

# ARMS AND THE MAN

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**THE NATIONAL  
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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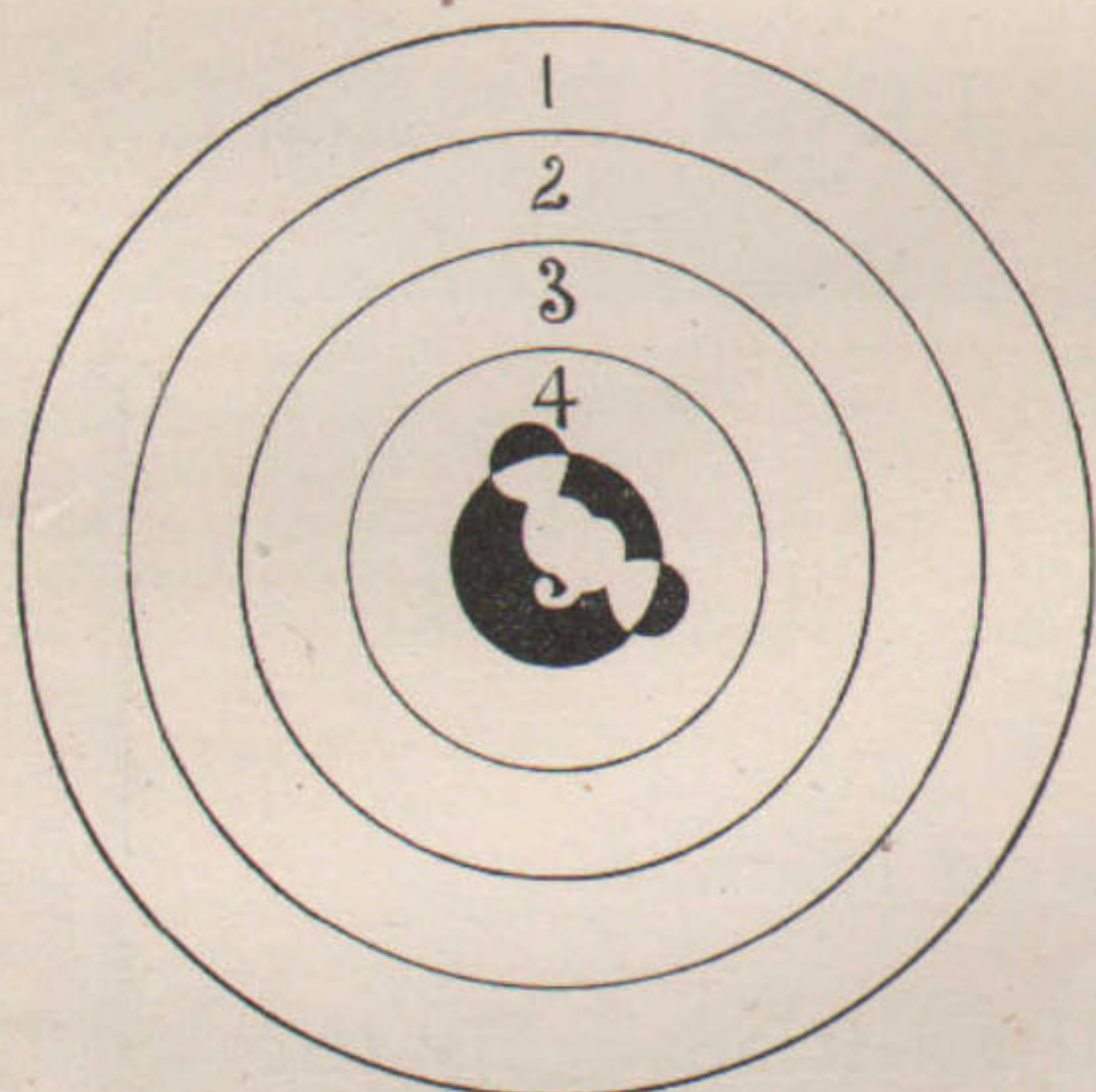
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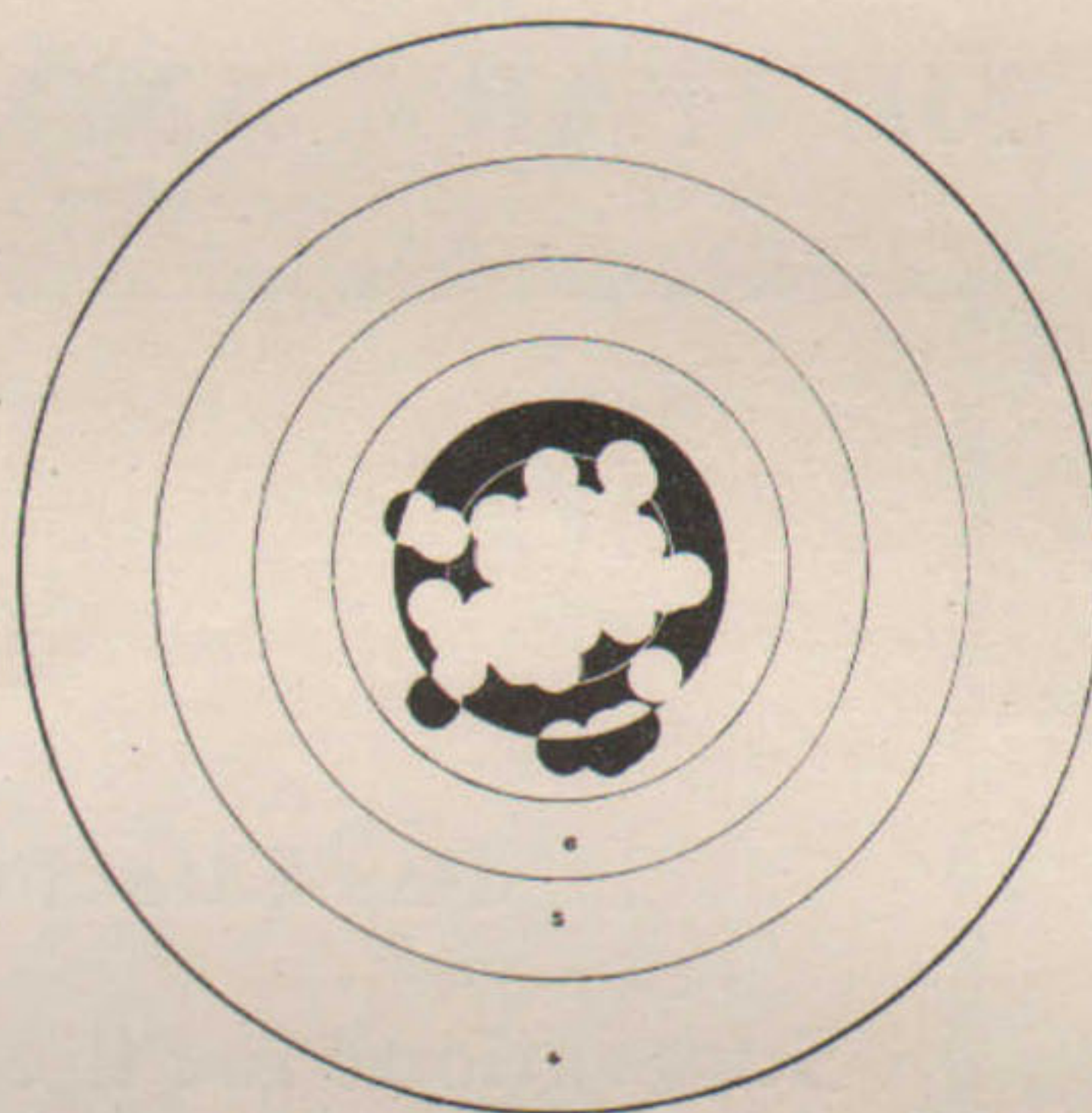
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# ARMS AND THE MAN



FORMERLY  
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLIX. No. 11.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 15, 1910.

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## THE EFFECT OF LIGHT AND MIRAGE.

(Continued from last week.)

In all of the works on long-distance rifle shooting, of which, by the way, there have been too few, a greater or less amount of attention is paid to the question of light in its effect upon the aim of the rifleman. Opinions vary, and experts are again at variance with theory.

Feeling lately a desire to have a clear expression of opinion from the highest authorities in this country on the subject, ARMS AND THE MAN wrote to a number of gentlemen, who could naturally be expected to come within the description set forth, and asked them for an expression of opinion; not for publication but as a means of information to the editor.

They all very kindly responded, each in his own characteristic way, and all with clearness and sufficiency of detail. After these letters had been received the editor found himself so impressed with their value that he asked permission of each of the writers to publish the letters in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN. Permission having been granted, the publication of the letters followed.

They deal not only with the question of the effect of light, but also mirage, as indicated by the interrogations to which they are in answer. The questions asked by the editor were:

1. Does a dark target require a higher elevation than a bright?
2. Do dark sights require a lower elevation?
3. Does a boiling mirage require an increase or decrease of elevation?

### CASEY CONTRIBUTES TO THE SUBJECT FROM HIS STOCK.

I am in receipt of your letter of October 20th, regarding changes of light and mirage affecting elevations. This is a matter for pure common sense reasoning, as follows:

First, in regard to changes of light. This in itself is a greater "worrier" than an actual "changer." In the first place, the color of a man's eyes will have a great deal to do with it. In other words, a dark-eyed man is more susceptible to changes than a light-eyed man. This on account of the greater difficulty of seeing in a dark light, which in reality does not affect the shooting or the real position of the sights as much as it does the man himself, who is unable to accurately locate his point of aim. The fact of the matter is that the difficulty of locating the point of aim is more the cause of changing elevations with changes of light than anything else. For example, a man is using a peep sight properly; that is, through the center. His sights have been properly blackened, so that there are no reflecting surfaces. His point of aim is at the lower edge of the black, shooting, we will say, at 600 yards. The target is bright with sunlight. A passing cloud casts a shadow over the target with the result that the bullseye seems to grow in size and stand out against the white background of the target. The man's point of aim is still at the edge of the bullseye. However, on firing he finds his shot goes low, his elevation having been correct for the target with the bright sun. You might say in that case that the dark target requires a higher elevation, the reason of which, however, is caused by the fact that with the target in a shadow the man is aiming at the dark edge of the image of the bullseye. With the sun on the target, however, the image of the bright surface of the white of the target so affects the man's eye that the bullseye appears small, caused by the glare of the target, the result being that the man with the sun on the target is in reality aiming into the black, while it appears that he is aiming at the edge. That is one result.

We will take the same case, only this time, instead of aiming at the edge of the black, the man is aiming with a little white between the top of the white and the bottom of the bull, the sight still being in the sunlight. If he locates the position of his point of aim by the appearance of the width of this line of white, he will have the same result as the man who aims on the edge. On the other hand, if he locates his point of aim by the distance the top of the front sight appears to be from the center of the black, he will not in any way be affected by a passing cloud shading the target, provided he is able to overcome the influence of the apparent enlargement of the black. So, therefore, it is well for a man to establish a point of aim that will not be influenced by distortion of objects. As a proof of this you will find men who aim for the edge of the black at mid and long range, complaining more about changes of light than men who at long range hold on the bottom of the target, and again you will find men who, shooting at long range and holding on the bottom of the target, will complain of changes of light affecting their mid range shooting. This is because at mid range there is no positive line that can be used like the bottom of the target at long range, because the bottom of the target on a mid range target seems too far away from the bullseye to hold, and is against a man's instincts.

Take another case. A man shooting at mid range, using the peep

properly on a bright day, and holding on the edge of the black. With the sun shining on the front sight there is a slight ghost shadow that makes the black part of the front sight appear slightly narrower than it really is, while the whole front sight appears broader, made up of two outer edges of gray with a black stripe in the center, this same ghost shadow giving the front sight an appearance of being taller. This of course assuming that the man is focusing his eye on the objective. When the sun goes under a cloud, the front sight seems to stand out stronger on account of the appearance of greater intensity of black of the front sight. The ghost shadows slightly disappear, and the man is inclined to place his shot a little higher as he places the black of the front sight on the edge of the bull. On the other hand, some men, under the same circumstances, will get a different result. These men, in an endeavor to place their front sight on the edge of the black, seem to have difficulty in doing so on account of the ghost shadow which in a bright light is so apparent on top of the front sight. In an endeavor to get close to the black they keep aiming higher, but all the while have an appearance of barely touching the black, the ghost shadow on top of the front sight resembling the strip of white that some men hold between the top of the front sight and the bottom of the bull. These men perhaps have great difficulty in holding elevations, but when the front sight suddenly stands out as it does when in shade, they are better able to locate their point of aim, and consequently get low shots.

Other men, especially in a bright light, do not seem to be able to properly locate the front sight in the center of the peep. These men will occasionally get apparent fliers; that is, shots that will strike the bottom of the target and others the top. Sometimes these men will suddenly, without any change in conditions, throw a shot to the extreme right or left in trying to overcome this. The tendency is, especially with the large peep, to use the front sight in relation to the rear sight by the amount of front sight seen over the bottom of the peep hole. When shade comes over the rifle they are then able to more clearly define the rear sight, and when they properly locate the front sight in the center of the hole, although it appears to them to be a greater amount of front sight, at the same time they will fire and get a high shot. Other men, in not properly focusing their eyes on the objective, will so strain their eyes in trying to see the sights and targets at the same time in bright light that when the sights loom up as they do in a dark light, the relief to the eyes is so great that they can really only do good shooting in a dark light. This accounts for the statement so often made by men that they prefer a dark light. Other men will focus their eyes on the objective in a bright light, but the passing of the cloud bringing the front sight into prominence will attract the eye to that point to such an extent that they seem to lose the objective entirely. This will lead them, in a sudden change of this sort, to fire quickly, sometimes carelessly, with the result of a miss, which they blame on change of light. How often men have been heard to say that when they start in to aim they see the bullseye clearly, but after sighting a few seconds the bullseye seems to fade out, and the men will either fire in a hurry or will suddenly lower their eyes to start aiming over again. This all being caused by the focusing of the eyes on the sights in an endeavor to see them distinctly, which is wrong.

I have found that if a man centers his front sight in the peep, after a while it will come as a matter of instinct that if he has as a point of aim



some place a certain distance from the center of the objective and not at the edge, changes of light will not bother him. With the present sight some of the peep slides not being bevelled properly on the forward side will reflect light into the man's eyes, causing him to aim away from the center of the peep. Of course, the sun, going under a cloud, this reflection will to a great extent disappear, and the man will probably find the true center naturally. If, however, the sight is properly bevelled on the front side leading to a very sharp edge of the peep hole, this trouble will to a great extent be obviated. On the rear side of the peep sight there is a line across which is cut by machinery to take the center of the peep, this line also being used as the arrow point for the location of the slide on the elevation scale of the sight. With the sunlight coming from the right rear or left rear, one side of the peep will appear to have been stretched out, making the peep hole look like an ellipse with its long diameter horizontal. A man has to be very careful in sighting through his peep where this effect is very pronounced, as it is in some sights where the mark has been made unusually deep and wide. This is a fault of the present slide made by the Ordnance Department, and under the present rules of the National Match cannot be remedied unless a man cares to fill up this line with liquid sight black, which can be very easily done.

In regard to mirage boiling straight up, it has two effects. If in shooting over the ordinary range the mirage is apparently going up from the ground it is very apt to carry the image of the target up, this being caused by the refraction of light. Of course, the man in this case is not aiming at the target, but an image of the target which appears perhaps a foot or so above the actual location of the target. If this mirage suddenly disappears he is very apt to have his shots strike low. This can be guarded against, however, by careful observation and practice.

