nor accept a substitute. PETERS SHELLS will kill further and oftener than any others. You do not have to take our word for it—just try them. If you are already a user of PETERS, you do not need this advice—the chances are 1000 to 1 you will continue to use them. Don't fail to specify—PETERS SHELLS, branded with a red "P" on end of cases—the trade mark that has stood for ammunition quality for 10 years. **THEY WILL OPERATE AND SHOOT PERFECTLY IN ANY STANDARD MAKE OF GUN.**



TRADE MARK

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St. T. H. Keller, Mgr.

SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St. J. S. French, Mgr.

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St. Paul R. Litzke, Mgr.

If He Should Come To-Night — The Thief



**10
Shots
Quick**

THE thief comes prepared—prepared to take your valuables. Carries the necessary tools. Is expert in their use. One of his tools is the **revolver**. In plain words, he is *prepared* to take your life. His deadly intent and expertness make up for his revolver's awkwardness and slowness.

You have neither expertness with a revolver nor deadly intent. You cannot afford to stake everything upon a wrist-straining, trigger-flinching, slow-as-molasses firearm.

Settle this matter to-day for the sake of your family. Get the Savage Automatic. The only gun that points straight, shoots true, fires fast, without practice. It is the only gun any woman can shoot straight.

You pull the trigger for each and every shot. Reloads a fresh magazine of ten shots in a flash.

Our free book, "The Tenderfoot's Turn," by Bat Masterson, tells why you point the Savage instinctively true. Send your dealer's name on a post card today, before too late, to Savage Arms Co., 597 Savage Avenue, Utica, New York.

Ask your dealer to show you the new Savage .22 calibre repeating rifle, 1909 model. Price, \$10.00. Also the High-power Featherweight takedown with interchangeable barrels. Send to-day for free rifle book.

THE NEW SAVAGE AUTOMATIC

C. H. Otten trophy, J. M. Klassen trophy, Ed. Niehaus trophy and C. A. Wollitz trophy. The following members have made improvements on their scores of last month: J. M. Klassen; A. Thompson is now third, last month, fifth; L. Delangne is now seventh, last month, eighth; J. G. Day; F. Poulter is now 11th, last month, fifteenth; C. M. Kraul, F. A. McLaughlin. H. A. Harris made one bullseye measuring .13½ just two more like that and say,

Henry, where will you be? H. Gloy, a new member, has also improved.

We must certainly remark about the center made by H. Gloy, Jr., one of the youngest members of the club making a .04 from the dead center and taking second prize. He certainly feels like a good shot.

M. Nielsen takes the first prize with a .03½ from the dead center.

As the club will wind up its shooting on Sunday, December 4, the attendance will be very large as every member is anxious to put in that final shot.

Regular Bullseye.

M. Nielson.....	.03½	F. Poulter.....	.54
H. Gloy.....	.04	L. Delevergne.....	.58½
A. Thompson.....	.24	A. M. Poulsen.....	.63
Capt. Geo. Larson.....	.25	A. H. Harris.....	.67½
F. A. McLaughlin.....	.25	C. H. Otten.....	.71½
J. G. Day.....	.46	P. C. Peterson.....	.88
J. M. Klassen.....	.54		

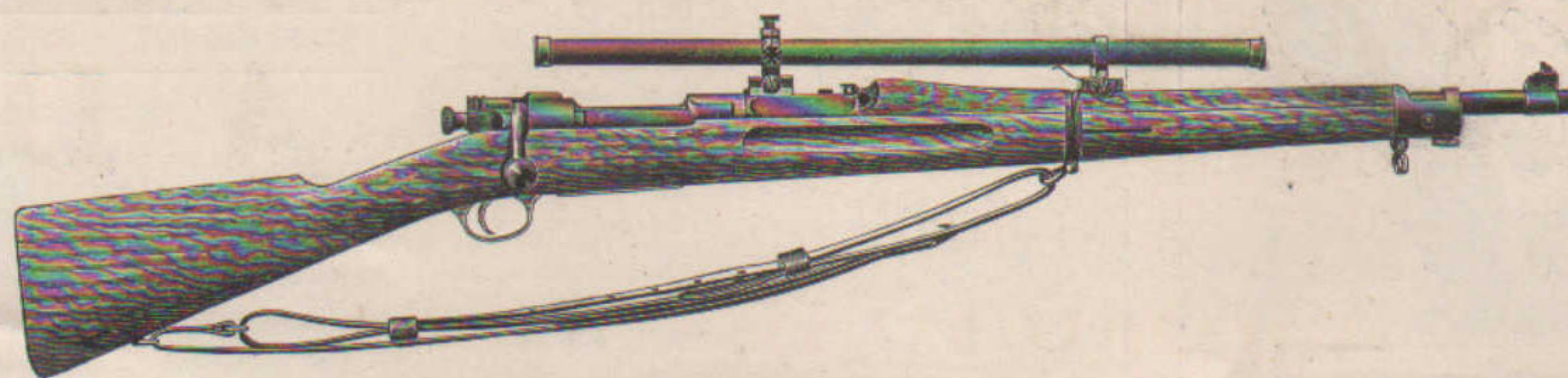
Special Bullseye (to date).

