

ARMS AND THE MAN



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**THE NATIONAL
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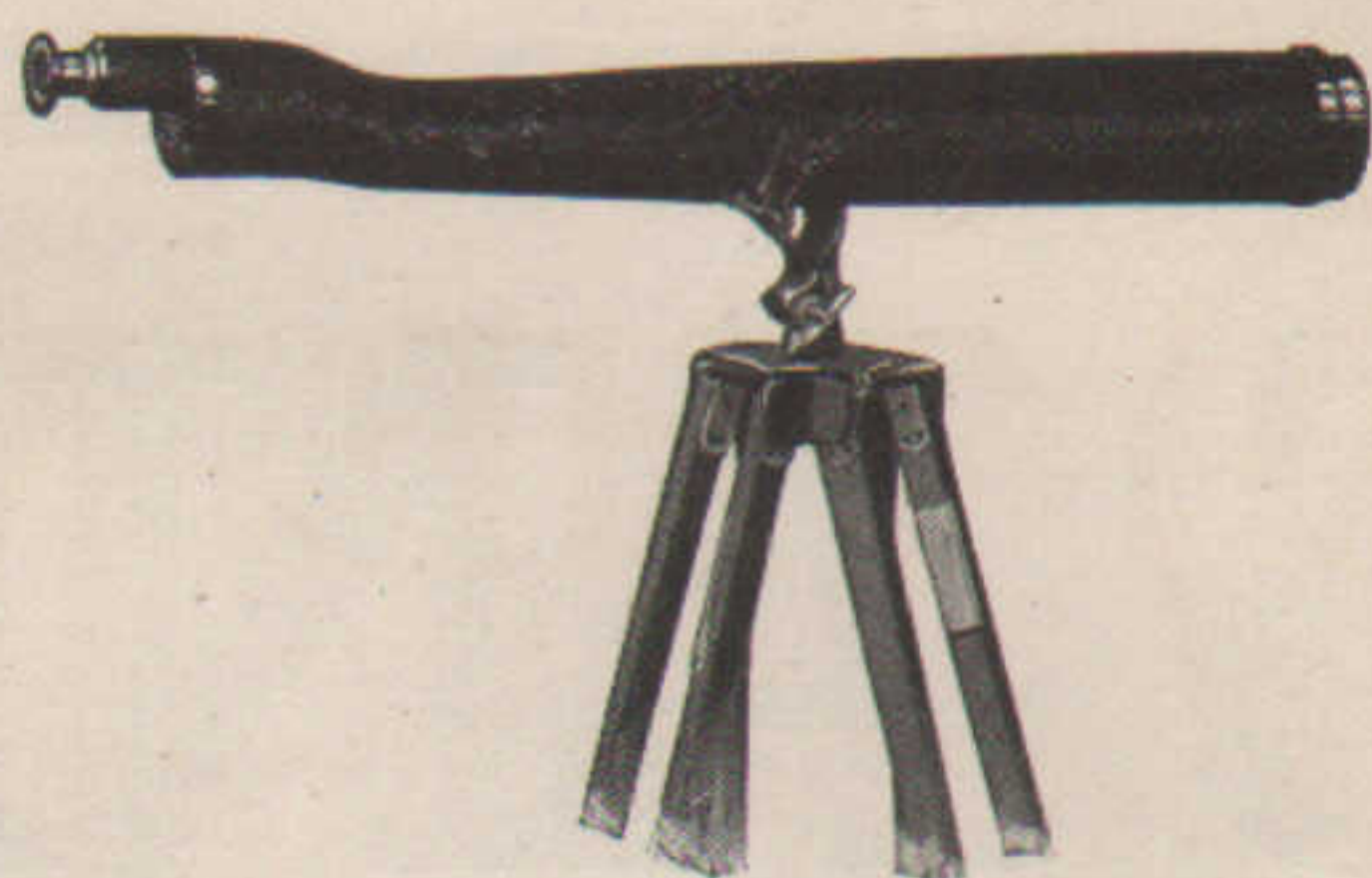
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ARMS AND THE MAN

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SHOOTING AND FISHING.

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THE ATASCADERO MANEUVERS.

BY GOLDEN WEST.

(Continued from last week.)

AT LAST came the bugles singing the "Recall," and the worried battery men who were about ready to pack up their playthings and make for a healthier region, heaved a sign of relief and hit for home.

The scrap was over, as usual with "No Decision" as long as both men were on their feet when the bell tapped. The Reds, splendidly handled outside the break of attacking without Artillery support, had bothered the Blues by a false attack in the center of the line, while they worked far around the Blue flank to the right. When the bugles sounded, the Reds were on the right of the Blue line of defence but the 7th California, facing at right angles to the main line of defense, were holding their own and, as they put it, "shooting seventeen sorts of hell out of the Reds."

That night at the officers' meeting, the chief umpire criticised the Red commander for sending his Infantry into the scrap without waiting for his artillery to get position but as to the effect of the fire of that lone battery on Sandy Ridge, nothing was said. The average infantryman evidently does not think much of the effect of Artillery fire but it would seem that with our modern guns, the new style shrapnel, and the accuracy with which the guns can be laid, 250 rounds of shrapnel enfilading battalions crossing open ground at 2800 yards would be sufficient to render those battalions useless for a time anyway.

It is unfortunate that the enlisted men of the California Guard were not given an opportunity to see the field firings. It seems hard to believe that the men would not have been more benefited by watching these examples of how men are handled, what fire control means and how fire is directed than by the purposeless hikes in which they were at the time engaged.

Wednesday of the second week Governor Gillet of California reviewed the troops. The spectacle was a tame one compared with the 1908 review. A cold, grey morning, with the rain spitting at intervals, helped to make colorless

a spectacle usually well worth watching. The orders were to march directly from the review to the problems of the day but much to the relief of the men the organizations were sent back to camp and the rest of the day given them for their own use.

The second week saw a considerable let down from the strenuousness of the first seven days. The reason the writer knoweth not, but it was a considerable relief—also a change from the usual procedure of gradually accustoming men to hard work.

Why is it impossible to mix religion and common sense—to make the excellent brethren of the cloth see that the greatest good of the greatest number is to be preferred than the absolutely sure salvation of their own particular souls?