You can get another result from practically the same thing. In this case, however, with the mirage boiling straight up, the bottom of the target appears to have stretched out, so much so that a long range target will almost appear to be square. This is very apt to occur where the target is very close to the ground and the intervening ground is very level. The target in some cases will appear to be standing in water. Of course, in this case, if the man is aiming at the bottom of the bull which appears elliptical, or the bottom of the target, he is in reality aiming a little below the actual location of the target. With the disappearance of the mirage, the target goes back to its natural shape, and if the man does not change his elevation he is very apt to miss the target, going over it. This was very apt to occur on the old Creedmoor range, and I understand from Captain McBride that at the Detroit range last summer they had the same experience. This can also be guarded against by observation.

There is still another effect which is caused by change of light, but takes longer to work and does not have as much effect with our present rifle as it had with the old Krag. That is the change in the percentage of moisture. As you know, change in moisture has its greatest effect on the barrel, as with an increase in moisture there is less friction in the barrel, causing a slightly higher initial velocity with a consequent higher striking point of the group. If a man is shooting in a bright light, and the sun was hidden by a cloud which covered the firing point, it might be very apt to cause an increase in moisture at that point, thus leading to the shots striking higher. This was one reason why the hygrometer was so useful with the Krag rifle, as with every increase in moisture of five per cent a man would lower his elevation about one minute. With the present rifle, however, as you know, very little difficulty in this respect is encountered, as the nearer we get to an absolutely flat trajectory the less changes due to atmospheric changes affect us.

I believe the above will cover the questions that you have asked me. I have tried to make myself as explicit as possible, and hope I have not done the reverse.

Hoping this is satisfactory, with kindest regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

K. K. V. CASEY.

#### THE OPINION OF LIEUTENANT CLOPTON, CAVALRY TEAM CAPTAIN.

I give below my opinions on the subjects mentioned in your letter, based on personal experience more than on accepted theories.

You ask regarding the following:

1. Does a dark target require a higher elevation than a bright?
2. Do dark sights require a lower elevation?
3. Does a boiling mirage require an increase or decrease of elevation?

Considering the first question, you have given me one that I am not entirely certain of myself, when considering the effect of light upon different kinds of eyes, *i. e.*, eyes ranging from normal to plus or minus.

Eliminating the abnormal eye, I have observed the following in this connection which could be divided into three sub-heads, one of which will include your second question, *viz.*:

What effect does change of light have on elevations when

- (a) Only the target becomes dark?
- (b) Only the sights become dark?
- (c) The entire range becomes dark?

Giving my reasons below, I answer these questions thus:

- (a) None.
- (b) The hits go low, and a slight raise of elevation is required.
- (c) None, if you wait for the eye to readjust itself to the reduced light condition.

When only the target becomes dark (a) no physical change takes place over the range, along that part of the bullet's flight under consideration, hence variation in elevations becomes a question of optics, and with the normal eyesight, if the firer will wait a moment or two to allow his eye to accommodate itself to the new conditions, and is careful to see the sights for subsequent shots the same as for preceding ones, he should not experience any change of elevation, excepting possibly under the following conditions.

When the change occurs from a boiling mirage, under which influence the target has appeared dancing, to a dark light, many shots experience difficulty with elevations, which is due, I think, to the point of aim being changed, rather than a refracted target.

You have observed that under a heavy mirage any bullseye looks smaller than when the heat waves are weak or entirely absent. When aiming at a target, under the influence of a heavy mirage the edges of the bullseye are dancing, irregular, and the target seems to take on different shapes. To overcome this the firer attempts to receive the visual impression of that part of the bullseye which appears most stationary, or in other words aims at the block of color he sees most distinctly. This causes him to hold his front sight a little nearer the center of the bullseye than normally and he finds himself using less elevation. When the change to a dark target comes, the dancing sides, irregular shapes, etc., subside and the whole target appears clearer and somewhat larger; with the same elevation the firer holds for his next shot as he did for the preceding ones and his shot goes low, because instead of aiming as near to the center as he did, the edges have become visible again and he has used a different point of aim on the target.

In the case where only the sights become dark (b), I have answered as above judging only from personal experience, which I account for as follows: No matter how well you think you have blacked your sights, in a bright light there is a certain amount of reflected light entering the eye from them. As the final focus of the eye is on the bullseye, the reflected light from the sights tends to make their edges hazy and indistinct, so that a small part of the front sight disappears and you are actually using a fuller front sight than normal. When the sights are thrown in shadow a clearer definition of the sight is obtained, causing you to take the normal quantity of front sight, making the hits go low.

In answering (c) as I have it is different than formerly obtained. With the old low velocity ammunition, a change from light to shadow throughout the entire range caused a slight change in temperature which entered into consideration. With the new high velocity ammunition, the temperature question is almost eliminated, practically is except at long ranges, so that now if the firer will wait long enough for his eyes to accommodate themselves to the new light conditions he should not experience any change in elevations.

In asking 3, you ask a question that has caused as many heated arguments as there are stars in the universe. Personally I take little stock in the theory of vertical displacement, when applied to the ranges used in small arms firing. The vertical refraction up to 1,000 yards is so slight as to be negligible. This is due, I think, to the shallow strata of air effected by heat waves. The question of horizontal refraction does enter, I believe, in making allowances for wind, but even this statement is subject to criticism.

I do not think that any iron-clad rule can be set, to be followed on these questions. I made it a practice of having each man experiment himself with the influence of light on his elevations and after solving the problem satisfactorily to himself, he was told to adopt this as his rule only, and not try to apply it to others.

There are so many things entering into this discussion that will upset fixed rules that I believe each man must work out the ones which apply best to himself and stay with them. Backgrounds, fore-grounds, direction of firing and angle of light on sights all enter into calculations on this phase of rifle firing.

For instance, at Ethan Allen the range is northwest by southeast, the firing being northwest. In the morning when the light struck the sights over the right shoulder, some men found a different zero than they did in the afternoon, when the light came from their left front. At Perry we experienced nothing of this, while at Sea Girt all rules went to pot. So you see how readily an argument can spring up on this subject, similar to that by the four blind men who went to "see" the elephant. In the



end I am of the opinion that each case needs separate diagnosis and treatment.

Trusting that my views on these points have not proven too radical to interest you and that it covers what you desire.

Sincerely yours,

WM. H. CLOPTON, JR.,  
1st Lieutenant, 13th Cavalry.

### TO HELP MANLEY.

**T**O answer at once more inquiries than we could otherwise conveniently dispose of, numerous correspondents are advised that Maj. E. H. Roach, 3rd Infantry, Texas National Guard, Dallas, Texas, is the proper person to receive contributions to the Sergeant Manley relief fund. We have sent our own small check to him and are told that others are doing the same.

Those who question the propriety of contributing to the Manley fund only need to know that this man has been imprisoned, denied the right to give bail, and deprived of the opportunity to support his family, for over a year, and that he is a man without means.

National Guardsmen should be glad of the opportunity to offer a contribution for such a cause.

### SUGGESTIONS FOR THE NATIONAL MATCHES.

By G. W. McIVER, Major 9th Infantry, Commandant School of Musketry.

**I**N the editorial contained in your number of November 3, referring to an article recently published in *ARMS AND THE MAN* entitled "Field Firing," you request more specific and definite information as to the ways and means through which it is proposed that the event commonly known as the National Match may be utilized for the higher instruction of the members of the National Guard assembled there.

Under the present conditions the competitive events held have to do almost entirely with the technicalities involved in the fire of individuals at known ranges at targets of the maximum visibility. Musketry, or the science of applying rifle fire to advantage in battle, is concerned not with what one man may do under the most favorable conditions, but with what may be accomplished with organized collections of men—the squad, the section, the platoon and the company—working together under real or simulated service conditions for a common purpose as that purpose may be understood and communicated to these units by commanders and leaders.

With the promoters and supporters of this meeting there should be no difference of opinion, in view of the purpose for which it was instituted; and if the attitude of *ARMS AND THE MAN*, in its ready acceptance of the suggestion, is any criterion, I feel sure no objection to this innovation need be anticipated. The time is ripe, the opportunity great, and the course seem obvious.

As originally stated, a tract of varied ground of a character suited to a variety of field firing exercises will be necessary for putting this scheme into operation. The range at Sparta, Wisconsin, was in mind when this thought occurred. It is understood that this tract was acquired and the construction of a Class "A" range undertaken in the expectation that the National Match might be held at that place in the future. It is not known what progress in construction has been made or whether the capacity in targets which present plans contemplate will make this range adequate for the purpose. However this may be, the advantages of the Sparta tract in providing a Class "B" range in addition to and in close proximity to a Class "A" range, the ground affording great possibilities for enlargement in target capacity makes an advantageous combination which suggests Sparta as the most logical place for the National Match in the near if not in the immediate future. No great amount of range equipment is required and no special provision need be made for targets and material outside of a requisition for a small number of figure targets.

The ammunition required, which would probably not exceed 20 rounds for each man in attendance, in view of the total amount allowed, could probably be found by economizing in other directions.

The time required for this purpose, in the beginning at least, would not exceed two days, and this time could probably be found by elimination of some other less important features of the meeting without interfering seriously with the regular program as it has been carried out for several seasons past.

The program of field firing exercises would depend upon the time and the ammunition allotted for the purpose by the officer in charge of the competition.

As to the exact nature of the firing exercises, a good guide is to be found in that portion of the Small Arms Firing Manual which deals with Field Firing. It should be noted that these exercises are tactical, the arrange-

ment being such that the firing comes as a culmination. A great deal depends upon the nature of the ground, and a suitable arrangement and statement of each exercise could be made only after a careful study of the ground in advance by an officer of some experience.

The demonstration made should include an illustration by a provisional company of competitors of the proficiency test now a prescribed part of the regular firing course, and in all the firings undertaken advantage should be taken of the competitive spirit which is an important element in all kinds of instruction.

### THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF NORTH CAROLINA.

**B**RIG.-GEN. R. L. LEINSTER, the newly appointed Adjutant General of North Carolina, entered the service of the State of North Carolina at the age of fourteen by joining Company A, 4th Regiment, N. C. N. G., as drummer, two years later enlisted and served as private, corporal and sergeant of this company. Appointed Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, November 15, 1897. Entered the Service of the United States as Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant of the 1st N. C. N. G.



BRIG.-GEN. R. L. LEINSTER  
The Adjutant General of North Carolina.

Infantry, April 27, 1898; promoted to Sergeant-Major, 1st N. C. Volunteer Infantry, July 1, 1898; promoted to Second Lieutenant, Company I, 1st N. C. Volunteer Infantry, December 1, 1898. Served in the States and in Cuba until the muster out of the regiment at Savannah, Ga., April 22, 1899.

After the Spanish-American War, was elected First Lieutenant of Company E, 1st Regiment, July 6, 1899, then Captain of the company, September 3, 1901, and served until appointed Adjutant of the regiment, April 17, 1903. Was commissioned Major and Assistant Adjutant General 1st Brigade, March 23, 1904, and on February 24, 1905, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General; was detailed for duty as Assistant Adjutant General in the Adjutant General's office, Raleigh, N. C., November 25, 1907; commissioned Brigadier-General and Adjutant General of North Carolina, November 15, 1910 to rank from November 1, 1910. General Leinster is thirty-three years old, of more than ordinary ability, and he should prove a most successful Adjutant General.

#### *Struggled in Vain.*

"I understand that after waiting twenty years she married a struggling young man."

"Yes, poor chap. He struggled the best he knew how, but she landed him.—Brooklyn Life.



### THE PENNSYLVANIA CONSTABULARY.

INTEREST in the State Police force of Pennsylvania has been increased by the reference of Colonel Weaver to the organization in his Annual Report.

The Report of Maj. John C. Groome, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Police, gives one a very clear idea of the extreme usefulness of this unique force.

Since the creation of the Pennsylvania Constabulary in 1905 crime of all kinds has greatly decreased in the State, and the maintenance of order during strikes and other industrial disturbances has not involved calling forth the National Guard.

The pay of the privates of the Police is \$60 a month, but they must board and lodge themselves. Major Groome recommends an increase of compensation.

In the four years the force has been in active service seven men have been killed in line of duty, and seventeen have been dangerously wounded. Of these ten have recovered but seven are crippled for life.

Each man is now armed with a Colt's .38 caliber revolver; a 22-inch hickory baton for regular patrol duty, and a Springfield .45 caliber carbine to be used in cases of extreme disorder.

During the last year members of the police, both mounted and dismounted, have traveled 408,016 miles, visiting 1,520 towns. There are four troops, of approximately 55 men each, and heretofore recruits have been from the troop to which they were assigned. Hereafter one Troop, C, will receive all recruits and train them for four months before they are assigned permanently to a troop.

Other States, especially those which are subject to industrial disturbances, will do well to consider the experience of Pennsylvania. The reduction of crime is itself an end to be sought, because of the saving of life and property. Also it may be remarked the employment of the constabulary often renders it unnecessary to call out the National Guard. When the Guard is called the expense involved is heavy.

The cost of the support of the constabulary force for a number of years would not equal the expense incurred in ordering a large force of the National Guard on duty for any considerable time.

Besides, the transfer to a constabulary of the responsibility for actual State police duty will decrease the ill feeling now held by many citizens for and toward the National Guard.

### FIELD ARTILLERY TRAINING OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

BY MONTGOMERY M. MACOMB, *Colonel, 6th Field Artillery, General Staff, U. S. A.*

(A paper read at the St. Louis Convention—A magnificent paper.)

IN order that we may see clearly the necessity for giving much closer attention to the training of our Militia Field Artillery in the future than we have done in the past, it will be well to glance first at the general military situation. As the history of our own times unrolls before us it shows our country taking its position as a world power, and, as time passes, current events show that there is a feeling spreading throughout our land that we cannot hold our place or perform our proper duty either to ourselves or our neighbors by mere bluff and bluster or by cheap spread-eagleism.

National instinct is beginning to warn us that national security depends largely upon having an adequate army and navy. Affairs now transpiring in the Orient show the punishment and humiliation which the world awards to nations which persistently fail in their military duty by showing a contempt for the profession of arms. I say "world awards" advisedly, for when the powers stand by and see a nation wiped out of existence and huge slices of the territory of another controlled by aliens it is a tacit judgment that fools must reap the reward of their folly.

A divine providence has thus far warded off such misfortune from us. At the close of the civil war our country possessed a highly trained, well equipped, and efficient army which was an example of the real strength of this nation which has never been forgotten by other powers. We disbanded this army and quickly sunk into a state of military apathy from which recent events seem to have partially awakened us, for we are beginning to realize that something more tangible than past prowess is needed. It is this feeling which brings us together here and which makes this assemblage one of the most representative that the country has ever seen. Here are earnest men from north, south, east and west, from the Regulars and from the National Guard, all united to discuss a purely national question, free from sectional, professional or political bias, and that question is: What shall we do to increase our military efficiency and make it in some degree commensurate with our position as a world power?

As has been already said the country seems to be awakening and now the time has come when the Regular Army and the National Guard must stand together as they never have before and devise means to give us a definite military policy and formulate a system of military training which will eventually produce an efficient homogeneous army. We must consider the training of all arms, and as recent wars have shown the absolute necessity of a proper quota of Artillery to help the Infantry on to victory, we can no longer neglect the training of that arm and must encourage the States to do their duty in developing it because it is beyond the power of the Federal Government alone to furnish it all in time of need. It is just as much the duty of the States to do their share in raising this arm as it is in regard to the Infantry, and I hope to show in this paper how success may be attained in spite of the difficulties to be overcome.