L. S. Hawxhurst.....	.03½	.04	.06½	Total
J. M. Klassen.....	.06½	.09	.10½	.14
A. Thompson.....	.06	.13½	.21	.26
Chris Otten.....	.05	.24½	.26½	.40½
M. Nielsen.....	.19	.19½	.23	.56
Wm. A. Siebe.....	.11½	.26½	.36	.61½
L. Delavergne.....	.21	.30	.34½	.74
L. Erickson.....	.25½	.34	.35	.85½
J. G. Day.....	.31½	.37	.38½	.94½
E. Schierbaum.....	.29	.48	.50½	1.07
F. Poulter.....	.28	.41	.59	1.27½
P. C. Peterson.....	.22½	.57	.82	1.28
C. M. Kraul.....	.38	.41	1.04	1.61½
F. A. McLaughlin.....	.50	.52	.72½	1.83
C. J. Doehring.....	.78	.80	.96½	1.74½
W. R. Servis.....	.38	.39½	1.27½	2.54½
H. A. Harris.....	.13½	1.21	1.30	2.05
H. Gloy.....	.84	1.05	1.15	2.64½
Alex Hartman.....	.76	1.01	1.18	3.04
F. Mullen.....	.93½	1.14	1.35	2.95
				3.42½

It was a hard guess for any stranger who came into the shooting range on November 13 and saw the jam of shooters trying to get a shot at the target. It was the annual prize shooting festival of the S. F. Turner Schuetzen annual turkey shoot of Ludwig, Siebe & Sons, annual turkey shoot of the S. F. Schuetzen Verein, Germania Schuetzen Club, Norddeutscher Schuetzen Club and the Golden Gate Rifle & Revolver Club that brought out such a large congregation to the Shell Mound Park Shooting Range on that day.

C. M. Henderson who was the lucky man took home with him the first prize in the prize shoot of the Turner Schuetzen and also made the 10 best tickets which also took a prize; his best ticket was a 72 while Hoffman and Klassen followed him with 71 each.

C. M. Henderson also took plenty of turkey home with him. He also made a score of 229 in the Germania Club taking with it high honors. D. Schwonstredre and F.



"It Brings the Mark up Close"

THIS Rifle Telescope, which has a power of about 5 diameters, is designed especially for the U. S. Springfield Magazine Rifle, and is equally effective on any sporting or repeating rifle of any make.

It is set forward of the bolt so that it cannot possibly interfere while loading.

Its over all length is 20 inches.

It is regularly made with pin sight although it is put up with cross hairs when so ordered.

One of the best features of this Telescope is the system of mountings which are easily detachable and operate on dove-tail blocks screwed firmly to the barrel.

The Telescope slides in its mountings. If it were permanently fixed to the barrel it would gradually wear loose from the recoil of any high powered arm.

It is adjustable for shooting at from 200 to 2,000 yards.