The reason for the query is this:

The army Y. M. C. A. (more power to their elbows) installed tents in camp containing pool tables, divers shuffleboard games and writing tables

and equipment. Papers from every little town from California were on file, writing paper was free, books were on hand and comfortable places provided in which to read them. Close by the layout had a tent where various refreshments, liquid and solid, were sold. This was the recognized recreation resort of the camp.

Came Sunday, with the Regulars just paid off, nothing to occupy the men, a time when thoughts of booze and hellraising come thickest, the tents crowded with idle soldiers with money to spend and not particular how—and this bunch of saintly brothers closed up their refreshment booth tighter'n a drum and wouldn't sell you so much as a pleasant smile or a cigarette paper.

Result, straying off in search of something to drink—all water had to be boiled before it could be used—and a much increased consumption of malt and contraband whiskey, merely because the principal place from which the men bought soft drinks was closed and the weather was very hot.

Just wherein lies the sense of driving away men to get the very stuff the church is fighting, merely because two or three attendants fear they might have a kink put in their immortal souls by exchanging harmless drinks for equally harmless coin?

Free lemonade was doled out but free lemonade with a thousand or two

thirsty soldiers lasts not as long as did the fabled tallow-legged bulldog pursuing the asbestos cat through the resort the Y. M. C. A. is fighting.

Speaking of drinks, there was material at Atascadero for a "pome" as fine as the other one which deals in the first line with standing on a bridge at midnight.

At the north end of the Flats, the country road crossed Atascadero Creek by means of a bridge. Below the bridge is the deep, dark hollow where Atascadero Creek gurgles along on its way to the Salinas River.

Both the bridge and the creek are there as

evidence, but here cometh the wondrous part of the tale.

The bridge was haunted. Stranger still the ghost did not take the form of a man carrying his head under his arm, nor of a fair young damsel dressed in her nightie and wringing her hands, nor yet of a gaunt man with a torpedo beard, dressed in the clothes of 200 years ago and with a rapier poking his cloak out behind. This was a new sort of ghost and the attention of the Society for Psychical Research is called to this phantom.

He—it—took the form of a large and able-bodied Regular with his hat turned up in front and a very material looking pair of shoulders.

Nowhere was the bravery of the American soldiers more strongly demonstrated than in this ghost episode. Hundreds of soldiers braved the terrors of the other world to get a glimpse of this specter—and even brought away souvenirs of the visits.

To see him it was only necessary to go out upon the bridge after the darkness of night had fallen upon the camp and standing there make a



THE GUNS HIDDEN IN THE JUNIPERS, PINE MOUNTAIN IN BACKGROUND.

noise like half a dollar or larger coin. Presently the ghost would appear beside the searcher for knowledge, holding in its hand a bottle with the legend "Old Crow" on its label. With a deep groan the specter would push the bottle into the investigator's hand, grasp the coin, forget to make any change—mayhap it was always in a molten condition—and vanish.

Another strange feature of the bridge specter is that neither chaplain nor officer ever got a glimpse of him.

Being of a temperance turn of mind and of a somewhat nervous temperament, the writer did not personally see the apparition but he did see the bridge and smell one lovely breath.

Wanted—a bard who will sing the song of the lonely spectre and the material booze.

If there is any one thing that is more uncomfortable than bivouacking in a drizzle, it is turning out of your warm blankets in the black hour before dawn on the behest of some urgent bugle ringing "Fire" through the still camp. There is something urgent about that call, like "To Arms" that brings you out of your blankets and half into your leggings before you are fairly awake.

On different occasions in the Seventh, chilly ones, feeling the cold of the Atascadero dawn stealing through their bones, arose and lighted fires in the Sibley stoves, with the subsequent result of a flaming tent hood and an aroused camp. After the second call the Vigilantes were organized.

The Signal Corps companies with their new equipment look like a cross between a light battery and a troop of lancers. Many a civilian spectator of the review thought the layout with the long pike poles and the new buzzer wire carts was some sort of new fangled machine gun battery. The carts are about the greediest things for black wire that were ever put into the hands of Signal Corps men. Drive the cart ahead and immediately a big reel begins to spin and black wire begins to chase itself into the cart like licorice down a small kid's neck. It is told that a rookey, who seized the wire one day with the laudable intention of helping the cart, was dragged into the reel and wound up under four and three-quarter miles of wire before they got the thing choked off. It is possible that this is not true, however.

They had some of the School of Musketry cranks down at the camp, one of them, Lieutenant Brown, acting as an umpire, and Captain Pickering, another inmate, having charge of the field firing. Old Sergeant Puckett, who retired about the 10th and went to Pullman, Washington, was also on hand with one of the new Colt .45 auto pistols and one of the new Savage pistols of the same caliber.

The inventor of that sight with the wonderful and fearful name—called Murphey or something like that for short—was scheduled to be at the School October 20, to demonstrate the device. This is the new sight with the tubular foresight, illustrated in ARMS AND THE MAN some time ago. Another new kink is the riot repeating shotgun with an electric searchlight placed under the barrel near the muzzle. Pressure on a button throws a beam of light forward, illuminating the object to be hit. It is hardly necessary to say that this is for night use. Some doctor designed this, but the idea is not new; a German concern is turning out sights of the same sort.

The Signal Corps men established a new record while at Atascadero this year, setting up their wireless outfit and sending a word in one minute, twenty-eight seconds. This includes putting together the sectional pole. A verdant newspaper man in camp attempted to pull off a lovely fake by sending a message into camp from the wireless outfit in the field and then having the message telegraphed via copper route to San Francisco. Of course the claim was that he had reached Frisco via wireless.

An interesting object around camp was a queer looking assemblage of boilers and kettles, mounted on an automobile body. This affair, Stopford's field cooker, used to go skallyhooting around camp with no apparent object in view. On the way down some careless cook screwed down the safety valve, started a lovely fire under the grub and went to sleep. Result, one steamed cook in the hospital and dark suspicion of the affair by the enlisted men who had to tend it.

As in every camp there were men at Atascadero so green that the mules would break out of the corrals to chase them. For the first week the sight was common of hapless recruits vainly seeking the place where buckets of reveille might be obtained or beseeching the passerby for news of the source of skirmish line, of which they desired so many feet.