I do not wish to seem to overestimate the importance of Field Artillery, but only to show how much we have underestimated it by failing to provide but little over half the necessary quota for our small Regular Army, to say nothing of the little we have done to help the Militia. Artillery is only an accessory but it has become a vital one, so that now the Infantry and Artillery go hand in hand.

Germany is looked upon as a model in warlike preparation and her opinion upon military subjects carries great weight. Her idea of the importance of Artillery in these days may be gained from the following figures showing the comparative increases she has made in the strength of the arms since the war of 1870, viz., Infantry, 34 per cent; Cavalry, 9 per cent; Field Artillery, 117 per cent; Foot Artillery, 43 per cent. Comparison of these percentages is in itself sufficient to fix in the mind of all, the growing importance of the Artillery today, without my adding that France has also recently largely augmented its Field Artillery, and that all other civilized nations have in recent years increased their Artillery more than their other arms. Of all countries of the world, great and small, the United States has, I think, the unenviable position of having the smallest proportion of Field Artillery.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF ARTILLERY.

It would be interesting, had we the time, to trace the improvement in the Artillery gun and its projectile and the resulting increase in the importance of the Artillery arm itself, until it has now become a vital, essential and indispensable auxiliary to the Infantry. But lack of time prevents this, and we must therefore content ourselves with glancing at the latest development.

#### THE MODERN FIELD GUN.

In 1892, General Langlois of the French Army gave to the world his book "Field Artillery in Cooperation with other Arms," which book has now become a classic, and in which, from a thorough study of the battlefield and all its attendant circumstances, both ancient and modern, and from a thorough and scientific discussion of past development of munitions of war and the tendency of all fields of modern endeavor, he deduced not only the gun of the future, but also the method of employment. From having been looked upon as a chimerical dream, this gun became in France a reality about 1898. The principal changes, compared to guns existing at that time, lay in the carriage and the method of sighting or aiming. Other nations began by pooh-poohing the gun, Germany in the lead, then passed to the state of modifying their existing equipment and ending by throwing it all on the scrap heap and building an Artillery equipment on the same general lines as the French. This is the present rapid-fire gun, which the entire world, including the United States, has been forced to adopt, against its will, and at an expense of hundreds of millions of dollars. This gun has not yet been tried in war, and its proposed method of use, which is radically different from all its predecessors, has, therefore, yet to submit to the supreme test of the battle-field. It may sound strange to you, when I say the present true rapid-fire gun has not yet been tested in campaign, for doubtless your minds at once revert to the newspaper and other accounts of the great execution caused by the rapid-fire gun in the Russo-Japanese War. But I was present as an observer at all the great battles of that struggle and know whereof I speak when I say that the guns in use on both sides were what are technically called "accelerated fire" guns, and not "rapid-firers." They were merely better weapons than had been previously used in war and were much below the guns of today in efficiency, and their method of use was a compromise, embodying some of the features of the old material, and some belonging to the since-adopted rapid-fire guns. But actually with the guns in use during the war, there was not and could not be any rapid-fire as the term is now understood; the importance of bearing this in mind will appear later when I explain the use of the gun with which the Light Artillery of the Regular Army and the Militia are now armed.

#### THE PRINCIPAL PROJECTILE.

The principal projectile is called shrapnel. This shrapnel has a time fuze, which may be set so as to cause the projectile to burst in the air at



any point in the trajectory between the muzzle of the gun and extreme range—about 7,000 yards. When it bursts, the shrapnel, which has in its rear part a propelling charge of powder, simply blows off the head and throws out to the front its contents of from 262 to 300 balls. These balls open out somewhat and form in the air a figure approximately that which proceeds from the sprinkler of a garden hose and, when they strike the ground, cover an area of dimensions varying with the range. Each bullet is about one-half an inch in diameter, and has sufficient weight and remaining velocity to make it inflict a deadly wound at any range. The individual shrapnel as it approaches the end of its trajectory might therefore be compared to a shotgun fired in the air, and distributing shot or balls over an area about 20 yards wide and 200 yards long, for that is what is covered by the ordinary shrapnel at battle ranges. Carrying out this conception, a battery then is a machine for showing or sprinkling an area of ground with deadly missiles, and that is the theory of the present gun.

#### THE MODERN BATTERY A "FIRING MACHINE."

The characteristic of Field Artillery is the concentration of power in a limited space. The front of a battery in action is only about 100 yards; the battery is controlled by one man, the captain; it is capable of delivering its fire anywhere within a sector of seven thousand yards radius; there may be several shrapnel, each with its 262 balls in the air from the same gun at the same time; there are four guns in the battery; and all this volume of fire can be delivered by a single command of the captain. Such a blast termed by the French a "rafale," which means literally a "squall"—and it appears to be well named. As it would be impossible to bring up on the battlefield sufficient ammunition (each complete round weighing 18½ pounds) to continuously feed such a battery, it is planned to suddenly and by surprise turn such a squall of fire on the target, and as soon as sufficient effect is produced, to cut it off, or turn it to some other target. Squalls of fire, interrupted by pauses, have, therefore, superseded the old idea of continuous slow Artillery fire.

A battery is thus a firing *machine*, operated by the captain, who may play four lines of fire from his battery at will; this sheaf, composed of the four lines of fire, he may shift to the right or left to strike a new target, up or down vertically for new ranges; he may sweep across the range or up and down it; he may play one or more lines upon one target and the balance upon another; in short, there is the greatest flexibility to the fire action of a modern Field Artillery unit. Theoretically all this is true. But here I want to make a statement and to lay special emphasis on it. No matter how perfect a machine may be mechanically, and no matter how efficient it may be theoretically, it is in practice no better or more efficient than the operator. The finest locomotive or automobile ever built responds only to the amount of skill possessed by the driver. A firing battery like the locomotive is worse than useless in the hands of inexperienced, untrained men. And training takes time, opportunity, and practice. Do not imagine for a moment that an occasional armory drill will ever secure efficiency in a battery, for it cannot. Such a firing machine as I have attempted to describe, requires thorough training and great skill in the officers, and that each enlisted man do his part accurately and quickly; everything must be practiced until it becomes almost second nature; to facilitate rapidity the work is subdivided so that each man has only one or two things to do; but on the other hand, his work is useless if his neighbor does not do his part—this is one of the disadvantages of subdivision of labor. And in no other arm of the service is there such absolute dependence of each man upon every other, as exists in the Field Artillery, and in no other arm does the failure of one of a small number of individuals so disastrously affect the whole organization. Here again appears the necessity for a high degree of training, for everybody must do his part *accurately* and *quickly* or the machine breaks down.

Having now given some idea of the essential underlying principles of Field Artillery, we pass to the details of the training required to secure efficiency, giving first a few remarks on

#### THE REQUIREMENTS OF FIELD ARTILLERY IN WAR.

In a recent pamphlet (Actual Experience in War, by Capt. L. Z. Soloviev, of the Russian Army) treating of episodes in the great war in the far East, we find this remark:

"Justice requires me to state that the first engagement in which I took part showed me most emphatically that many a thing I had to do in battle was not what I had been taught, and that many a thing I was taught is not applicable in combat."

This statement at once suggests the question "What does the Artillery do in campaign?" For it is evident that if the work to be done in the field is previously determined and instruction concentrated on it to the exclusion of what may be called side issues, we shall take a long step toward being efficient when finally tested on the battlefield.

At the outbreak of hostilities, the Field Artillery will—

1. Be moved to a rendezvous—Transportation.
2. Remain there sometime—Camping.
3. Move to some other point—Marching.

4. Remain halted brief periods—Bivouacking.
5. Proceed to its firing place—Occupation of Position.
6. Fire.

And omitting minor events, the above procedure will exist in some varying order throughout the campaign. I should like to discuss these six headings fully had I the time to do so, and you the patience to listen; but under the circumstances, as time is running on, and the subject of Field Artillery training is so large, I am forced to confine myself to narrow limits; and I am therefore going to omit entirely the subjects of Transportation, Camping and Bivouacking, merely reminding you that opportunity to gain practical experience in these is afforded en route to and from and at the encampments now so generally held.

I will therefore begin by touching briefly on the question of—

#### MARCHING.

It will be recalled that the only action of Artillery is fire; but it cannot deliver its fire until it gets to its proper position; it can get to this position only by marching—the importance of which thus becomes apparent. Marching in the Field Artillery is the combined work of the men and horses. Officers and chiefs of section must thoroughly understand the management of six horse teams; drivers must understand the management of pairs; to manage his pair, the driver must be such a good rider as to be able to devote practically all his attention to his driving. We thus come down to the fact that the basis of all marching is good riding. This is as true in the Field Artillery as in the Cavalry. There is no way of learning to ride that I know of except by actually getting on a horse. This leads to the inevitable conclusion that proficiency in marching can only be secured by having in each battery a sufficient number of well trained horses for the purpose of teaching the personnel first riding, and then driving. I regard it as essential that a battery have a nucleus of horses permanently with it, and I regard them as just as much a part of the equipment as are guns and harness. These animals are needed not so much for the purpose of supplying trained horses for the battery when it takes the field, as for the purpose of having the means available for imparting the elements of riding and driving to the personnel before taking the field. The loss in horse flesh is so great in campaign that untrained horses are the usual ones in all mounted branches. But an untrained horse and an untrained man is a poor combination for marching—and the untrained man can be avoided by previously spending a reasonable sum for his instruction.

(Concluded next week.)

#### FOR AMMUNITION SUPPLY.

**A** BOARD consisting of Maj. George W. McIver, 20th U. S. Infantry; Capt. Merch B. Stewart, 8th Infantry, and Lieut. William H. Clopton, Jr., 13th Cavalry, which has been trying out at the School of Musketry various devices for carrying and supplying ammunition, of necessity found their task a large one.

This question of immensely increased importance since the advent of the breech-loader, and still more magnified by the coming of the magazine rifle, and yet to be still further emphasized by the probable early entry into the field of small arms of the military automatic rifle, is one which may well consume the time and absorb the attention of our best men.

The physical impossibility of the individual soldier being able to carry into action all the ammunition he could use during a fight of any duration makes necessary the development of some new and better way of supplying him with cartridges to take the place of those he has fired than has yet been devised by the brain of any man.

That army which shall find and employ the best method of ammunition supply on the battle-line will have a tremendous advantage over any other force whose short-sighted officers have not made such wise and prudent provisions.

What our Board has done is reported to us as being along right lines, an investigation of every known method of ammunition supply and a purchase and trial of every apparently practicable device.

#### AMERICANS WERE WELCOME.

**T**HE expressions contained in British newspapers, magazines, and Service journals in relation to the visit of our Atlantic Fleet to that country should be extremely gratifying to those Americans who are interested in the maintenance of good feeling and friendly intercourse between the Mother Country and her eldest daughter.

Practically all of the British publications strike the same note, one of friendly greeting, hospitable welcome and full though not fulsome praise.

It has not been a mistake to send our excellent fleet to the shores of Great Britain. We perceive some of the Service papers remarking upon our new style battleships, and we are pleased to see that they have done us the credit to say that England is now for the first time following our lead in respect to models.



### THE LAST REPORT OF GENERAL ELLIOTT.

IN his Annual Report, which on account of his retirement, is the last which he will make as Commandant of the Marine Corps, which he commanded so well, Maj.-Gen. George F. Elliott finds place in the midst of important recommendations to praise Sergt. Wm. A. Fragner and Corp. Geo. W. Farnham of the Corps for their brilliant individual work during the year on the rifle range.

General Elliott also pays an extremely high compliment to the Cavalry Team for their appeal from the decision of the Executive Officer in the National Match.

He recommends the acquirement of more target ranges and the further instruction of the Marines in the use of the rifle.

The organization shoots well now, as is made plain by the statement that about thirty per cent of the enlisted men are drawing increased compensation as qualified marksmen.

### HOT AIR SHOOTING.

YASSIR; I dored a bead on that thar squirrel's eye, lookin' along the top of the bar'l of my good ol' Kaintucky rifle, and precisely at the moment when ol' Betsy cracks, that thar squit'l doubles up like a jack-knife, with a bullet bored right plum through his left eye, an' comin' out of the right.

Yassir, and when I stepped it, it was 197 steps, so he'p me Gawd!

I tell you them was the days, an' them wuz the guns an' them wuz the men. There ain't no sech shootin' now, leastwise I aint seen none."

But if our old Kentucky friend had only been blest with some kind neighbor, a subscriber to an outdoor contemporary of ours, he might have learned from the lips of that neighbor—his good old eyes being too feeble to furnish the information first-handed—that at turkey shoots men of mark are still able to display unerring accuracy. Yes, indeed.

In a place close by the spot where the original Kentucky rifleman had his habitat; no less a location than Peewee Valley, Kentucky, not later than New Year's Day last year—on the relation of our contemporary—revolver shooting at turkeys was regularly initiated at 200 yards.

This was an unprofitable distance for the men conducting the shoot, so the turkey was set back 25 yards, later 25 more, and then again an equal distance, until 275 yards separated the firer from the firee.

Not satisfied with that another 25 yards was added, until 300 yards marked the range between the pointed pistol and the turkey target.

Four shooters, whose names are given, then proceeded to secure, with .44 and .38 revolvers equipped with ordinary factory sights, and firing black powder loads, a turkey every fourth or fifth shot.

To put the question of distance beyond dispute two of the firers paced it, and had their estimate of 300 yards confirmed by the man in charge of the shooting.

Far be it from us to say directly that we do not believe this story. We would rather dally with the question and let our meaning be carried by the vehicles of indirect allegations of incredulity.

The body of an average turkey at 300 yards does not present a very large mark, either to sight upon or to hit. But so far as sighting is concerned the size is not a factor because the shooter must overhold so much that the target would be out of sight anyway.

An 8-inch bullseye at 200 yards has sometimes attracted the attention of the writer and other revolver shots as a fascinating mark for freak shooting, and every once in a while a bullet fired in the general direction of the black spot upon an A target went home.

Now, an 8-inch bullseye at 200 yards is equivalent, eliminating all questions of insufficient point of aim, doubt of elevation, effects of wind upon the bullet, exaggerated effects of ammunition defects, to a one inch bullseye at 25 yards. That is to say, an 8-inch bullseye at 200 yards is relatively no larger than a one-inch bullseye at 25 yards.

How many men of the very greatest skill in the use of the revolver are willing to attempt to put one shot out of five in a one-inch bullseye at 25 yards, using a .38 or .44 caliber revolver with an extra heavy load?

A turkey at 300 yards would be about the size of a humming-bird at 25, and rather a small humming-bird at that. Turkeys, as well as humming-birds, move. But stop; perhaps it was the habit of those Kentucky turkeys to move in front of the bullet and thus contribute to their own happy dispatch.

This rather unusual article seems to have caught the eye of more than one of our correspondents and we in common with more than one of these find ourselves "from Missouri."

If the man or men able to make one hit out of five shots on a turkey at 300 yards with a .38 or .44 caliber revolver, using the regular factory sights, will only permit us to star him or them we can make his or their eternal fortune and our own, because no other hand arm user who ever lived could hold a candle to such experts.

Now when a man has a chance what a shame it is not to tell a true story. We recall, when the editorial age was such that school was an every-day calamity for six-sevenths of every winter week, Thanksgiving Day came and a turkey shoot marked one phase of its celebration.