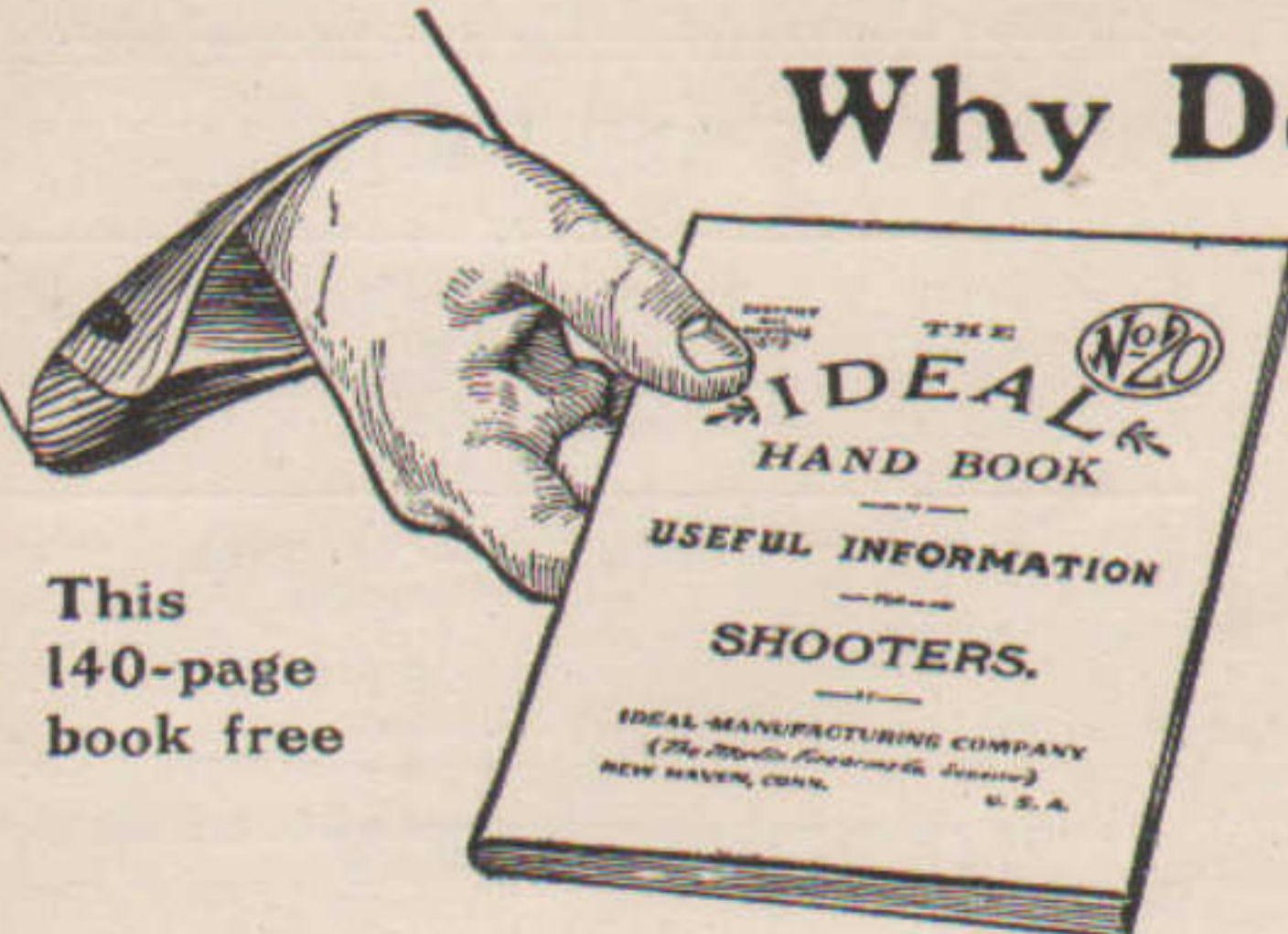
All Stevens Telescopes are made in our Optical Laboratory of Precision under the direct supervision of a practical optician.

Our smaller Telescopes, those up to 4 powers, are permanently focused while the higher powered Telescopes have a quick slide adjustment which is also permanently fixed after being once focused to the eye.

Write today for our complete Telescope Catalogue and our new folder "Look Through It."

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO., Dept. 185, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

THE FACTORY OF PRECISION



Why Don't You Reload Your Shells?

You must know that the empty shells represent a very big part of the expense of factory ammunition.

Do you know that by reloading your shells you can not only save money by reducing your shooting expense, but also do better shooting with less wear on your gun.

Rifle and pistol cartridges can be reloaded from 10 to 30 times each with entire success. This means a very big saving for any man who loves to shoot. Even if you use a high-power, big-game rifle, you can produce your own high-power cartridges with hard or soft point bullets, with all the range and power of the factory ammunition, greater accuracy and with less wear on the barrel of your rifle. You can also load your cartridges with medium or short range loads, varying the range and power to suit the conditions.

Shotgun shells can be very successfully reloaded two or three times each. A loading outfit costs very little, and you can then load as few or as many shells as you wish with just the right loads for the occasion. Every gun club should have an Ideal loading machine. Ask for our free booklet, "Hints on Reloading Shotgun Shells."