Saber ammunition was sought from the camp of the Seventh to the hangout of the Second a mile away, while it is on record that one large sized Swede applied at the hospital for news of the man who was stabbed with a field gun bayonet.

It is told with every protestation of truth that a man from Blank Company of the Seventh was posted by the corporal of his relief and that the Corporal, desiring to assure himself of the knowledge of his men, asked the man from Blank if he knew his general orders. "Sure," said the would-be sentry. "Well, what are they?" inquired the noncom.

"Say you," howled the indignant private, "it took me two hours to learn them orders. If you want to know 'em, go an' study 'em yourself like I did."

At every camp there arise rumors of the use of a certain chemical in the food, rumors which refuse to down. Atascadero was no exception.

A waggish First Sergeant and a certain war correspondent prepared an official looking label on a typewriter, pasted it on an empty salt shaker, filled it with white sugar and then placed it on the mess table that he who sat might read. As each man approached for his cup of coffee, the first soak with stern face, emptied a portion of the sugar-chemical into the coffee, nor did wails and protestations move the official to mercy. Never

did a sprinkle of sugar take on such miraculous properties or assume so many varied tastes.

Not a man in the company but could taste the chemical in the coffee and the taste spoiled more than one cupful of near-Mocha for the victims.

"Can't fool me," quoth one private, shaking his head solemnly, "I've tasted the stuff ever since I came to camp; it's just a mite stronger today, that's the only difference."

With imagination having its victims in such an iron grip, it is no wonder that doctors do occasionally effect cures with one hog latin scribble to a drug store and one-half pint each-dose-

worse-than-the-one-before.

A party of indignant privates dumped the tent of the First Sergeant that night but this was small compensation for the laugh that would go up when one of them went down the regimental boulevard.

The day before camp was broken saw a lovely scrap with all the troops in camp involved. The Reds held a line of hills commanding the defile to the railroad station, the force including the 2nd California, the 8th Regulars, some Cavalry and some Artillery. The Blues with the 7th and 5th California, the 30th and 18th Regulars and the usual complement of leather pounders and batteries found the Reds too strongly situated to dislodge although the Regular Infantry made a hot attempt to turn their flank via the hills above camp. The attack of the California regiments across open ground and the men not taking cover as they might have done, was hardly countenanced by the umpires and the Blues were ordered back.

Those Reds enlisted some allies for which they should have been reported to the Hague. We speak feelingly, having the record of having encountered more of this particular brand of foe than any man involved.

Topping a little ridge in the beginning of the scrap, the point and right flankers of the Blue advance guard ran into a group of Red Cavalry patrols and immediately sent a shower of blank cartridge bullets hissing about the ears of the leather pounders.

Thereupon the Blue flankers were observed to drop their rifles, to rise in full view of the foe and then to indulge in frantic war dances that would have some of those Arizona men jealous. They seized their rifles and heroically charged down the ridge for the foe, in spite of the fact that the Red advance Infantry was coming through the trees. Arrived at the next ridge, which they made in a trifle under ten seconds, they shed their hats and proceeded to comb their tresses with clawing fingers and language that made the blood run cold in the veins of the advancing Reds.



SEVENTH CALIFORNIA ON THE HIKE.

The reason was—yellow jackets. One of the flankers had rested his rifle on a harmless looking stump—with the before mentioned results.

Moral. Carry in the battalion wagons hives of yellow jackets to be released behind your troops when the action begins.

Those bugs were the worse nuisance of the camp. They knew mess-call better than the hungriest Regular and were on the job before the last note died away. Impudent, ravenous and worst of all, "heeled," they rambled over the grub from soup to apple-sass and replied with jabs of the longest, sharpest and hottest stingers in California when incautious soldiers attempted to remove them.

Their only redeeming feature lay in their being so gluttonish that they forget their ordinarily mean ways and stung only when somebody got between them and the grub.

An unfortunate accident occurred during camp, the more deplorable in that it was so entirely uncalled for.

Lieut. John W. Ward of the 8th Regulars went over to Paso Robles, Saturday night and, with about 200 other soldiers, was on hand to get the midnight Southern Pacific train back to Atascadero. As the train, a great vestibuled, through affair, came rolling in, the men in the rear of the crowd began to push forward. Ward, in the front of the crowd, attempted to save himself from being pushed under the train by putting his hands on the side of a coach and running along with it. In a few steps he stumbled over some man already off his feet, and in an instant a leg had gone under the wheels.

The doctors finished up the amputation about three in the morning, taking off the leg above the knee, and Ward was later sent to San Francisco.

The California regiments did not come into camp as strong numerically as they should have done, doubtless because of the men could not afford to leave their work for the fifty cents a day which was all they were allowed. There should be a change here, to correspond to the practice in other States.

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE WITH A VENTED MUZZLE.

BY CHAS. NEWTON.

THE article in the January 5 issue by Frank Evans detailing his experience with a rifle barrel vented by Mr. Kent is so characteristic of a great many of the criticisms heretofore urged against this system that I cannot help feel that it should receive more than ordinary attention.

To the casual reader it merely details an unfortunate experience in testing this system but when read carefully and thoughtfully we find in it this sentence (*italics mine*): "The gun shot with *less force* and the powder caked so badly *on the muzzle* it had to be scraped off every two or three shots *with a knife or all semblance of accuracy was lost.*"

The caking of powder referred to seems to have been what is commonly known as the "star" which is always formed on the muzzle of a black powder rifle by the escaping gases, since this is the only place from which it could properly be scraped off *with a knife*, and if so the joke of its affecting the shooting so seriously that "all semblance of accuracy was lost" is self-evident.

Also since the gun shot with "*less force*," considerable of the gas must have escaped through the vents and it is well understood that, the more the gas escapes through the vents the less of a "star" is formed about the bore.

On the other hand if Mr. Evans really meant that the powder caked *in the bore* as per Dr. Mann and Mr. Pope and he scraped it out of the bore *with a knife* the inaccuracy of the barrel would not need any explanation.