We went to this turkey shoot and there observed numbers of boys, we will not say how many, but *numbers* of boys, armed with sling shots, shooting dried peas at turkeys as a measured distance of 500 yards.

Whenever a boy missed killing a turkey, the man nearest to him took him across his knee and spanked him. And whenever a boy hit a turkey any place except in the head his jacket was dusted with a hickory switch. Those were good old days. If telling a turkey story why not tell a good one?

It seems quite probable that these sling-shot boys were the ancestors of the revolver holding, turkey-destroying gentlemen of whom we have been speaking.

### THE NATIONAL GUARD AND FEDERAL PAY.

GEN. THOMAS J. STEWART, President of the National Guard Association of the United States, came to Washington last week and arranged to have the National Guard Pay Bill introduced in both Houses of Congress.

Mr. Steenerson, Chairman of the House Military Committee, has already presented the Bill to the Third Session of the Sixty-First Congress, where it now bears the number 28,436.

*Note, National Guardsmen, your pay bill in the House is 28,436!* By that number you can refer to it when writing or speaking to House members.

It was introduced in the Senate December 12 by Senator Bois Penrose of Pennsylvania. The number given the Bill there was 9292.

General Young, Chairman of the Executive Committee, was in Washington the early part of the week, looking after the Bill, and will return to the capital city on Friday.

### ALABAMA OFFICERS ACTIVE.

IN sending out a copy of the Pay Bill and resolutions adopted by the Jefferson County National Guard Association for favorable action for the Bill, Lieut. Edward L. Anderson, Alabama National Guard, encloses the following stirring appeal, distinctive, characteristic and powerful enough to make it worth reproduction.

We perceive with pleasure that his letter head bears as a motto or a heading these words originally written by the Editor of ARMS AND THE MAN, and which have since the publication of this paper began, stood at the head of the editorial column

You know the one we mean: "That a man shall serve his country in time of war."

"Fellow Officers and Men of the Alabama National Guard, and all other patriotic citizens of our country:

SIRS: It is incumbent upon every officer and man of the National Guard, who truly has its best interests at heart, to get in behind this "Bill for Federal Pay" and not let up on his Representatives and Senators in Congress until it is passed and become a law.

This Bill places in your hands, and in the hands of every officer and man in the Service, a powerful incentive to work and to work hard. Continued hard work means results, and the results will be the most efficient marching, maneuvering and fighting force that it is possible for our country to make out of its Volunteer soldiers.

With this Bill a law the United States rewards you liberally for your time, and will expect, and will get value received for her disbursements. Referring to the attached sheet showing monthly rates of pay, you will find that a private (the lowest rank in the Army) will receive \$45.00 a year for 48 drills, or equivalent military work, which means \$3.75 per month for four drills, or 94 cents per drill of two hours, or 47 cents per drill hour. No mean reward for an hour's work, is it? You will note that all other men and officers are paid proportionately higher according to rank and responsibilities. See what your own reward would be. Show your Congressman how much of this Federal appropriation will come to your community through your Organization.

Go after your Congressman, right now, to get this Bill made a law, then go after military efficiency, and then receive your reward with a feeling that you have given your country value received with interest.

Congress is now in session and it is going to be a short session. This Bill will be introduced in both Houses early. Write to your Congressman on this subject *today*. Maybe the other National Guardsman is not showing the interest that he feels in the cause. Don't depend upon him. The passage of this Bill depends upon you. You have the best interests of the Service at heart. Show it. It is up to you to put it up to Congress.

If you love your Flag and your Country, if you believe in an efficient means of national defence with the least cost to our Government, if you have a real interest in the future of the National Guard and your own interests and efficiency as a National Guardsman, go to work today with your Congressman and urge him to give his support to this meritorious Federal Pay Bill for the National Guard.

Respectfully submitted,

JEFFERSON COUNTY NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

Show this Pay Bill, the Resolution and this letter to *every* member of your organization. It is all for him.



# 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 INFANTRY FIRED UPON IN ERROR.

Run or stand? Is the end to be here on this spot? Shall the next few swift moments answer for a last chapter containing a good or a bad ending? Yonder on the left and there on the right, so far they seem in another world, are comrades. What are *they* thinking? Will *they* stand or fall? Do *they* fear, or is their courage high and their hearts strong? So might a soldier of the Queen of Battles, the Infantry, think and reason upon the battle line. So would such a soldier surmise and feel when the air about him was hot with bullets and his ears echoed to the menacing whispers of unseen death.

In the heart of each man in the Infantry line of battle today there must be built a citadel of discipline so strong, with walls so high, with battlements unscalable, impregnable to fear. Nothing less will answer.

In those days when infantrymen fought shoulder to shoulder and their knowledge ended with knowing how to keep place in line and loose off their pieces in the general direction of the enemy, you could almost make an infantryman over night—that kind of an infantryman—mark you. But these days are not the days of old.

In that message of President Taft to the Congress lately delivered, a message which is calculated to inspire confidence among the business interests apprehensive of radical legislation, without utterly destroying the hopes of those too ardent reformers who would prefer to turn everything upside down in an effort to find out what lies beneath, there appeared a singular misstatement. The singularity of it is not lessened by a reflection that the President was formerly Secretary of War. It would be interesting to know what inspiration caused these lines to be written into the message. They are: "An Infantry force can be trained in six months; a Cavalry or Light Artillery force not under one and a half or two years; hence the importance of having ready a larger number of the more skilled soldiers."

A line of Infantry in battle order must be made up of men disciplined to the highest degree of which human beings are capable; trained to the supremest excellence in the use of the rifle; fully instructed in taking cover; informed to the utmost of the best ways of searching out an enemy and estimating his distance; in short each man in an Infantry line must possess many of the qualities which of old a whole company might have.

On the other hand the enlisted man of the Field or Coast Artillery is a

mechanic. Any good mechanic under competent officers can be trained to do the work in six months, except certain special tasks which must fall to highly trained men. Of these however, there are but few, and such men cannot be developed quickly. All infantrymen must be highly trained men. What the infantryman gains through less details to learn he loses through a need for more discipline. The crisis of a battle, the desperate phases of its progress, are determined in these days by the hard-fighting Infantry.

Of the Cavalry, if it is to be used as Cavalry, perhaps a little more time should be required to bring efficiency than for the Infantry, but not much more, and no more if the recruits are chosen from horsemen. That could be easily done in this country.

The question of officers is a different one. It does take longer to train an officer of Artillery or Cavalry than it does to train an Infantry officer, that is, an officer who is good for Infantry Service alone. But the best Infantry officer, the one wholly satisfactory in his place, knows not alone his Infantry work, but he is well enough acquainted with the duties of the Artillery and Cavalry to coordinate his efforts entirely with theirs. So that in reality it takes quite as long to train a good Infantry officer as it does to train one for the Artillery or Cavalry.

We count it a signal piece of misfortune that President Taft should have been led astray by any one in the military service at this critical juncture. If ever in the history of the country there has been a moment when all branches of the armed Services, the Infantry, the Cavalry and the Artillery of the Army, the National Guard and the Navy should stand together on questions which affect them all, here and now we have the moment.

Most important legislation is to be passed upon by the short session of the dying Congress. Much of it will no doubt be handed on unfinished for the consideration of the new Congress.

These be troublous times. Political unrest, rebellion against existing conditions, distrust of one's neighbors, and God knows what inner tumult of dissatisfaction, pervade the whole world.

Our own country, usually tranquil, has not escaped. It would be well for all of those who hold as a first obligation the best interests of the nation that they should with great care avoid any and all utterances which have a tendency to antagonize others imbued with the same sane ideas.

We hope the unlucky statement in the President's Message may not cause the people to think the Infantry the least to be considered of the branches of our Army, and we hope infantrymen generally will not too hurriedly reach the conclusion that an officer other than an infantryman, or influence anti-Infantry, put these words in the President's mouth.

What damage there might be has already been done. It remains for those who desire to use their best efforts to counteract this injury by all means within their command.

## THE SHOTGUN PROGRESS.

The Report of the Annual Meeting of the Interstate Association, the governing body of trap-shooting, and a report of the Secretary-Manager of the Association, Elmer E. Shaner, will be found in another portion of this issue of ARMS AND THE MAN.

The activities of the Association having for their purpose regularity, fairness, equality and cleanness in the conduct of shotgun tournaments, have been well carried out. It will be observed that the Secretary-Manager in his report remarks upon a slight falling off in attendance upon the events of 1910; a circumstance which he does not consider unusual or find unexpected.

In the proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Association suggestions for certain radical changes were proposed, and a number of these were approved. In our opinion all of the changes made are calculated to benefit the really great sport of trap shooting.

We do not consider the slight let-up of 1910 any indication of a decadence of trap shooting as a sport, nor do we think it actually necessary, for the purpose of avoiding a decline alone, that the rules should be changed. At the same time we think the new rules will be beneficial, in more than one way.

The attention of our readers is especially directed to these changes: that



the National Amateur Championship and the National Professional Championship shall be shot at 200 single targets, also a new event, a double target championship to be shot at the Grand American Handicap.

This change will bring pleasure to many trap-shooting souls. The man who is really skilful in both single and double firing will not suffer by the change, while the one who is specially qualified in either or the other style of shooting will, under the new rules, have a chance to show the stuff he is made of.

The standard distance was not changed to 18 yards as has been suggested by some, and we think this is well. Trap-shooting being a wholesome sport which should be encouraged by all true lovers of honest and clean competition, ought to offer certain advantages to a beginner. At any rate the conditions should not be made so difficult that the average newcomer into the field of this special interesting competitive sport shall be discouraged.

Sixteen yards will assist many a new man to become a trap shot of superior excellence, when 18 yards shot in fast company would discourage him forever.

The affairs of the Association are in good hands, and we look forward under the new rules with increased purses, and after the little let-up of this year, to 1911 as the greatest trap-shooting season in the history of the sport.

### GENERAL VERBECK TO BE REAPPOINTED.

**G**OVERNOR-ELECT JOHN A. DIX of New York, has signified his intention of reappointing Brig.-Gen. Wm. Verbeck, the Adjutant General of New York.

General Verbeck is a republican who was appointed upon the resignation of General Henry, who, it will be remembered, laid down the duties of his military office, only to take up more important ones in connection with the Federal Service.

Since the installation of General Verbeck as the Adjutant General of New York, he has made a good impression. There were numerous applicants for the place, but in this case as in others, the Governor can and does do well if he retains in office a man who has been satisfactory, regardless of political or personal considerations.

The National Guard of New York is a highly efficient organization. It contains many officers of more than usual ability and merit, but the Governor should not consider the appointment of any one to take the place of an incumbent Adjutant General unless he feels positive he can distinctly benefit the Service by change. Benefit to the Service should be the whole purpose and nothing else should affect his opinion.

### THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

**T**HE last reports from the Military Departments, October 15, 1910, show the actual strength of the Army to be 4,310 officers and 67,459 enlisted men, a total of 71,769.

This is an increase of 101 officers and a decrease of 4,381 enlisted men. The hospital corps, consisting of 3,486, the Philippine Scouts, of 166 officers and 5,100 men, are not included.

The reduction of desertions by 30.6 per cent over the preceding year was remarked upon as a gratifying fact. The desertions of 1910 were less than for any fiscal year since 1899.

The health of the Army has continued to improve. Vaccinations for typhoid carried on only among volunteers has now been applied to 13,000. No injurious results have been observed and the compulsory enforcement of typhoid vaccination is suggested.

A recommendation for the elimination of a reasonable number of the least efficient officers is renewed. The need for more officers is dilated upon *in extenso*. Secretary Dickinson says he considers the increase in the number of officers in the Army and the elimination of the least efficient officers as two of the most important measures for increasing the efficiency of the personnel of the Army. He urges the creation of a General Service Corps.

A recommendation is made for an appropriation adequate for providing the Signal Corps with a reasonable number of better type aeroplanes for

instruction purposes and field work. The Secretary makes this recommendation after having observed the development of the art of air navigation in France, which observation included flights on his own account as a passenger, although he does not mention that in his report.

Considerable space is devoted to the operations of the Ordnance Department, which is commended for the excellence of its system and the perfection of detail by which cost keeping is carried on.

The report is a thoughtful, conservative and well digested document worthy of the attention of military students.

### A DESERT PASEAR.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

(Continued from last week.)

**B**Y some process of flooding or wind—I was too busy to investigate—the soil under these bushes was four feet or more above the surrounding field. On the opposite side of the canals, on the desert side, where the rank arrow weed grew above one's head, there were more such clumps of mesquite, the bushes a score of yards apart, ten feet high as many across and covered with locust-like thorns. These were the delight of the desert quail.

Disturb a covey feeding out in the weeds and they would hike instanter for these bushes, where perched in the thick branches or sitting on the ground they would watch your approach with twitterings of amusement. If there were but one of you those birds would always be on the opposite side of the bush and when you arrived a thunderous sound of their short wings would announce to you that the covey had departed from the other side of the bush.

It was rather hard on the temper—until one stopped and decided that a man was at least as smart as a quail and then arrived at the way to circumvent their tricks.

The doves were flying around the ranch at all times of the day, shooting arrow-like past you as you stood in the ranch yard or flushing with whistle of wings as you walked out into the fields. A walk through the fields would compensate you with all the doves the out fit could eat but at the expense of considerable discomfort when the mercury is at 110 in the shade. Therefore I waited until the sun began to rest its lower edge on the tip of Signal Mountain to the west and then sallied forth.

Now around this ranch were two guns of the scatter variety. It is hardly necessary to tell the experienced man of their character after remarking that the ranch people were too busy to hunt.

Cap owned a double hammerless gun of the kind that "never shoots loose, the longer you shoot 'em the tighter they get," etc. I would have enjoyed the presence of the Ananias who thought up this description of this particular make of gun. His own hammerless was so loose after five years' use that one could stick a good thick playing card—and not the joker either—between the standing breech and the barrel ends. I rather think several of these abominations-to-a Methodist could have been slipped into the space left.

The top lever spring had broken just after Cap had replaced a broken main spring—a favorite trick of this one—and the gun would blow open with each shot when using heavy loads. I thought this was a pretty tough smoke-stick for such a game country—but had not seen the other two alternatives.

Cap's barrels were somewhere out on the desert and I was perforce compelled to fall back on an old hammer gun of Cap's stored at the ranch and a gun belonging to the Littles.



THE LAGUNA SALADA, SIGNAL MOUNTAIN IN BACKGROUND.



Arming myself with Cap's hammer gun I sallied forth across the bridge and down the canal where the doves were fairly knocking down the willows in their flight from the fields over to the arrow weed in the desert. The gun was another of the same old "Never shoot loose" sort, only a little worse. Beside the space between barrels and breech, the barrels merrily rattled up and down when "locked?" by that wonderful compensating bolt.

The spring that holds on the fore end was broken—wonder what they make their springs out of—and the part was tied on with a piece of string. The right lock pulled  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., the left one 12 of 'em. You would have to try such a combination to comprehend the lovely fudging a man will do when trying to pull that left barrel just after the right one.

A cottontail sat on the bridge and seemed anxious to play Horatius. A change of heart came too late and the set trigger barrel gathered him in with safety still a dozen feet in front of his scurrying form.

The doves began to whiz past my head. Recollecting the scarcity of shells, the gang to be fed over at the ranch and Cap's injunction not to waste ammunition on the long shots, I steeled myself to the temptation and walked resolutely along looking for the sort of shot that would merit Cap's approval.