The Ideal Hand Book contains 140 pages of practical information regarding all American rifles, shotguns and pistols and the proper ammunition for use in them. It tells how bullet moulds are made—how to cast your bullets and reload your shells. Sent free to any shooter for three stamps postage by

The Marlin Firearms Co.
41 Willow St. New Haven, Conn.

Rust each made 217 which was the highest score. In the bullseye shoot of the S. F. Schuetzen Verein the first place fell to F. C. Rust while the best score was made by William Dressler which was 207. J. F. Bridges made 224 the highest in the reentry matches of the Golden Gate Club, in the pistol matches. O. Lillemo and J. E. Gorman each made 95 on the Standard American target. Sergt. P. J. O'Reilly in the Company A, Irish Volunteers, monthly medal shoot made 35 out of possible 50.

C. J. Doehring with 72 out of a possible 100 captured the first place in the regular monthly medal shoot of the Independent Rifles.

The Shell Mound Pistol & Rifle Club is making arrangements for its annual King Shoot, banquet and distribution of prizes on Sunday, December 4, 1910. They will celebrate their 10th anniversary next year with a grand shooting festival to be held in Shell Mound Park; the date is to be set before the end of the year.

AT THE TRAPS.

Utica, Ohio, Gun Club.

The registered shoot of the club on November 9 and 10 was shot under hard conditions. A heavy wind accompanied by rain and snow made it difficult to see the targets.

Amateurs, 180 Targets.

F. Kingsbury...	144 151	Wm. Webster...	157 ...
J. E. Cain.....	152 158	Dr. Edwards....	165 167
C. Coburn.....	152 163	L. Bottinfield...	144 ...
L. Fisher.....	139 139	F. Wimer.....	140 147
A. O. Garrison..	99 123	C. J. Money.....	158 161
F. A. Hulshizer..	154 136	H. C. Oden.....	121 132
R. Smoots (66)...	109 ...		

Professionals, 180 Targets.

C. A. Young....	152 172	T. Barston.....	123 128
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Montclair, N. J., Gun Club.

The Montclair Gun Club ran off their opening shoot on the new grounds at Montclair Heights on November 19, nine members participating. Event 2, 25 targets, handicap, the trophy shoot of the day, was tied for by Messrs. Bush, Todd and Boxall, Boxall winning out in the shootoff. The best score was made by P. L. Coffin, who broke 50 straight in practice.

The new grounds are very much more accessible than those occupied by the club for the past four years, being within four minutes walk of the trolley line or seven minutes from the Montclair Heights Station of the Erie Railroad.

Grounds may be reached as follows: Valley Road Trolleys to terminus at Normal Avenue, walk north on Valley Road about 600 feet, turn to right at first street—Woodlawn Avenue, east 600 feet and then north about same distance, four minutes walk; or Greenwood Lake R. R. to Montclair Heights, walk east on Normal Avenue to Valley Road, then north on Valley Road; time, seven minutes walk. Scores follow:

Targets	25	H.	25	H.	25	25
J. C. Atwater.....	14	4	21	..	16	..
W. J. Berg.....	13	7	14	..	..	..
G. W. Boxall.....	18	3	25	4	25	..
C. L. Bush.....	16	4	25	4	18	..
P. L. Coffin.....	22	2	22	..	23	25
Ed. Winslow.....	14	6	23	..	..	..
John Todd.....	6	12	25	10	22	..
Floyd Gould.....	10	..	..	..	..	..
Benjamin Hard.....	3	12	21	..	..	..



"In Our Country's Service"

By Major M. J. Phillips

"A fantasia of prophecy or speculation in story form of what may happen to America in 1938 * * * the reader tastes all the excitement of circumventing clever enemies."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

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Our Special Xmas Offer—

During the months of November and December we will accept orders for a copy of "In Our Country's Service" (Regular Price, \$1.00), to be sent to any address postpaid *and* for one year's subscription to The National Guard Magazine (Regular Price, \$1.00), to be sent to the same or a different address for the combination price of \$1.50.

Either one of these, the book or the magazine, will make a *most acceptable Xmas gift* to a friend who enjoys a thrilling story or a first class military magazine. Offer limited to November and December. Send orders now.