Therefore I think we may be pardoned for rating the balance of the article by the portion above quoted, particularly in view of his statement that "the next *fool trick* I did was to 'throat' the barrel in front of the chamber to take a larger bullet and Sharpshooter powder. That knocked it out once more and I gave the barrel away."

This "Fool trick" is apparently the treatment to which Dr. Hudson subjected his target rifle before establishing the world's off-hand record with it and it may reasonably be inferred that friend Evans is in the habit of "going his own gait" at times.

The barrel certainly must have been a beauty since it averaged groups 1½ inches in diameter at 100 yards. The best Mr. Pope will guarantee his finest muzzle loading rifles is to do a 2½ inch group at 200 yards, so this rifle, particularly if Dr. Mann's statements of the accuracy of breech loading ammunition, except through the use of his "bore diameter" bullets, is reliable, was certainly a phenomenal weapon in the first instance.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE YEAR 1910.

It is with great pleasure the Secretary reports the close of the year with all debts paid and a surplus in the treasury. Only by the practice of the most rigid economy, with some assistance from the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and profit from our annual matches, has this

been possible. It is true that the balance is not large, but having one as all is extremely satisfactory. During the past year our membership, both individual and organization, has materially increased. The increase alone in membership of organizations has been 27 per cent, and in annual membership we jumped from 156 last year to 538 this year. Forty-one Life Members have also been gained.

The increase in membership of our affiliated organizations is divided as follows: State Associations, two; regiments, nine; separate military organizations, six; civilian rifle clubs, twenty-five; college and university clubs, eighteen; schoolboy clubs, twenty-five, making a total of eighty-five of all classes. We have lost during the year one regiment—the Fifth Georgia Infantry—by resignation, and two civilian clubs—the Du Pont Rifle Association, Wilmington, Del., and the Boulder (Colo.) Rifle Club—through disbandment. We have also lost twelve organizations, owing to their having been dropped from the rolls, being two years in arrears for dues.

Our affiliated membership stands at the present time as follows:

State Associations.....	30
Regiments.....	94
Separate military organizations.....	57
Civilian Rifle Clubs.....	98
College and University Clubs.....	38
Schoolboy clubs.....	76

393

making a total affiliated membership of three hundred and ninety-three.

It is needless to say that this great increase in membership has greatly increased the amount of detail work in the office of the Association, not to mention the organization and carrying on of four indoor rifle shooting leagues during the winter months, an international smallbore match, and the annual matches. All this increase of work has been taken care of by the same force we had five years ago. To give some idea of the work that has passed through the office during the past year, I have only to say that the year's correspondence has taken eight filing cases averaging a thousand letters to a case and \$331.00 worth of stamps was consumed. An extension of both office force and facilities will have to be made before long.

STATE SECRETARIES.

No serious demands were made upon the services of our State Secretaries in the past year. In some cases they have been valuable in making investigations, but as a rule we have refrained from asking them to give up their time to our affairs without some compensation. When judges were required in the different cities, volunteers were sought for.

STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

During the past year two State Rifle Associations were organized. They were the Tennessee State Rifle Association and the Louisiana State Rifle Association, although in fact the latter was a reorganization. Three State Associations were dropped from the roll at the close of the year on account of being two years in arrears for dues. They were the California State Rifle Association, the Utah State Rifle Association and the South Dakota State Rifle Association, so that in fact we have one State Association less than we had a year ago. Three Associations are in arrears for one year's dues. They are the Connecticut State Rifle Association, the Montana State Rifle Association and the Texas State Rifle Association.

Taking everything into consideration it has not been a prosperous year for State Associations, although several of them have held successful annual shoots for the first time. The question which we might well consider seriously is how we can best help to put our weaker State Associations on a self-supporting basis. During the past year twelve cups have been issued to State Associations holding competitions for same. Hereafter we propose to give a State Association the choice between a cup and a plaque.

REGIMENTS.

An effort was made during the past year to increase our regimental membership. With this end in view a circular letter was sent to all the National Guard regiments in the United States not affiliated with our Association. In this way nine more regiments were added to our list, making a total of ninety-four National Guard regiments now affiliated, out of a total of one hundred and forty in the country. Of these ninety-four regiments only thirty-three held competitions for the medal which we present to regiments for a member's competition.

More interest than was anticipated was taken by these regiments in the new decorations which we have begun to issue to those members who qualify in the several classes under Special Course "C." It having been found impossible—owing to the great expense entailed—to issue these decorations free to all the members of our affiliated regiments who qualified, it was decided to make a minimum charge—one much less than what the decorations cost us—and with this in view the regiments were notified that they could draw the new decorations at the cost of five cents each for the Marksman, fifteen cents each for the Sharpshooter and twenty-five cents each for the Expert decorations. These new decorations evidently caught on with the men for we have issued on requisitions the following number: Marksman, 1,012; Sharpshooter, 76; and Expert 375. It is no unusual thing to meet men in all walks of life wearing these decorations in the lapel of their coats. We anticipate that another year the amount of decorations that will be issued will be doubled.

CIVILIAN RIFLE CLUBS.

More civilian rifle clubs have been organized in the past year than in any two previous years. This is remarkable in view of the fact that we have so little to offer them. Twenty-six new clubs have been organized and affiliated with our Association, and two clubs have been lost through disbandment. We now have ninety-eight civilian rifle clubs in good standing with a total membership of 3,800.

Members of civilian clubs have taken very kindly to the adoption of Course "C" as the club code for rifle firing. In fact some of these clubs are so ambitious that they requested to be allowed to shoot through the Regular Army course and to have the decorations for that course issued to them. In view of the fact that very few of these clubs have good range

facilities, the great expense for ammunition and rifles, and the lack of support from the government, it is truly remarkable that they make such a good showing. It must be borne in mind that most of these men have served one or more enlistments in the National Guard and in that connection have done their duty to the community and the country. No better class of reservists could be found. They are certainly to be commended for their work and should be encouraged in every way possible. Some day Congress will realize this.

During the past year two hundred and sixty-nine members of these civilian club members qualified as Marksmen, twenty-one as Sharpshooters, and one hundred and twenty-six as Experts.