I don't particularly like to eat doves and I do dote on long shots. One bird hitting the ground sixty steps away does me more good than a dozen dead ones in the sack. Therefore when a lovely skyscraper came whistling far overhead that old gun seemed to climb to my shoulder of its own accord and the light charge of nines hissed through the air—just in front of the dove's nose judging by his sudden dive.

He was still within reach. I swung the muzzle not quite so far ahead as I pressed the trigger. It was a beautiful lead—but nothing happened. The memory of that confounded trigger came to me and I squeezed until I thought either the trigger or the finger would come off. A good sixty yards out the dove stopped as though he had struck a wall and then sailed to the ground in that short curve peculiar to the dead bird with much headway. It was a pure fluke, not another long shot did I pull off with the humming bird load of  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. of nines.

I picked up the dead dove and seventeen others came whizzing by so close I could see their eyes. Did you ever try to do speed work with a hammer gun after using a hammerless for the past ten years.

You handle it about as well as your grandmother could. You close the gun, try to pull it with the hammers down, hurriedly cock one of them, fire that, try to fire the other, pull the trigger out of joint, say something naughty, get off the other barrel, lose the first bird you shot at and then go maundering around with the gun unloaded looking for it and the livebirds, the only ones worth considering, fairly knocking off your hat.

Every time I looked at those hammers, menacingly at full cock, I shied away from the gun. It looked so confoundedly dangerous, even though I knew that a hammerless is similarly equipped just under the lock plates.

Two doves came hurtling over the low willows along the canal and headed right for me. Did you ever notice how pretty a bird looks when he is coming for you bows on? I squatted among the scattered arrow weed stalks. Never were there more surprised doves as I rose about four feet directly before them. It was not according to Hoyle but I wanted to see what they would do.

They flared like a pair of mallards, separated and tried to get by. The left hand one apparently stopped every pellet in the light load and sailed through the air four feet under the force of impact. The other flew away rejoicing as that left trigger and I played tug of war with neither side gaining.

If that gun had been mine and a good one handy I would have missed an even twenty shots for the privilege of wrapping it carefully around a good strong stump. Later experience clinched this desire.

Unloading the left near-Damascus tube I settled upon the right for keeps and managed to gather in a few more doves as I progressed along the canal. I drew near to the hundred yard patch where grew the mesquite bushes. A desert quail gave the view halloo and looking through the arrow weed I could see the grey birds hotfooting it for the nearest mesquite.

The clan gathered and I could see them dodging about in the sand under the bush or hopping about its branches. I had watched them play their tricks before and was wise. Walking up to within ten yards of the bush—they would flush in a few steps more—I suddenly darted around to the opposite side.

There they were, some of them already out in the open, ready for a good start and others sitting on the bank under the bush—but all of them with ten feet of mesquite thorns between them and the danger supposedly in the rear.

To say they were embarrassed was putting it mildly. There was a series of frightened twitterings and squeaks from the young quail in the covey and then they began to whirr through the air for another bush sixty yards away. It was like one of those cinches the foreign sportsman has, shooting driven birds. I stood watching the "squeakers" hustle by, scared stiff, poor things, but entirely safe in this case. Then came the fellow I wanted, a big cock bird, foolishly following the kids of the covey

instead of doing as his crafty brethren had done—dodge sharply around and put the bush between me and them as quickly as possible.

Outside the merry plunk of a duck hitting the water in obedience to the behest of the sixes, there is nothing prettier than a big, hard flying cock quail stopped in mid air. Picking him up I reloaded both barrels. I needed that left with such work to do. Shooting the birds as they flushed from the bushes was not the best sport, they were too close, and things were too confused to allow neat shooting. Therefore I paused a moment to let the more frightened of the covey out of their refuge in the nearby mesquite and get out into the open. Then I walked around. The covey flushed from the bush but I let them go, feeling pretty sure that some of them were out in the low weeds nearby. A few steps more and then a big hen boomed up from under my very toes. Twenty yards beyond she got in the center of the load and I could hear her strike. The left scored a miss on another hen that flushed close by. There endeth the bird shooting.

I opened that blasted gun with difficulty. The shells didn't budge a millimeter. The shells were home grown ones and, not being resized,



IN SHEEPTOWN.

View at corner of Falloff Boulevard and Rock Avenue.

often went in hard as had this pair. And then they refused to come out. I lammed the barrel up and down, the fore-end merely gave, allowed the gun to come open but refused to push out the extractors. I sat down vexed in spirit and expostulated with that gun but in vain.

A cotton tail came out and seemed to be getting some amusement out of my fix. He forgot the .22 at my belt and went home with me but that didn't fix the gun.

(To be continued.)

#### ALL ADMIRE THE MEYER PRODUCTS.

Meyer's Military Shop, 1231 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., manufactures and imports more novelties and gifts than any other similar establishment in the country.

The wide range of products supplied by this excellent emporium running from dainty articles of ornament for the ladies, to uniforms and clothing for particular officers and everything of an attractive character for those in or interested in the military service gives a distinctive character to Meyer's shop as original as Theodore Roosevelt.

Insignia, watch wrist bracelets, ladies' belt plates, stick pins, brooches, waggon sticks, watch fobs, ash trays, smoking sets, desk ornaments, riding crops, whips, cigar boxes, match safes, card safes and a vast array of attractive and desirable military and semi-military articles.

ARMS AND THE MAN does not hesitate to recommend anything which Meyer advertises as good value for the money and exactly as represented



# 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. 167x180. 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

**WESTERN FACTORY LOADED SHELLS ARE "PERFECT FROM PRIMER TO CRIMP"**

**The Western Cartridge Co., East Alton, Ill.**

### THE U. S. R. A. REVOLVER LEAGUE BEGINS SEASON.

Beginning with the week of December 18 to 24, the 1910-11 Indoor Revolver League of the United States Revolver Association begins its existence with twenty-four teams entered. Each team will shoot, beginning with the third match, two matches each week, with clubs entered from Maine to California.

The time consumed in shooting the series will extend over a period of fourteen weeks, which will give all of the clubs entered plenty of shooting. The conditions this year are practically the same as they were in 1909-10. Each man for each match will fire twenty-five shots in strings of five on

the Standard American target reduced for twenty yard shooting, having a bullseye 2.71 inches, and counting from 10 to 5. He can choose his own weapon and shoot with any pistol or revolver within the rules. Undoubtedly a great many of the contestants will use the .22 single shot pistol with eight or ten-inch barrel and black or semi-smokeless long cartridges.

The best twenty-five shot score made so far in the league shoot is 234. There were quite a few five shot possibles made last year but so far as we can remember no ten shot possibles.

Space does not permit us to print all of the schedule as organized for the series, but a portion of it appears herewith, together with the names of the clubs and the secretaries' names and addresses. The balance of the schedule will appear later.

Manhattan Rifle & Revolver Association,  
 Parmlly Hanford, 28 West 71st St., New York,  
 N. Y.

Stoneham Light Infantry Pistol Club,  
 Capt. D. M. Stewart, Stoneham, Mass.

Providence Revolver Club,  
 E. C. Parkhurst, Mail P. O. Box 1273, Provi-  
 dence, R. I.  
 Telegraph 205 Industrial Trust Building.

Belleville Rifle & Revolver Club,  
 Dr. H. F. Murk, 300 East Main St., Belleville, Ill.

Newark Rifle & Revolver Association,  
 R. M. Ryder, 10 and 12 Crosby Place, Paterson,  
 N. J.

St. Louis Revolver Club,  
 C. C. Crossman, 312 North Broadway, St. Louis,  
 Mo.

Willow Rifle and Gun Club,  
 S. M. Tyrrell, 1800 North Halsted St., Chicago,  
 Ill.

Youngstown Revolver Club,  
 W. R. Gallaher, R. F. D., No. 2, Youngstown,  
 Ohio.

Louisville Rifle & Revolver Club,  
 C. Englehardt, 317 West Market St., Care Bourne  
 & Bond, Louisville, Ky.

Columbus Revolver Club,  
 W. A. Morrall, 305 South High St., Columbus,  
 Ohio.

Spokane Rifle & Revolver Club,  
 W. H. Whitney, Spokane Hardware Co., Spokane,  
 Wash.

Duluth Revolver Association,  
 F. E. Resche, Court House, Duluth, Minn.

Seattle Revolver Club,  
 George Armstrong, 6 Union St., Care Thompson-  
 Starrett Co., Seattle, Wash.

Smith & Wesson Revolver Club,  
 D. B. Wesson, Springfield, Mass.

Myles Standish Revolver Club,  
 Vernon W. Hall, 102 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

Culebra Revolver Club,  
 L. D. Cornish, Culebra, Canal Zone, Panama.

Shell Mound Pistol & Rifle Club,  
 W. A. Siebe, Emeryville, Alameda County,  
 California.

Oakland Bank of Savings Pistol & Revolver Club.  
 H. A. Harris, The Weber, Oakland, Calif.

National Capital Revolver Club,  
 F. J. Kahrs, 1502 H. St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Osborne Rifle Club,  
 Percy Patterson, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Century Revolver Club,  
 Charles Dominic, 4403 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Portland Revolver Club,  
 Walter Hansen, 2 Chamber of Commerce, Port-  
 land, Ore.

Boston Revolver Club,  
 H. D. Hutchins, 367 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

Philadelphia Rifle Association,  
 G. H. Smith, 1145 South Broad St., Philadelphia,  
 Pa.

1st Match.

Manhattan vs. Philadelphia.  
 Stoneham vs. Boston.  
 Providence vs. Portland.  
 Belleville vs. Century.  
 Newark vs. Osborne.  
 St. Louis vs. National Capital.  
 Willow vs. Oakland.  
 Youngstown vs. Shell Mound.  
 Louisville vs. Culebra.  
 Columbus vs. Myles Standish.  
 Spokane vs. Smith & Wesson.  
 Duluth vs. Seattle.

2nd Match.

Stoneham vs. Manhattan.  
 Providence vs. Philadelphia.  
 Belleville vs. Boston.  
 Newark vs. Portland.  
 St. Louis vs. Century.  
 Willow vs. Osborne.  
 Youngstown vs. National Capital.

Louisville vs. Oakland.  
 Columbus vs. Shell Mound.  
 Spokane vs. Culebra.  
 Duluth vs. Myles Standish.  
 Seattle vs. Smith & Wesson.

3rd Match.

Providence vs. Stoneham.  
 Belleville vs. Manhattan.  
 Newark vs. Philadelphia.  
 St. Louis vs. Boston.  
 Willow vs. Portland.  
 Youngstown vs. Century.  
 Louisville vs. Osborne.  
 Columbus vs. National Capital.  
 Spokane vs. Oakland.  
 Duluth vs. Shell Mound.  
 Seattle vs. Culebra.  
 Smith & Wesson vs. Myles Standish.

4th Match.

Belleville vs. Providence.  
 Newark vs. Stoneham.  
 St. Louis vs. Manhattan.  
 Willow vs. Philadelphia.  
 Youngstown vs. Boston.  
 Louisville vs. Portland.  
 Columbus vs. Century.  
 Spokane vs. Osborne.  
 Duluth vs. National Capital.  
 Seattle vs. Oakland.  
 Smith & Wesson vs. Shell Mound.  
 Myles Standish vs. Culebra.

5th Match.

Newark vs. Belleville.  
 St. Louis vs. Providence.  
 Willow vs. Stoneham.  
 Youngstown vs. Manhattan.  
 Louisville vs. Philadelphia.  
 Columbus vs. Boston.  
 Spokane vs. Portland.  
 Duluth vs. Century.  
 Seattle vs. Osborne.  
 Smith & Wesson vs. National Capital.  
 Myles Standish vs. Oakland.  
 Culebra vs. Shell Mound.

(Continued next week.)



# Dead Shot Smokeless



THE great increase of sales of Dead Shot during 1910 developed from the fact that there has been an ever-increasing demand for this popular load from the consumer. Every live jobber and retailer from the Atlantic to the Pacific has found Dead Shot "A mighty lively one to keep in stock."

We take this opportunity to again assure our friends that they can depend on Dead Shot every time.

The stability and uniformity of Dead Shot we guarantee.

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KANSAS CITY  
BOSTON

### SOUTHERN INTERSTATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.

The matches of the Southern Interstate Rifle Association for 1910 were held in Montgomery, Alabama, on November 24 and 25, with teams from the States of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi competing.

The Alabama team was already on the ground when the teams from Louisiana and Mississippi began to arrive Thursday morning. Col. C. R. Bricken of Alabama, the executive officer of the matches, had established his headquarters at the Gay Teague Hotel and all the teams made their quarters there.

The team match was shot off on the 24th, Thanksgiving Day. At the 200 yard range slow fire the Louisianians took a lead of ten points over the other teams, Alabama coming next on this range. The shooting of the Louisiana bunch at 200 yards was the talk of the day, for it was here that Col. L. A. Toombs of Louisiana made 48 out of a possible 50 points. This score equals the American record at this range in a team match. Second place was taken by four Louisianians with scores each of 44. These men were Lieut. Harry Eckhardt, Sergt. C. C. Fush, Sergt.-Maj. W. E. Godwin and Capt. George L. Miller.

At 600 yards the Alabamians caught up their loss and when the firing ceased at this range they were leading the match by six points. A wind sprang up at this range, which puzzled the men who had never shot the range, and in the endeavor to dope from the flag some of the best shots on all the teams made very poor scores.

At the 1,000 yard range the Alabamians were still in the lead but the Louisiana men pulled up six points and then gained five more which gave them a lead up to the last few pair to shoot, when this lead was lost, and all three teams adjourned to the 200 yard range for rapid fire with the Alabama team leading by twenty-two points. At the 200 yard rapid fire the Alabama team gained ten more points which gave them, at the close of the match, a lead of thirty-two points.

The match was a close and interesting one at almost all stages and the Alabamians acknowledge that they did not breathe easy until the last shot was fired, ending the match.

The standing of the teams were as follows:  
Alabama, 1355 points.  
Louisiana, 1323 points.  
Mississippi, 1287 points.

Gen. Arthur Fridge of Mississippi, Maj. Bryson Vallas of Louisiana and Maj. Weis of Alabama were the team captains. Col. John J. Dooley, of the ordnance department of Maine, was in charge as chief range officer.

The next day, November 25, was devoted to the individual matches. Louisiana succeeded in capturing six out of the eight trophies in these matches. Col. L. A. Toombs of Louisiana was the star of the occasion, taking home with him three of these six. Colonel Toombs won the high aggregate medal with a total score of 182 points out of a possible 200. At 200 yards slow fire he made 47, at 200 yards rapid fire he made 45, at 600 yards he made 43 and at 1,000 yards he made 47. Col. Toombs also won the 200 yard slow fire medal with a score of 47.

Lieut. T. R. Richey of Louisiana won the 200 yard rapid fire medal with a score of 48 out of a possible 50 points. Capt. Joseph A. Blythe of Louisiana won the 1,000 yard medal with a score of 47 points. This score

at 1,000 yards also won him the Armand Hawkins trophy which is to be the property of the man winning it three times. Lieutenant Dunn of Mississippi won it in 1908 and Captain Jones of Alabama won it in 1909.

At the 600 yard range Lieut. M. M. Brown of Mississippi tied with Captain Jones of Alabama for first place. Lieutenant Brown made a very pretty score at this range. His two sighters were fives and his ten shots for record were clean bullseyes. In shooting off this tie Captain Jones waived his two sighting shots and his first record shot was a four. Lieutenant Brown took his two sighters, both of which were fours, but succeeded in placing his record shot in the black circle. This won for him the 600 yard medal.