The Edward T. Miller Co.
Columbus, Ohio



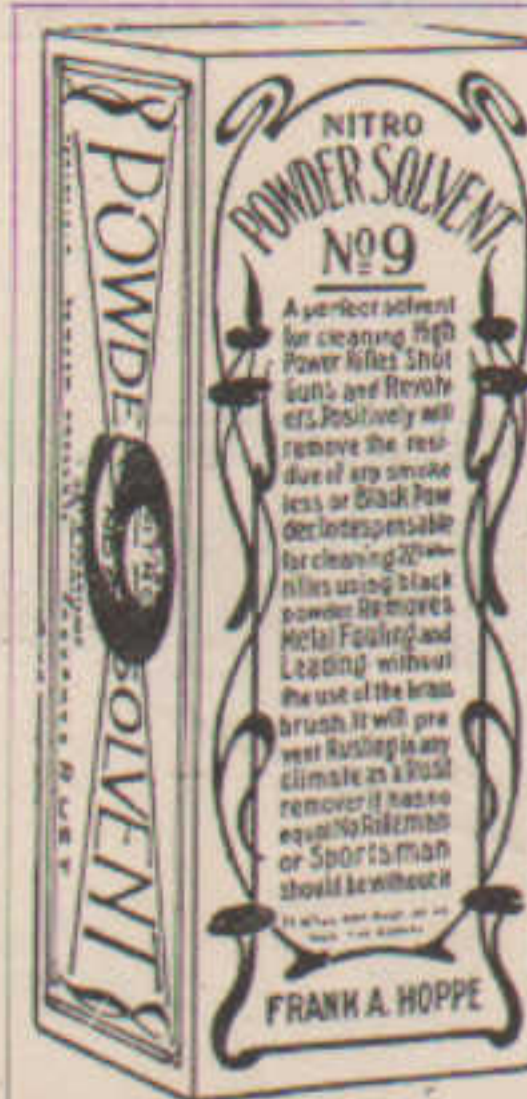
With Peters Factory.

At Kansas City, Mo., November 10 and 11, D. D. Gross won second professional average and Fred E. Rogers, third professional average, both using Peters shells, scores 373 and 363 respectively out of 400.

At Utica, Ohio, November and 10, C. A. Young won high professional average, 324 out of 360, using Peters factory loaded shells.

The Peters Calendar for 1911.

A dog picture is about the only kind that appeals to shooters of all classes and in all sections of the country alike, and desiring to offer their friends throughout the United States and Canada a subject which will be thoroughly appreciated from Maine to California, The Peters Cartridge Company have prepared a calendar



HOPPE'S NITRO POWDER SOLVENT No. 9

For cleaning rifles, shotguns and revolvers where high power powders are used. Indispensable for cleaning .22 caliber Schuetzen rifles using black powder.

Sold by all dealers, and at post exchanges. No rifleman or military organization can afford to be without it.

FRANK A. HOPPE

1741 North Darien St., Philadelphia, Pa.

for the year 1911, the chief feature of which is a pair of English setters by the famous artist, Muss-Arnolt. Both dogs are on a point, and the whole scene is so natural and familiar that it will recall to mind many

PETERS

		1911 JANUARY 1911								
		SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT		
The Peters Cartridge Company Cincinnati, U. S. A.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		New York 908 Chambers St.	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		New Orleans 321 Magazine St.	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		San Francisco 508 612 Howard St.	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28			
	29	30	31							

a delightful day afield. A copy of the calendar will be sent as usual to any address upon receipt of ten cents in coin mailed to The Peters Cartridge Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

With a Remington.

With his Remington Gun and U. M. C. Steel Lined shells, Henry Stevens broke the ground record at Newton, N. J., last week by breaking 102 straight. Mr. Stevens was high over all with 146 out of 150. A. B. Brickner was first amateur, breaking 133 out of 150 with Nitro Club shells.

At Cedar Rapids, Ia., November 11, C. Bothell and C. Hollingsworth tied for first amateur average with 189 out of 200, both using Arrow shells.

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Mr. Foster was formerly with the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. and is well versed in matters pertaining to firearms, ancient and modern, and a half hour's chat with him will be well spent by any "crank."

Colt's New York office will have a full line of the Colt products, and the facilities of the new office will be at the disposal of trade representatives and sportsmen.



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The Revolver which won the Championship of the U. S.

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Bridles..... .90 "	Navy Repeat Rifles 5.40 "
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Shotgun..... 2.25 "	New Uniforms..... 1.25 "

Largest stock Government Auction Bargains in the world.
15 acres required for its storage. 344-page 1910 catalogue;
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The average sportsman is generally eager to try the various makes of Cartridges. If you are not familiar with **US** Ammunition, you do not know it all just yet. Do your experimenting before you reach the woods. Remove every chance of losing your game as a result of defective Cartridges—in a word, insist upon **US** AMMUNITION.

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