There are eight clubs in arrears for dues, but the probabilities are that these clubs have died a natural death from lack of interest. They are: The Augusta (Me.) Rifle Club; Camp 11, U. S. W. V. Rifle Club, Schenectady, N. Y.; St. John's Rifle Club of Manlius, N. Y.; Hawaiian Rifle Association, Honolulu; Apalachicola (Fla.) Rifle Club; North Yakima (Wash.) Rifle Club; Willow Rifle & Gun Club, Chicago, Ill.; and the Colorado Springs (Colo.) Rifle Club.

COLLEGE CLUBS.

No class of affiliated organizations shows as good a percentage of increase as the fourth class clubs organized in colleges and universities. During the past year eighteen new clubs were organized and affiliated with our Association, making a total now on the roll of thirty-eight clubs altogether.

The fact is still very evident that the total number of students in these colleges who are interested in the rifle work is very small. These clubs, as a rule, have only just enough members to retain their charters, and the few students that are doing any real work are those composing the teams. Though our college clubs were notified at the beginning of the year that decorations would be issued free to those members who qualified in the several classes under Course "C," only nine clubs took advantage of the offer and only eighty-four qualified as Marksmen during the year. There are two explanations for this, one the lack of range facilities and the other the lack of time and interest on the part of the commandant. As a rule, close-order drill is considered of more importance than the ability to shoot in most of the colleges having military departments.

The inter-collegiate indoor rifle shooting league of 1910 was the means of creating considerably more interest in gallery shooting among the colleges, fourteen of whom entered teams in the league shoot. The league matches of 1911 are now about to begin with sixteen institutions represented.

In the Indoor Championship Match for 1910 there were twenty-two colleges competing. The Outdoor Championship Match, which was held on the District of Columbia range on June 19, proved rather disappointing as to the number of entries, only five colleges sending teams. It is doubtful whether this annual outdoor inter-collegiate shoot can ever be made successful, unless put on a basis the same as the National Matches, whereby the teams can get their transportation and subsistence paid. The Rifle Practice Bill now pending would provide this. An alternative would be to allow each institution to shoot its team's scores on the home range on any day during a week set aside. Although this is far from satisfactory, owing to the different climatic conditions throughout the country under which different teams would shoot, yet it would be the only way to get a larger entry in the outdoor match if we cannot get our Bill through Congress. There is a movement under way to organize a National Inter-collegiate Rifle Shooting Association, which would be an advisory board working under this Association. Such an organization being in closer touch with the colleges, would undoubtedly be of great assistance in promoting the work.

SCHOOLBOY CLUBS.

The most gratifying part of our work during the past year is that among the public and private preparatory schools. Twenty-five new clubs were organized in 1910, which makes a total of such clubs now under the jurisdiction of our Association of seventy-six, with a total membership of about two thousand and five hundred. Of this number about seventy-five per cent received instruction in the use of the rifle during the year and one thousand one hundred and forty-seven qualified as "Junior Marksmen" on the indoor ranges. As a boy must make eighty points out of a possible hundred this shows the proficiency to which these youngsters can attain. The number of boys receiving instruction on the outdoor ranges was somewhat limited and was confined principally to the military schools or high schools where there is a cadet corps armed and equipped. These boys must make a total of not less than seventy-five points out of a possible one hundred at two hundred yards on the U. S. Army target "A." In this class one hundred and thirty-three qualified.

This work can be greatly extended through the cooperation of the Regular Services and the National Guard, as was demonstrated here in Washington, where, through the kindness of Colonel Garrard, Commanding Officer at Fort Myer, the National Rifle Association was enabled to take the members of the rifle clubs in the high schools of the District of Columbia for a day's outing on the Fort Myer rifle range. The 15th U. S. Cavalry furnished the markers and scorers and loaned the rifles. Notwithstanding adverse weather conditions every one of the one hundred and twenty-five boys present declared they had the time of their lives, and next year, if the tournament can be repeated, there hardly will be a schoolboy in the District High schools who will not attend the shoot.

Early in the spring the cadets of the Maryland Agricultural College spent two days on the Marine Corps rifle range at Winthrop, Md., and every boy in the battalion was individually instructed in rifle shooting; in Denver, Colo., the high school cadet corps were also able to get a field day on the range through the courtesy of the National Guard. There was also an outdoor tournament for the schoolboys of Los Angeles. There is no reason why similar tournaments should not be arranged with the cooperation of the National Guard or Regular Army in every large city. The one obstacle in the way is the lack of funds available, out of which the slight expenses connected with these tournaments could be met. The passage of the Rifle Practice Bill now pending in Congress would provide funds with which to meet these expenses.

Indoor tournaments were held during the past year in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Denver and Los Angeles. It is hoped

eventually to make these indoor tournaments a feature in every large city in the country.

During the month of November your Secretary visited St. Louis and Cincinnati and appeared before the school boards and saw the superintendents and principals in connection with the organization of rifle clubs in the high schools. Word has just been received from St. Louis that the Board there has at last decided to grant the request. A good deal of opposition was encountered in both cities from the Socialists and trade unions who held meetings to protest against the organization of rifle clubs in the schools. One of the arguments used was that the rifle clubs will help to keep the National Guard up to a higher standard. This is an impeachment to which we plead guilty. There is no doubt that the proper promotion of rifle shooting in the schools will greatly aid and assist the National Guard regiments in procuring an excellent class of recruits, as many of these boys will eventually drift into the National Guard on account of its shooting feature, if no other.

A sample of what can be accomplished along these lines by a school which takes it up in a practicable and systematic manner is shown by the record of the Harvard School of Los Angeles, Calif. This is a grammar and preparatory school with about one hundred and fifty boys ranging in age from nine to eighteen years. During the past year eighty-three of the boys qualified as "Junior Marksmen" on the indoor range and fifteen on the outdoor range. The school team shot twenty-one matches during the year with other N. R. A. schoolboy clubs, winning fifteen and losing six of them. The athletic committee of the school awarded the greatly sought for "H" to members of the team. The next best showing was made by the Kentucky Military Institute and the third and fourth by high schools in the city of New York.

The second inter-school shoot was held for the "Astor" Cup with forty-two schools represented, covering a territory stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Portland, Me., to San Antonio, Tex. For the second time the victorious team was from a public high school, in this case the De Witt Clinton High School of New York City. An inter-school indoor league has just been organized and begins shooting this week with eighteen schools represented.