The skirmish trophy, given to the association by General Bibb Graves of Alabama, was won by Lieutenant O'Connell of Alabama with a score of 94.

The meeting of the Southern Interstate Rifle Association was held the same evening with General Arthur Fridge, of Mississippi, presiding.

The application of Georgia for admittance into the association was accepted and a committee consisting of the three team captains was appointed to draw up elastic by-laws and a constitution which would permit the admittance of other states into the association next year.

It was also decided by the association that the team and individual matches in the future will be the same as the National Matches for that year with the exception that the individual matches will be held the first day and the team matches the next day, in order that the visiting teams might become familiar with the range.

It has been the custom of the association that the winning team have the honor of holding the matches in its own State, but this year the sentiment in favor of New Orleans was so great that the association unanimously accepted the invitation from Louisiana and the 1911 shoot will be held there.

At the election of officers Colonel C. R. Bricken of Alabama was elected president, Maj. Allison Owen of Louisiana was elected vice-president, Colonel Baker of Mississippi was elected secretary and Major Bryson Vallas of Louisiana was elected treasurer. The most important office in the association, outside of the president's, was conferred upon a Louisiana man, Colonel L. A. Toombs being elected executive officer of the next year's match.

Col. John J. Dooley and Captain McBride were elected honorary members of the association and a vote of thanks was tendered these two gentlemen for their splendid services during the shoot. Colonel Dooley was untiring in his efforts to make the shoot a success and succeeded so well that the association declared that they would insist upon his being present at the shoot in New Orleans in 1911.

The Alabamians were lavish in their entertainment of their guests. The banquet served after the team match on Thanksgiving Day was of the most elaborate type and the after-dinner talks of the Alabamians showed their spirit which, as hosts, will be hard to beat.

Colonel Bricken entertained the two teams at dinner on Friday evening and Friday night the Louisiana team left for home. The Mississippi team left the next morning and all were loud in their praise of the hospitality and true sportsmanship of the Alabamians.

### National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club.

As usual there was a good attendance of members on hand for the weekly shoot, but they were the seat warming variety, who come down to sit around the club camp fire and amuse themselves ejecting a stream of tobacco juice toward the club cuspidor in a vain effort to make a five shot possible. The elevations were usually good but the wind judgment was rotten.

But that was not what we started to tell about. We had in mind the rapid fire stunt pulled off by George W. Peck, Jr., who made some very fine targets. H. H. Leizear put up the best score with the pistol, 211. The scores follow:

25 shots with pistol, 60 feet.,	
H. H. Leizear.....	202 211
F. Holt.....	203 210
Sheridan Ferree.....	207
M. B. Atkinson.....	208

With rifle, 5 shots, possible 125.	
George W. Peck, Jr.....	122 118 115 116 118

### Zettler Rifle Club, New York City.

Last week's practice shoot of the Zettler Rifle Club, held at its headquarters, 159 W. 23rd Street, on December 6, resulted as follows:

F. M. Bund.....	247 238 243 239 240	—1207
T. H. Keller.....	242 235 230 227 238	—1172
L. Maneer.....	236 240 238 237 236	—1187
O. Smith.....	244 242 242 240 249	—1217
W. A. Tewes.....	245 243 241 246 248	—1223
B. Zettler.....	229 240 249 231 233	—1162
C. Zettler.....	240 240 240 241 240	—1201
G. Hecking.....	238 227 230 235 242	—1172

At the annual meeting of the above club the following officers were elected for 1911:

President, A. Begerow; Vice-President, C. A. Schag; Secretary, F. Hecking; Treasurer, C. Zettler; Shooting-master, B. Zettler; Trustees, Gus. Zimmerman, L. C. Buss and L. P. Hansen.

### Providence, R. I., Revolver Club (Newport Branch).

The scores made by the six men who showed up for the weekly tryout Friday, December 2 were certainly varied. Almy put up the fine total of 478 and also won the shoot-off for last week (120-125). Then the scores began to drop by tens and twenties until they reached Easton's 419 and if there had been more of us they might be dropping yet. The scores:

Almy.....	241 237	—478
Brooks.....	227 240	—467
Coggeshall.....	230 232	—462
Thurston.....	228 214	—442
Biesel.....	215 225	—440
Easton.....	205 214	—419

### Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association.

The Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association has at last managed to install an indoor rifle and revolver range in the basement of the National Guard Armory and decided to enter both a rifle and revolver team in the 1910-11 Indoor Leagues. Interest in revolver and pistol shooting is increasing rapidly and on Saturday, December 3, this month there were 12 targets needed to accommodate all. Some good scores were recorded. Lieutenant Berger topped them all with a beautiful 97 shot with a .22 target pistol. He asked our forgiveness. It was his first offence so we let it go at that. Nevertheless the "Old Reliable," G. Armstrong, cracked out a 96 with his .44 before the day was over to even up matters. The club will hold regular shoots every Saturday afternoon and evening from now on. Everybody invited. Don't forget the place—1st and Virginia, Seattle.

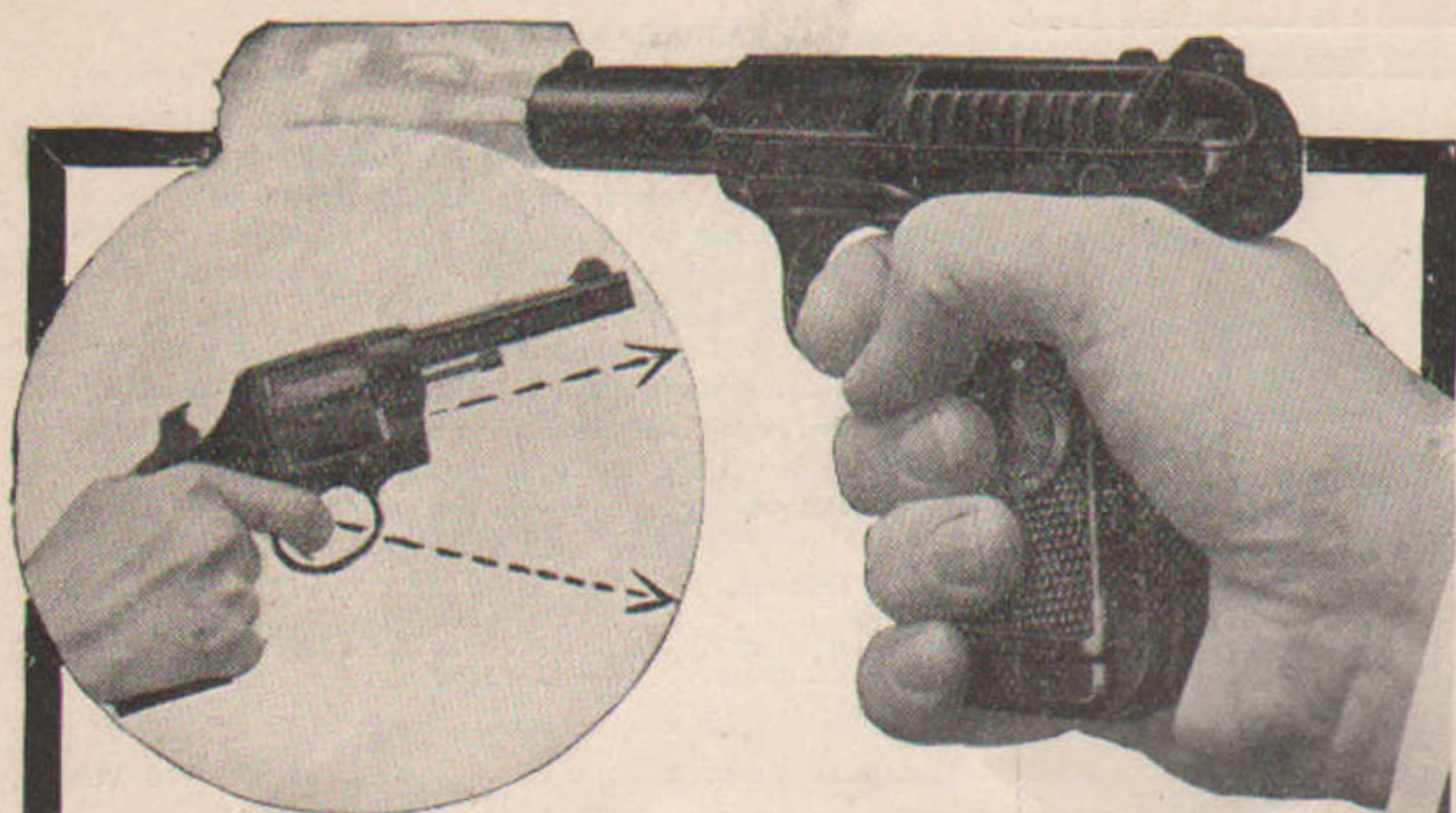
## THE SHOTGUN SOLONS ASSEMBLE. THE STOCKHOLDERS ELECT OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Interstate Association was held at the Association's office with the Corporation Trust Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, December 8, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The roll-call showed the following members represented in person:

The Union Metallic Cartridge Company, by A. F. Hebard and T. A. Marshall; E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, by J. T. Skelly, Edward Banks and T. E. Doremus; the Hunter Arms Company, by John Hunter; Winchester Repeating Arms Company, by F. G. Drew; the Peters Cartridge Company, by W. E. Keplinger and T. H. Keller; the Chamberlin Cartridge & Target Company, by Paul North; the Lefever Arms Company, by A. H. Durston; American Powder Mills, by Murray Ballou; the Western Cartridge Company, by A. J. Norcom. Capt. A. W. Money of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, T. S. Dando and E. C. Stark of "Sporting Life," H. S. Rosenthal and L. Werk of "Sportsmen's Review," honorary members of the Association, were also present, as was Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Manager of the Association.





## Ten Shots Quick

**Y**OU can shoot the Savage Automatic quicker and straighter—with either hand—than any other arm you ever saw.

It gets in the first shot—always the vital one—and follows it up with nine more, as fast as you can pull the trigger. Reloads in a flash. Ten .32 cal. shots, double the number in an ordinary revolver, to each load.

No time wasted taking aim. You point it straight by instinct, just as you point straight at an object with your forefinger.

Accurate. Automatic locking of breech retains all powder gases behind the bullet until bullet leaves barrel. This insures bullet velocity and accuracy.

Simple. You need no tools to take it apart. Fewer parts than any other automatic.

Safe. Cannot be fired unless trigger is pulled. Safety locks positively against discharge. Locking of breech prevents fouling.

Weight, 19 oz., including magazine. Easily carried—only 6½ inches long. Uses standard ammunition.

Examine it at your dealer's. Also send for "Bat" Masterson's book about gun fighters, "The Tenderfoot's Turn." Interesting. Free for dealer's name on postal.

### FAMOUS SAVAGE RIFLES

See the New Savage .22 cal. repeating rifle (\$10), also the Featherweight Takedown (\$25), at your dealer's. We'll send new rifle book, free, for the asking.

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## THE NEW SAVAGE AUTOMATIC

## IF YOU ARE AN OFFICER

YOU MUST STUDY TACTICS

NOTHING CAN HELP YOU MORE THAN

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By Capt. M. E. HANNA, 2nd U. S. Cavalry

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## Winning Riflemen MUST

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Wilmington, Delaware.

The Secretary presented and read a copy of the notice of the meeting, together with proof of the due mailing thereof to each stockholder of the Association at least two weeks before the meeting, as required by the by-laws.

The transfer-book and stock-book of the Association were produced and remained during the meeting open to inspection.

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, the minutes of the last annual meeting, those of the special meeting held December 30, 1909, and those of the several mail votes taken during the year were approved.

Messrs. Capt. A. W. Money and Edward C. Stark (neither of them being candidate for the office of director) were appointed inspectors of election and duly sworn.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of Directors by ballot in accordance with the By-Laws.

The report of the Treasurer for the past year was presented and read and ordered to be received and filed with the Secretary.

The report of the Secretary-Manager for the past year was also presented and read and ordered filed.

The polls having remained open the period prescribed by statute, were ordered closed and the inspectors presented their report in writing, showing the following persons, stockholders of the Association, had received the greatest number of votes:

J. R. Wettstein and P. D. Beresford, of the United Lead Company; A. F. Hebard and T. A. Marshall, of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company; J. T. Skelly, Edward Banks and T. E. Doremus of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company; F. B. Clark of the Remington Arms Company; John Hunter, of the Hunter Arms Company; F. G. Drew, W. R. Clark and H. S. Leonard of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company; W. F. Parker of Parker Brothers; W. E. Keplinger and T. H. Keller of the Peters Cartridge Company; Paul North and J. H. Webster of the Chamberlin Cartridge & Target Company; A. H. Durston of the Lefever Arms Company; Murray Ballou and E. B. Drake of the American Powder Mills; A. H. Fox of A. H. Fox Gun Company; F. W. Olin and A. J. Norcom of the Western Cartridge Company; R. A. Lau of J. H. Lau Company; G. S. Lewis of J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company, and John R. Turner.

The Chairman thereupon declared that the above named persons were duly elected directors of the Association.

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, the Secretary was directed to file with the records of the Association for the purpose of reference, the following papers:

1. List of Stockholders entitled to vote at this meeting.
2. Proxies presented at the meeting.
3. Notice of meeting and proof of mailing thereof.
4. Inspectors' oath and report.
5. Treasurer's report.
6. Secretary-Manager's report.

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, a meeting of the new board of directors for the election of officers, etc., was directed to be held immediately after the close of the stockholders' meeting.

No further business coming before the meeting, upon motion, duly made and seconded, the same adjourned.

### THE NEW DIRECTORS HAVE FINE IDEAS.

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held immediately after the close of the stockholders' meeting. The meeting was called to order by Mr. A. F. Hebard, with Elmer E. Shaner acting as Secretary. The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President, John Hunter; Vice-President, Murray Ballou; Secretary-Treasurer, Elmer E. Shaner.

The minutes of the directors' meetings, held December 2 and 3, 1909, at the Grand Hotel, New York, and June 22, 1910, at the Stratford Hotel, Chicago, and those of the several mail votes taken during the year, were duly approved.

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, the resignation of Messrs. J. H. Lau & Company from membership in the Association was accepted.

By resolution, "Rod and Gun in Canada" was elected to honorary membership.

By resolution, it was decided to present trophies to the winners of the high amateur and high professional averages of 1910.

By resolution, a vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring officers of the Association.

Upon motion, duly seconded, the Directors' meeting

adjourned at 5.15 p. m., to meet the following day at 9.30 a. m.

The adjourned meeting of the Directors was called to order at 10.00 a. m., December 9, with President Hunter in the chair. New business was at once taken up where left off.

A plan covering a change in policy of the Association was presented, discussed at great length and, by resolution, adopted.

Briefly outlined, the plan calls for doing away with program advertising by the members of the Interstate Association; the distribution by the Association of \$20,000 or more each year among contestants who take part in registered tournaments; the registration of no tournament unless the applicant club is a member, in good standing, of a State Association; the registration of all tournaments applied for by State Associations, and the reduction by about one-half in the number of tournaments registered in any one year. The object in view is the organization of State Associations where none now exist and an increased interest in those already organized. The details of the plan have not yet been fully worked out, but the committee in charge hopes to have the matter in shape to give it publicity within the next thirty days.

By resolution it was decided to guarantee the winner of the 1911 Grand American Handicap \$1,000 in cash and a trophy.

By resolution it was decided to guarantee the winners of the Association's 1911 subsidiary handicap each \$250 in cash and a trophy.

By resolution it was decided to discontinue the Preliminary Handicap at the subsidiary tournaments given by the Association, but not at the Grand American Handicap Tournament.

By resolution it was decided to change the names of the amateur and professional championship events at the Grand American Handicap Tournament to "The National Amateur Championship" and "The National Professional Championship."

By resolution it was decided that the National Amateur Championship and the National Professional Championship shall be shot at 200 single targets.

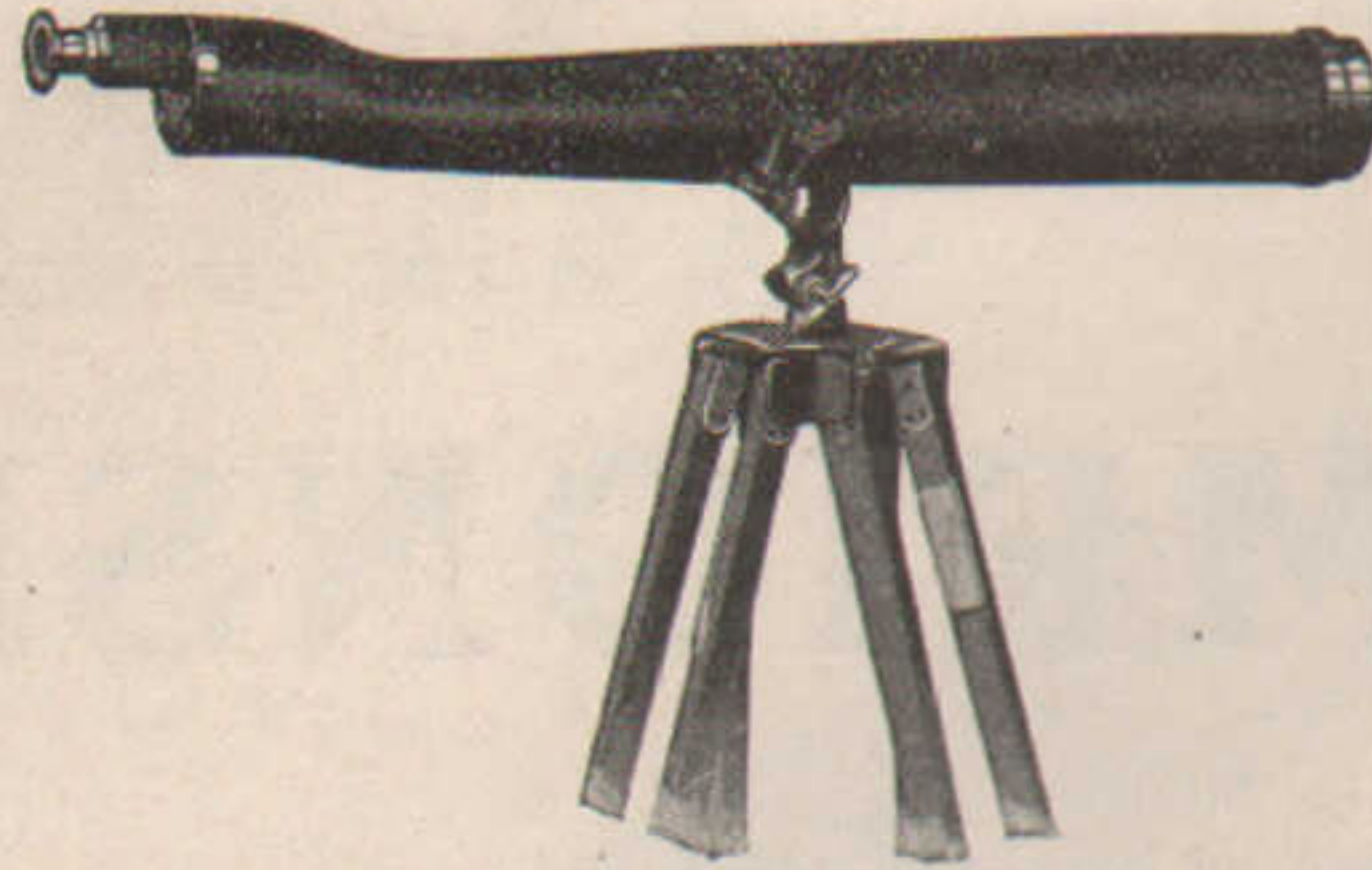
By resolution it was decided to establish a Double



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(IN ADDITION TO THE USUAL HANDSOME TROPHY)

**Guaranteed**

By the Interstate Association to the Winner of

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OF THE

**BULL'S-EYE SCORE BOOK?**

ARMS AND THE MAN CAN FURNISH IT.

Target Championship event at the Grand American Handicap Tournament, said event to be shot at 50 double targets.

The advisability of changing the standard distance for trap shooting from 16 yards to 18 yards was discussed at some length, but no change was made. The distance remains the same as heretofore, namely, 16 yards.

By resolution it was decided that in 1911 the Southern Handicap shall be given at Charlotte, N. C., the Eastern Handicap at Wilmington, Del., and the Western Handicap at Omaha, Nebr. The places for holding the Grand American Handicap, the Pacific Coast Handicap and the Post Season Tournament will be decided upon later.

The directors appointed the following committees to serve during 1911:

**TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE:** Paul North, Chairman, F. G. Drew, A. F. Hebard, T. H. Keller, J. T. Skelly, A. H. Durston and H. McMurchy.

**GUN CLUB ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE:** T. E. Doremus, Chairman, F. G. Drew and T. A. Marshall.

**TROPHY COMMITTEE:** A. F. Hebard.

**HANDICAP COMMITTEE FOR 1911,** G. A. H.: F. G. Fuller, Chairman, Mukwonago, Wis.; D. A. Edwards, Union City, Tenn.; C. H. Newcomb, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. V. Dering, Columbus, Wis.; Elmer E. Shaner, Pittsburg, Pa.

After discussing several matters of no particular interest to the general public, the meeting adjourned *sine die* at 4.45 p. m., with all business fully covered.

**SECRETARY-MANAGER SHANER'S GOOD REPORT.**

I herewith submit the following report of the Transactions of the Secretary-Manager's office for the year 1910.

It has been my pleasant duty for nearly twenty years to hand over an annual statement of the Association's work. In that period I have come to you on every occasion with magnificent reports, success teeming in every line. I think I can recall saying a few years ago that the tide of success would hardly roll onward forever. Like the giant waves of the sea there must be an ebb tide. In other words, the sport would reach a stopping point.

Perhaps this period has arrived, for during the season just closed there was noted a tendency to emulate, not excel. Many tournaments were conspicuous by brilliant shooting but there was no record breaking attendance feature to dwell upon. The high marks of previous years

are grand ones. Most optimistic would be he who would expect an advancement to go on forever. Trap shooting is no exception in this respect. Other sports feel this trend of fancy. Baseball, horse racing, the sport of kings so called, and even golf show declines in popular devotion.

I am speaking reluctantly, and express the hope that members will not class me with "Old Man Grouch." My sentiment is substantiated by facts and figures. Nothing would give me more pleasure than the presentation of a report bubbling over with good things, with joyful enthusiasm cropping out of every line and with a roseate hue permeating every sentence. However, candor compels a report of facts sans embellishment.

**REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.**

I would like to bring to your mind the fact that the Registered Tournament idea after three years' trial has proven to be the bulwark of trap shooting. You are well aware of the objections urged against the plan when it was originally suggested. Many could not see the boons it was bound to create. Skeptics, they called themselves.

I am glad to announce that the phenomenal success of the Registered Tournament idea has borne out the most extravagant claims made for it by its originators and earliest advocates. The men who supported the plan at its inception can well be proud, and pardonably so, over the outcome of the idea. Rarely do you find any innovation that does not meet with some opposition.

The Registered Tournament plan may have some objectors even to this day, but they are overwhelmed in the wake of its success. This is easy to understand when one takes even a passing glance at the workings of the plan. The records achieved by the Association as a result of the establishment of the Registered Tournament plan are almost priceless. They have put the pastime on the same high plane as baseball, harness racing, golf, tennis and other sports of quality. The Registered Tournament trade mark placed upon a trap shooting event gives the meet a standing.

Trap shooters know the sanction means fair rules and satisfactory methods in every part of the competition. They also know that their scores are accurately transcribed and a record kept, with the assurance that at the year's end they may enjoy the revival of memories of

enjoyable days during the summer. Nothing slipshod as in the old days when "Col. Hap Hazard" had command of the major portion of tournaments.

A thorough trial of the Registered Tournament plan for a trio of years has developed one slight drawback. This is a trifling one and can easily be remedied. There should be a curtailment in number of trap shooting tournaments honored by registration. A limit could easily be attached that would enhance the value of those so supported by the Interstate Association trade mark. This suggestion is made in good spirit. I am convinced that a limited number of Registered Tournaments would create a decided incentive the land over.

**THE SOUTHERN HANDICAP.**

Our initial tournament, the Southern Handicap, was held in the sunny clime of Georgia. It was a glorious get-away to the season. Every contestant at the Southern Handicap Tournament has stored away in his heart tender memories of three happy days, viz., May 3, 4 and 5. Papers in Columbus declared the three days shooting to be the greatest trap shooting assembly ever held in the South. No one endeavored to gainsay this assertion, for it was certainly a grand event. It is no reflection on Nashville, Richmond or Birmingham, the home of former Southern Handicaps. They all aimed high and registered top marks for Columbus men. The latter, however, on being assigned the fixture dove into the work with energy that was most commendable. They wanted to put the mark so high that it would stand for seasons to come.

The Columbus Gun Club officials literally had their coats off for weeks prior to the opening day. A splendid shooting field, ideal weather and modern appointments all blended toward making the three days eventful. As a physician says, there were no "untoward happenings." Not a slip up in the tournament machinery, mechanical or clerical, it is no wonder that 135 men representing almost every State south of the Mason and Dixon line put in three days of unbounded sport. The last day was enlivened by hours of happy cheer, with a trophy presentation to cap the climax of three days of genuine sport. One thing is certain, absolutely so, Columbus is on the shooting map.

**THE WESTERN HANDICAP.**

Though thirteen States, a hoodoo number, perhaps, were



# KENTUCKY CHAMPIONSHIP (LIVE BIRDS)

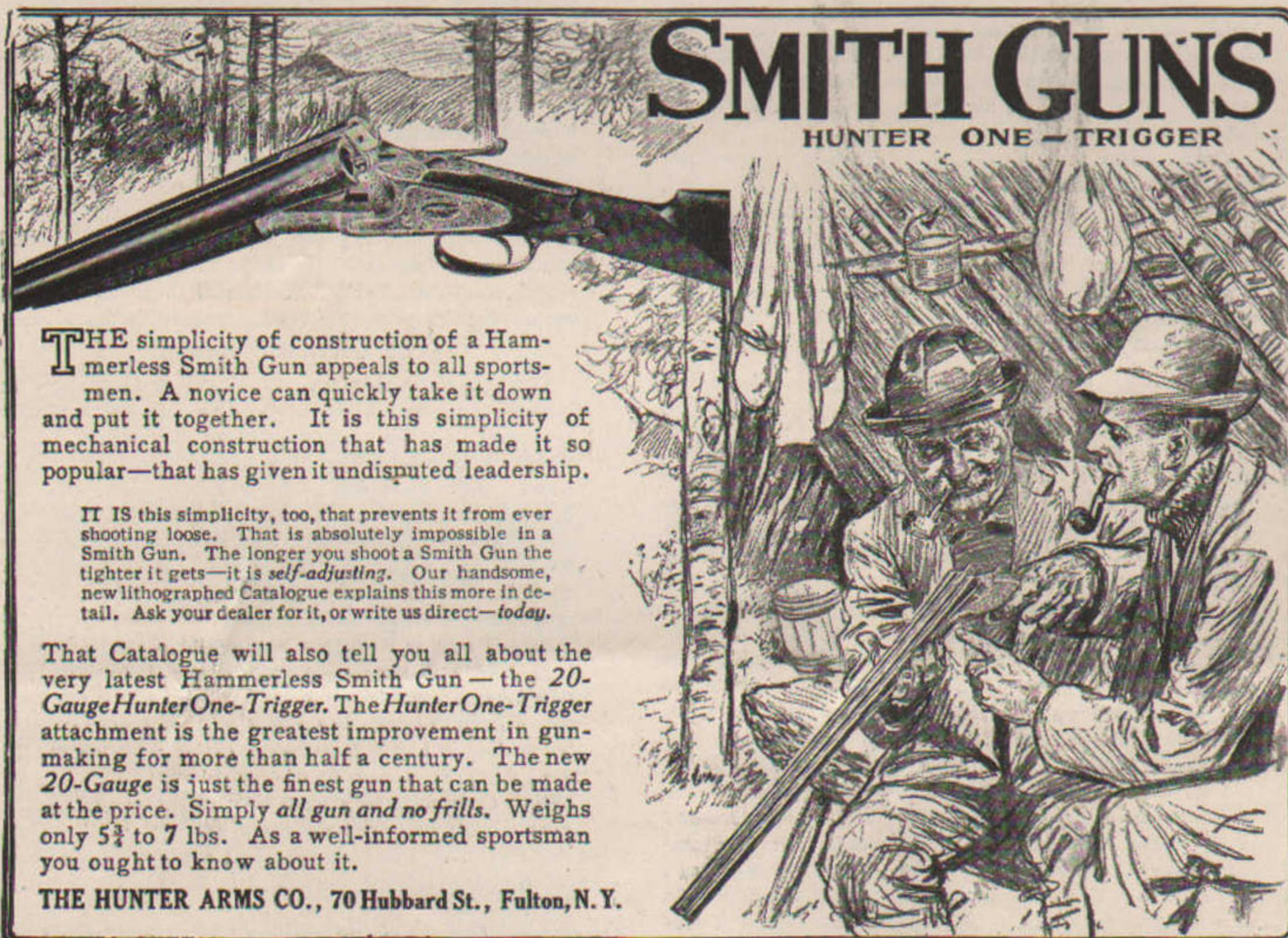
Won at Ryland, Ky., December 8, by Mr. J. E. Schreck, by a score of 23 out of 25, and 5 straight on the shootoff. He used

## Peters FACTORY LOADS

Messrs. J. S. Day, C. O. Le Compte and O. J. Holaday each scored 24 ex 25 with PETERS Shells, but neither was eligible for the title. The excellent scores made by these four gentlemen attest the killing power and general dependability of PETERS ammunition—qualities that have commanded the approval and secured the patronage of shooters in every nook and corner of the country.

### THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio

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## SMITH GUNS

HUNTER ONE-TRIGGER

**THE** simplicity of construction of a Hammerless Smith Gun appeals to all sportsmen. A novice can quickly take it down and put it together. It is this simplicity of mechanical construction that has made it so popular—that has given it undisputed leadership.

IT IS this simplicity, too, that prevents it from ever shooting loose. That is absolutely impossible in a Smith Gun. The longer you shoot a Smith Gun the tighter it gets—it is *self-adjusting*. Our handsome, new lithographed Catalogue explains this more in detail. Ask your dealer for it, or write us direct—*today*.

That Catalogue will also tell you all about the very latest Hammerless Smith Gun—the *20-Gauge Hunter One-Trigger*. The *Hunter One-Trigger* attachment is the greatest improvement in gun-making for more than half a century. The new *20-Gauge* is just the finest gun that can be made at the price. Simply *all gun and no frills*. Weighs only 5½ to 7 lbs. As a well-informed sportsman you ought to know about it.