One obstacle in the way of more rapid promotion of this work is the lack of qualified men in the different cities who are willing to give up a part of their time to instructing and looking after the boys. It is very seldom that a member of the faculty can be found who is willing to bother with the clubs, and it is very seldom that one is found qualified to instruct the boys.

The National Guard officers, as a rule, have plenty of duties of their own and will not take the time for the work. In many cases we find the school authorities and boys willing to take up the work, but it is impossible to find anyone to take charge of it.

It is suggested that during the coming year, instead of scratching the surface in cities all over the country, that one or two cities be selected and all efforts concentrated in getting the work properly started in those cities. For if the work is not properly started it will soon die out. Local inter-school associations should be organized and the governing committee thoroughly instructed in the work so that it can be carried on after the National Association has given it its initial start.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

During the past year the only item of interest which I can record is the winning, by a team representing this country, of the International Small-bore Match, the other competitors being Great Britain and Australia. This victory was somewhat of a surprise to our riflemen, as in the previous match we were defeated by a very large margin. The 1910 match was, however, shot with telescopes, which undoubtedly favored our men, as most of them were accustomed to this style of shooting. It is an open question whether the end justifies the means in these international gallery matches. The detail work of selecting and organizing a team of fifty men is enormous. Over three hundred men were supplied with try-out targets and judges were appointed in twenty-four cities. The team as finally selected was a very representative one, as eleven States and the District of Columbia had men on the team. The final score of the shoot was, United States, 24,539, Great Britain 24,439, Australia 23,883—a win by one hundred points. The silver medals for the members of the winning team have been received from Great Britain and distributed. The trophy, however, has not yet arrived, a delay in the delivery of the trophy by the maker having been encountered.

We have been notified by the Secretary of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs of Great Britain that the date set for the 1911 match was the week ending June 10, 1911, to which we have replied that the date was too late in the spring for us to organize and hold together the gallery shooters, and requested permission for the American team to shoot their scores at least two months earlier. A reply has not yet been received to this request. It is understood that there is a probability of additional teams taking part in the 1911 competition, representing Canada, India and South Africa.

We have before us to-night an invitation, received through the State Department, to send a rifle team to the international matches to be held in Rome, Italy, in June. It would, of course, be out of the question for us to organize and send a team to this international tournament. Next year, 1912, these international matches will be held in France. If the promoters of the Perry's Victory Centennial exposition decide to carry out their suggestion to hold a big international shooting tournament at the Camp Perry range in 1913, in connection with this celebration, it might be policy to send a team of riflemen to France next year to work up sentiment among the foreign countries looking to the sending of teams to the Camp Perry tournament. I think the idea of holding the Palma shoot in 1913 in connection with the Perry celebration is worthy of consideration. It has now been some years since the Palma Trophy has been competed for and I believe the time would be ripe for another international shoot for this trophy by 1913.

ANNUAL MATCHES.

The annual matches of 1910 were a complete success from every standpoint, especially from that of the competitors. The new method of squadding and the returning of 96 per cent of the entrance fee in cash prizes as

well as the new medals made a great hit and the system will be permanently continued, with the exception that hereafter the competitors will receive 90 per cent of the entrance fees in cash prizes. The matches were run off in record time and without any confusion, notwithstanding the fact that men were squadded in several matches on the same day.

I would renew again my recommendation for the incorporation of a "United Service Match" in the annual program of events, and believe that the proposed new match for enlisted men—a trophy for which is offered us by the U. S. Marine Corps—would be a welcome addition to our program. It was found that four days were hardly sufficient time in which to crowd all the N. R. A. matches, but with the addition of one day, the matches would be run off without crowding. The arrangement whereby the matches of the National Rifle Association were held just prior to the National Matches and managed by the Regular forces detailed for the National Matches proved eminently successful, and should be continued if possible. I would recommend that a trophy be added to the prize list in the Company Match, so that an organization would have something to show during the year it held the United States Company Championship.

LEGISLATION.

I am sorry that I cannot report any further progress in the matter of legislation since the last annual meeting. House Bill number 15798, known as the "Rifle Practice Bill," is just where it was a year ago to-night—buried in the archives of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House. It is hoped that the hearing which is to be held tomorrow on this Bill will bring matters to a crisis. If it can be reported favorably without further delay, there is some chance of getting it through the House at the present session. It is hoped that every member here, who can do so, will join the delegation which is to go to the Capitol to-morrow morning and appear before the House Committee in favor of this Bill. The hearing will be held in the committee room at 10.30. Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, has consented to go along with us and will say a few words in its favor.

Other legislation that should be urged by our association is the building and owning by the Government of a large rifle range near the National Capital. The local range of the District National Guard is liable to be closed by injunction at any time and the need of a range near Washington where the Regular troops stationed in and near here, the National Guard and members of civilian, college and schoolboy rifle clubs may shoot is greatly needed.

There will be presented for your consideration to-night a proposition looking to the operation of an indoor range by the Association in the city of Washington in conjunction with the headquarters of the Association. I approve heartily of the plan and believe it would result in additional permanent income in addition to its value as an object lesson in promoting rifle shooting as a popular sport.

Some of the things which we have secured for our organizations and individual members during the past year is an arrangement whereby they can secure from the Maxim Silent Firearms Co. silencers at the Government price; and the setting aside by the Ordnance Department of new "Krag" rifles for sale to our organizations and members at a price of \$10 each.

Since our last meeting we have lost from among us two of our oldest Directors, men whom we had learned to love for their good qualities as well as their devotion to the cause of rifle shooting. They are Lieut.-Col. James E. Bell of the District of Columbia National Guard and Lieut.-Col. Thomas Talbot of Massachusetts.

I beg to submit for your approval and selection designs for an official ribbon for all N. R. A. medals and decorations, also a design for a Life Member's certificate.

Congratulating the Board upon the prospects of an increased income for 1911, thereby enabling the Association to increase and broaden its activities with the resulting good for the patriotic cause of teaching our young men the science of rifle shooting and thereby strengthening the defensive forces of our country, I submit the above report.

ALBERT S. JONES,
Secretary.

THE FALSE IN ART.