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

### Metal Fouling, Rusting, Barrel Sweat and Residium

In Rifles, Revolvers and Shotguns  
Conquered and Prevented by

### IN-BORE

50 cents the package—free circular on request tells all about this necessity to those who use grooved or smooth bore arms, with smokeless powder or metal cased bullets.

Frequent applications of IN-BORE minimize effects of Erosion. It may be applied in a moment at trifling cost on Target Range, Hunting Ground or Battlefield; then after the day's shooting the weapon is quickly cleaned with IN-BORE, wiped dry and anointed with a finish coat of IN-BORE, leaving a protecting film which prevents rust, until again used; and thereafter the usual effects of hot powder gases and metal jacket bullets.

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THE GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

Our blue ribbon event, the Grand American Handicap Tournament, was held at Chicago, June 21 to 24 inclusive. This splendid fixture was won by a marvelous score, the winner breaking 100 targets consecutively and earning his coveted honor in a manner that made competitors congratulate him with rare fervor. Surely no one could expect more flattering reports from the world's greatest trap shooting event. Perfection by contestants, together with unsurpassed workings of the many details of the competition, rightly belong to this marathon of the shooting realm. Guided by expert hands from first to last, the inner workings of the tournament moved with the precision of a modern railway system—a man for every place and every man in his place. Like all fixtures of the year, with one or two exceptions, there was a slight falling off in the number of entries. This is not an indication that the G.A. H. is retrograding. It is the world's largest shot

represented at the Western Handicap tournament held at Des Moines, Iowa, May 24 to 26, this fixture, was one of the best shooting events of the year in the Mississippi Valley. The tournament was held in Birdland Park, an ideal place for a tournament. Hundreds of non-participants, including many fair admirers, accepted the kind invitation of the Des Moines management to watch the healthy recreation illustrated by stars of the firing points. This outpouring of people was most gratifying to the Des Moines management,

their entire aim being to advance the sport in that section. One point worth mentioning in connection with the conduct of the competition is the fact that the Western Handicap proper was started and finished in exactly two and one-half hours. Not a hitch, not a twitch, not a kick, to mar the banner battle of the tournament. The second day brought out 128 contestants, which was the high mark of entries for the tournament.



New Model 27 **Marlin** Repeating Rifle

The only gun that fills the demand for a trombone ("pump") action repeater in .25-20 and .32-20 calibers.



Shoots high velocity smokeless cartridges, also black and low pressure smokeless. Powerful enough for deer, safe to use in settled districts, excellent for target work, for foxes, geese, woodchucks, etc.

Its exclusive features: the quick, smooth working "pump" action; the wear-resisting *Special Smokeless Steel* barrel; the modern *solid-top* and *side ejector* for rapid, accurate firing, increased safety and convenience. It has *take down* construction and *Ivory Bead* front sight; these cost extra on other rifles of these calibers.

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41 WILLOW STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

gun event and ever will be. Its foundation is firmly fixed, standing as it does in a class by itself. Further comment is unnecessary.

THE EASTERN HANDICAP.

Marking the fifth anniversary of the Eastern Handicap Tournament, this competition was assigned to Philadelphia. Five years ago on the creation of the event the city of Philadelphia was chosen for the inaugural. The selection was an admirable one, the event being established in a manner that gave it fame at the outset. This year's tournament was held at Edge Hill, under the auspices of the Highland Shooting Association, and it was conducted without any chance for complaint. Everything was conducive to high scores and the shooters took advantage of the conditions. One meritorious performance was that credited to a Yale student who captured the Preliminary Handicap in a way that betokens a fine future for him at the fascinating sport. Summing up, with several hundred trap shooters residing in and near Philadelphia, the attendance of local men was disappointing.

THE PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP.

Seattle, the hustling city of Puget Sound, enjoyed the honor of having the Pacific Coast Handicap Tournament, August 2 to 4. This was our second venture in this thriving home of energetic sportsmen, and it is only right to say that the tournament was one of the best of the year. Of course one could not expect such an outpouring as in 1909, for there was added attraction to the Tournament that year in the shape of the Alaska-Yukon fair. However, even with the trap event as the only loadstone there was a splendid attendance from a distance. They traveled a long way from home to indulge in their favorite sport but knew well that they would be repaid. So it proved to be, every man from afar leaving Seattle with memory pictures filling every niche. A western writer reviewed the tournament in this sentence "It lacked nothing of the elements of a successful meet." Well and truly spoken. One was strongly impressed with the untiring efforts of Seattle sportsmen to blazen the word success on every part of the competition. Our members have no reason to complain of the manner in which all things worked together for their good.

POST SERIES TOURNAMENT.

For a number of years it had been suggested that the Interstate Association establish a Post Season Tournament with a fair field and no favor, an "off the same mark" event. The suggestion met with popular reception and culminated in a clever combat between the "kings of the sport" at Indianapolis, Ind., October 18 to 21. After the final gun had been fired it was gratifying to hear general satisfaction among shooters over the installation of such a contest. As the old-time newspaper always said in its first issue "It filled a long-felt want." So apparently did the Post Series Tournament. It was likened by sporting writers to the universally popular world's honor games between the survivors of the fittest in the major leagues of baseball. One journal said "the general expressions of satisfaction made by the shooters should be sufficient to convince the Association

that there is a demand for such an event as a windup of the season." As was to be expected, the gathering of clans produced some remarkable scores. Every man being in fine form from his season's campaigning was able to stand to the gun and cut out a pace that made some good shots smilingly comment "This is no place for me." Many side liners, ineligible this autumn, were heard to say that by hook or crook they would be sure and qualify in 1911 so that they could enter the lists and try for a place in the Post Series Tournament.

THE OUTLOOK.

The outlook for 1911 is most encouraging. It is the belief of those in touch with the situation that the coming year will be a banner one for wholesome sports. Trap shooting, firmly entrenched as a manly recreation in the hearts of the American sportsmen, will undoubtedly get its share of the enthusiasm. I am satisfied that glowing times will emphasize the next turn of the calendar. Trap shooting became popular under the guidance of the Interstate Association. Its encouragement took the pastime from a slipshod state and elevated it to the position of a gentleman's diversion. Sound rules, solid support and well directed energy brought the recreation from chaos and will keep it at the crest of modern clean sport. The appetite of an appreciative public still grows upon what it feeds and there is yet no appreciable boundary to our efforts to serve it.

IN CONCLUSION.

I deem it but just to repeat what I have so frequently said regarding the obligations our Association rests under to the several Sportsmen's Journals, honorary members of the Association, for their continued and unswerving support. They are entitled to unstinted praise for their efficiency and courtesy. I wish to renew my expression of obligation for the many unsolicited marks of appreciation they have bestowed upon me personally.

I cannot close without a renewal of my thanks to our members for the urbanity with which they have treated me in all our relations, public and private, and in this connection I wish to include the members of the various committees whose aid, advice and gentlemanly treatment I appreciate at full value.

Very respectfully submitted,

ELMER E. SHANER,  
Secretary-Manager.

The Montclair, N. J., Gun Club.

Events 2 and 3, on December 10, were walking matches. The targets seemed to be particularly hard to get at, Frazer being high man in Event 2.

In Event 4 at 15 targets scratch, Messrs. Frazee and Young tied for first place with 12 breaks.

Events 5 and 6 consisted of two-man pick up team races, team No. 1, consisting of Crane and Winslow, winning out each time with 17 out of a possible 20 breaks.

Targets.....	10	10	10	15
J. T. Frazee.....	7	6	3	12
I. S. Crane.....	7	4	2	9
L. Young.....	17	2	3	12



"In Our Country's Service"

By Major M. J. Phillips

"A brightly sketch love story is interwoven with a detective story in which some National Guardsmen, detailed for confidential service, quite uniformly and successfully counteract the machination of Japanese and Chinese emissaries and spies, encountering some very exciting adventures."—The Hartford Courant.

"The adventures by flood and field make up a powerful and interesting story. The plotting of the Japanese, the efforts to make way with especially effective Americans, the fight in the armory where the traitorous plotter is killed and the Japanese prince captured are graphically told and interwoven with a story of personal interest that runs parallel with that all the time."—Bridgeport (Conn.) Daily Standard.

"Maj. M. J. Phillips has given free rein to his fancy and brought his ideals for the future military development of the United States into full play in his novel, 'In Our Country's Service,' and the result is a tale full of excitement and impossible adventure. \* \* \* There is a love story in it for good measure and the book will be found entertaining by those who like to dream of what the future may hold."—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

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



E. Winslow.....	4	3	2	9
Pick up team race, 10 targets per man.				
Crane and Winslow.....	17	17		
Frazee and Young.....	15	15		

West Forest Park Gun Club, Baltimore, Md.

At the registered shoot of the club on November 24 there was a good attendance, although not much shooting was done. The targets were very hard, made so by a dark day with bad wind. E. W. Stevenson won Baltimore County championship events, breaking 54 out of 60. James Malone shot under the name of Furgeson. A large number of the shooters never had been in a shoot before. Emory Storr of the Peters Cartridge Company broke 68 out of 80 and Lloyd Lewis of the du Pont Company 152 out of 185.

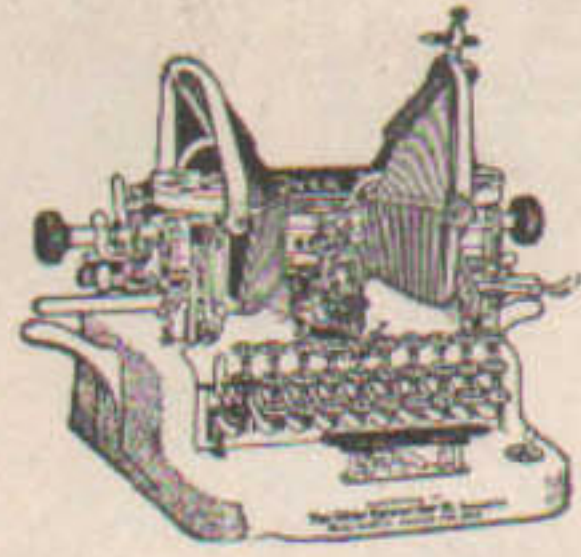
A Season's Average of 94.84 for a Woman.

Mrs. Ad. Topperwein, during 1910, shot at 14,425 targets and broke 13,632, using 3 1/2 drams of Dead Shot Smokeless every time, an average of 94.84 per cent. On eighteen different occasions 100 straight or better was made, the longest run, 156 straight. 94.84 per cent on 14,425 targets. Can you beat it? Remember Mrs. Topperwein shoots when scheduled to shoot, never minding the weather. Mrs. Topperwein can certainly point a gun and with her load of Dead Shot she knows



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**FOR GUNS**  
"3 In One" Oil Has No Equal for oiling trigger, lock, every action part. Does not dry out quickly like heavier oils, gum, harden or collect dust no matter how long gun stands. "3 in One" cleans out the residue of burnt powder (black or smokeless) after shooting, leaving the barrel clean and shiny. It actually penetrates the pores of the metal, forming a delicate permanent protecting coat that is absolutely impervious to water or weather. No acid. A test will tell. Write for sample bottle. **3 IN ONE OIL CO.**  
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### 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.

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## STANDARD AMERICAN TARGETS

Adopted by the principal American Rifle Associations. Send 15 cents in Stamps for Samples and price list of various sizes.

TARGET PASTERS, 40 Cents a Thousand.

**C. W. HINMAN,**

127 Portland Street, Boston, Mass.

the results are uniform. The uniform load is what we are all seeking. Isn't it?

### Reloading Cartridges.

If you do much shooting and use a rifle of greater power than the .22 rim fire, you certainly know the feeling of regret that accompanies the throwing away of the empty shells. You know they represent a considerable part of the cost of modern ammunition; you wonder if it is possible to reduce this waste and expense.

Much serious thought has been given to this problem as the desire for cheaper ammunition is world-wide, and thousands of shooters have found an entirely practical solution by reloading the empty shells. They find it a pleasurable occupation for their spare moments and as

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Where to Stay If You Want To Be Comfortable, Live Well, Be In The Center of Everything and Pay Only Moderate Prices.

Almost every hotel in New York has claims to advance as being the "best" in the city in some particular, but it is safe to say that in all the city over there is no hotel which can seriously rival the Famous New Grand Hotel and Annex.

Within a stone's throw of the new Pennsylvania R. R. Station, right in the heart of everything, this beautiful Home Hotel is located at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-first street.

This is the favorite stopping place for merchants visiting the metropolis, for commercial travelers, for sight-seers, for globe trotters and all travelers who appreciate home comforts, attentive personal service and quiet home-like refinement.

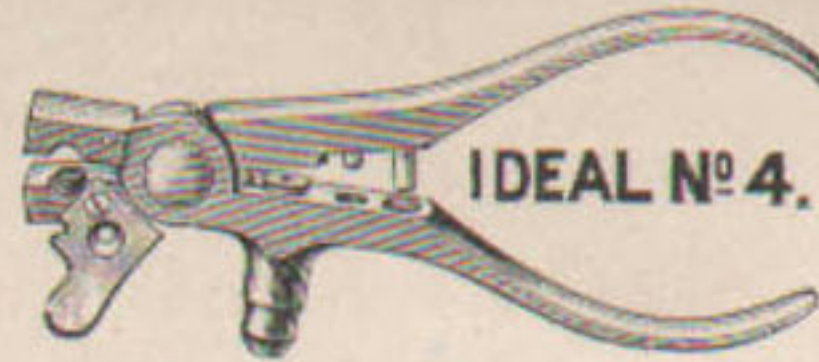
Here one can enjoy the most tempting French, German and Italian dishes as well as the finest of good American cooking. Dainty club breakfasts may be had as low as 25 cents, while for \$1.25 the finest Table de Hote dinner ever offered at such a reasonable price can be had every evening or with wine of choice vintage \$1.50 each. You will appreciate the beautiful Moorish Dining Room and other attractive and special features of the New Annex.

Handsomely furnished rooms as low as \$1.50 per day—rooms with private bath, or fine suites at equally reasonable prices. Fifty large, light ample rooms for the convenience of commercial travelers—The Grand with its fine, large, new Annex are absolutely fire-proof and modern in every respect.

By sending your name and address to George F. Hurlbert, President and General Manager, you may obtain free of charge a practical guide to New York (with maps).

profitable as it is interesting. The modern rifle shells are extremely well made and can be loaded several times each, reducing your ammunition cost to a minimum.

During the past thirty years the Ideal Manufacturing Co., of New Haven, Conn., has devoted its entire time and attention to the manufacture and sale of reloading implements for rifle, shotgun and pistol ammunition. It has made its tools so simple and so thoroughly efficient that it has built up a very extensive and successful business with the shooting fraternity all over the world. Ideal tools are made for all standard American sizes of rifle and pistol ammunition from .22 to .50 caliber, inclusive. The illustration shows a set of Ideal tools which cast the standard bullet in addition to performing all of the other operations of reloading—expelling the primer, seating a new primer, measuring powder, placing the



bullet in position, crimping the shell onto the bullet.

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a score of 392. In the Individual Revolver Match, W.H. Spencer of the Missouri Infantry was first with a score of 221; Sergeant Deirda, 15th U. S. Cavalry, second, score 210, and Lieut. J. C. Stone, Kansas City Police, third, scoring 188.

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