WE perceive with almost inconsolable grief that an art critic claims there are 50,000 spurious Corots in America. We are only sorry there are not 100,000.

We do not esteem it an honor to be insular and we are willing to concede at least some merit to men who do not bear the same trade mark as ourselves, but we have long felt a rising disgust when considering the antics of a large class of Americans possessing pots of money and no place to put it.

The rich spirit of artistic appreciation which seizes the typical American multi-millionaire when his bank roll becomes unduly inflated is something to mark as a marvel, and to point to with plentiful appreciation.

To look on such an one, who can draw a check which will get money with quickness and dispatch, but nothing else, to whom the words "old masters" have but lately ceased to suggest aught save ante-bellum days in the South or a brand of whiskey; paying out good money to a foreign fakir for meaningless daubs to decorate impossible rooms in an incredible house, is a sight to bring tears from the eyes of an Aztec idol.

It is a part of the silly twaddling sham which so enrages the man of the earnest intent and it puts in a false light and to shame all honest efforts to do decent, honorable and worthy things.

It is true a man's money is his own and he ought to be allowed to spend it as he chooses so long as he does no one else wrong, but the acknowledgment of that right does not preclude any other man from holding an opinion or from expressing it in plain terms when the occasion arises.

For us, we think the man who buys art specimens abroad because some say it is the right caper to do so is an unmitigated ass, and if he is bilked we are glad of it.

CLOSER RELATIONS FOR THE AMERICAS.

ANNOUNCEMENT is being made of a Pan-American Commercial Conference to be held in Washington the week of February 13-18, 1911. The meeting will take place under the auspices of the Pan-American Union, the latter being the new appellation of the Bureau of American Republics.

The purpose of the meeting is to evolve by a conference better methods of increasing the intimacy and the volume of trade relations between the United States and the South and Central American countries.

The absolutely impossible situation in which the United States finds herself today with relation to the trade of South America is one of the results of living under a Government in which everybody is responsible for everything and nobody for anything.

If today one wishes to go to South America he usually takes ship for England or the continent and thence to the South.

There should be plying between the principal ports of the United States and the chief sea coast cities of South America fast lines of steamers transporting constantly to and fro a vast volume of interchanging trade.

At the very doors of this great producing nation lie the fruitful markets of South America, but through our own gross negligence and stupidity these markets have been invaded and captured by those to whom they should be far less available: the British, the Germans, the French.

The Pan-American Union with its purpose of establishing political and commercial relations between North and South America is a worthy institution, which has been and which should be able to do much good.

MATHEMATICS AND MEDICINE.

BY CAPT. LOUIS C. DUNCAN, *Medical Corps, U. S. Army.*

THIS article will prove a revelation to many who have accepted as literally true the newspaper reports and the statements of unreliable publicists on the subject of losses in our army and more especially in the Japanese Army by disease during war.

It is said that figures do not lie. If that be so, then the best way to prove the truth of any medical or other proposition is by mathematics. Doubtless this was the idea in the mind of the author when he contributed the article in question to "The Military Surgeon."

"It might be thought that there is little relation between two sciences so widely separated in object and method as mathematics and medicine. But all branches of science are today so extensive that they must touch at some point and, as Spencer has shown, they are all correlated.

Mathematics and medicine are not exceptions. The point at which they meet is that where figures are requisitioned to show the quantities and ratios of disease, injuries and deaths.

We see long columns and extensive tables of figures arranged to present readily to the eye the death rates in various places, the number of various diseases, the increase or decrease of disease, the results of treatment, and many other medical and sanitary conditions.

Not all medical men are mathematicians and consequently these tables are not always logical; the conclusions given are in some cases not reliable; they may be even misleading. For example, I believe it was stated that the death rate for operations on abdominal wounds in the Cuban War was 100%. But an examination of the data showed but three such wounds and they not operated on in the field. At any rate it should be obvious that no valuable conclusion could be drawn from so few as three cases.

This kind of error is frequently seen but it is of another, and to me more apparent one, that I shall speak. It is of the relation between deaths from disease and deaths from wounds in war.

Read any work on military hygiene, or any magazine article on this subject, and you will find almost without any exception that when the subject of disease morbidity in war is treated the principal comparison is made between deaths from disease and deaths from wounds.

For example it is stated that in our Civil War there were four times as many deaths from disease as from bullets; while in the Spanish War there were twelve times as many. The obvious conclusion of the average reader is that there was three times as much disease and death in the latter war as in the former. This conclusion is entirely false, the fact being that there was more than twice as much disease and deaths from disease (proportionately) in the Civil War as in the Spanish War. Again it is stated that in the Boer War the British lost twice as many men by disease as they did by bullets while with the Japanese in the Russian War the ratio was precisely reversed. What is the conclusion? Why that the British losses from disease were four times those of the Japanese, and reasoning still farther, it is proclaimed that the Japanese sanitary arrangements must have been far superior to the British. Again all this reasoning is fallacious and the conclusions false. The British losses were no greater than the Japanese. The Japanese has as much or more disease than the British. True these conclusions are not necessary, but when so much space is given to the one ratio of disease to bullets and so little to anything else, it could hardly be otherwise than the average reader should come to believe this the standard measure of sanitary arrangements and sanitary success in armies.

In a series of articles recently written by an imaginative gentleman (General Homer Lea) and since published in book form under the title "The Valor of Ignorance" this fallacious reasoning reaches the very height of absurdity. The statement is actually made in all seriousness that there was fifty-six times as many deaths from disease (proportionately) in our Army in 1898 as there were in the Japanese Army during the recent war with Russia. Here are the words: "In the Spanish War 14 men died of disease to one on the battlefield. In the Japanese Army during the Russian War four deaths resulted from bullets to one from sickness." "In a war between Japan and the United States * * * should the ratio remain

the same * * * the American losses from disease would be 700,000 as against 12,500 Japanese.' The colossal error of this ill-considered statement should be apparent to the most simple. Yet it is published in a well-known journal and then spread broadcast in book form; apparently uncontradicted. Possibly the whole thing is considered fiction as most of it is, but this statement, reflecting in the gravest manner on our Army, and more pointedly on the Medical Department of it, is put down as a fact. To show the supreme absurdity of it let us reverse the problem. Let us say we had one-fourteenth as many deaths from wounds as from disease in '98: The Japanese had four times as many deaths from wounds as from disease; therefore they had fifty-six times as many deaths from bullets as we Q. E. D. And in a war between us we should get off with but 12,500 killed while the poor Japanese would lose 700,000. Ridiculous, of course; but not an iota more so than the other.

The fallacy in both cases lies in using a variable quantity, no worse two variable quantities, as a standard of comparison. Use a fixed quantity—1,000 men in service one year—as the standard, and this error disappears. If we use this, the only logical standard of comparison, we learn that the record in 1898 was not fifty-six times as bad as that of our Oriental friends in 1904-5; it was not ten times as bad; it was not even twice as bad. The actual facts are that the American death rate from disease in 1898 was approximately 25 per 1,000 per annum, while the Japanese rate was between 25 and 30. Their rate was no better than ours. But that is not all. In the year 1899 we had a considerable army in the Philippine Islands; that is to say in the tropics which had always been death traps for armies. Compared with these islands Manchuria is by all reports a health resort. Colonel Havard says it is one of the healthiest countries in the world. Yet our loss from disease in that year of campaign is reported by the Surgeon-General to have been 15.30 per thousand; actually far less than that of the Japanese. This will be news to those who calculate the success of a sanitary corps on the basis of the battle losses.

Another grave defect of this battle-to-disease ratio is that it gives no information of the progress of the sanitary corps, whether toward better things or worse. Colonel Simpson, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, says, 'In McKenzie's tables and in others, stress is laid on the ratio of loss by disease to that from battle. This is of course a legitimate comparison from some aspects, but it must not be diverted from its useful purpose, and employed as a criterion of the excellence of the medical service engaged.' He proceeds to show that the disease death rate may be increasing as compared with the battle losses, while the actual disease death rate computed for each thousand men is steadily declining; a state of affairs which actually occurred during the South African War. From 1899 to 1902 the disease death rate rose from twice the battle losses to four times their figure. By the usual fallacious reasoning the sanitary service was steadily declining in efficiency. In fact it was steadily improving, and the death rate from disease decreased from 38 per 1,000 in 1899 to 21 per 1,000 in 1902, or almost 50%.

How do these errors arise and what is the remedy? It is one of the simplest facts of mathematics that in order to measure two unequal quantities a single fixed standard is necessary. No rule-of-thumb carpenter would undertake to measure two boards using a foot rule for one and a metric tape for the other, and not knowing how to reduce the meter to feet. Yet that is precisely what is done by many writers. They say the Germans in 1870 had three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) as many deaths from disease as from wounds, while we in 1861-65 had four times as many deaths from disease as from wounds. Ask them the relation between the battle losses, and they do not know; do not even think it important. They are measuring by two standards.

To make any comparison we must have one standard of measurement. In this case it is not necessary to search for some complex value. We already have a standard universally used in time of peace; it is the number of deaths in a thousand men in one year. This standard is always available and always gives reliable results. In time of peace no one thinks of comparing deaths from disease with deaths from accident. If anyone should we might evolve some such fallacious reckoning as this: In the peaceful city of Philadelphia there are ten times as many deaths from disease as from accident; while in the strenuous city of Chicago there are but five times as many deaths from disease as from accident; ergo, Philadelphia is twice as unsanitary and unhealthful a place as Chicago. Plainly in this case there is no relation between accidents and deaths from disease, neither is there in war. One army has twice as many deaths from disease as in battle; another has four times as many. What follows, what conclusions may be drawn as to the relative sanitary services? Absolutely none. This system of comparison should be abandoned once for all.

The idea of comparing disease with battles arose some years ago when the world, and more especially the taxpayer, was not convinced of the necessity for organized medical departments for armies. In order to convince these reluctant taxpayers and their representatives of the necessity for a sanitary corps with proper rank and pay, the argument that disease caused more deaths than wounds was presented. It proved an effective one. Surgeons to treat wounds had always been found necessary. Cabinets and Chambers grasped the argument and provided for men to cure disease and later to prevent it. The comparison was good and legitimately used, but since then it has been as Colonel Simpson says "diverted" and perverted to the purpose of comparing the efficiency of the sanitary services of armies and it must be said that the tables in many works on military hygiene lend themselves readily to such a perversion. It is against this perversion with its resulting haziness, confusion, and positive errors that I protest. The number of deaths from disease in each thousand men for each year of the war should be actually computed. The length of the war and the average number of men in the field are very important factors. Then the number of deaths and the efficiency of sanitary measures in the army may be fairly compared with those of another, in the same or another war. To be sure there will be some small place for error, nothing human is perfect, but the ratio will be a very close approximation. If the data are worked out by months, it may be determined as a war progresses whether the sanitary corps is improving the situation or not. The number of deaths per thousand per annum is the only standard for measuring the efficiency of the sanitary corps of an army, using deaths as a basis. Deaths from bullets have nothing to do with the problem. To introduce them only leads to confusion and error.

DEATH RATES OF VARIOUS TIMES AND ARMIES.

Deaths from disease, per thousand, per annum:

British Army in India, 1832 to 1852	69.
French Army, Crimean War	121.
British Army, Crimean War	93.
U. S. Army, War with Mexico	110.
Union Army, Civil War	53.
German Army, Franco-Prussian War	18.8
U. S. Army, Spanish War	25.
British Army, South African War	24.
Japanese Army, Russo-Japanese War	25-30.
Russian Army, Russo-Japanese War	25.
U. S. Army, Philippines, 1899	15.3

The death rate for the Russo-Japanese War has not as yet been accurately determined. The number of deaths from disease in the Japanese Army was 27,500, the time 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ years; the average number of troops could hardly have exceeded 550,000. This gives the death rate of 30 per thousand per annum.

LETTERS OF A SELF-MADE RIFLEMAN TO HIS SON IN AMERICA.

In which the old man relates some family history with side reference to liver of the same pays his respects to the American Customs Service and quotes an embittered English rifleman's wail of agony against the Military authorities.

No. V.

LONDON, October, 1910.

DEAR BERT:

My, can't the young rooster crow! Anyone would think you'd been born and bred in "God's own country" to hear the way you crack on, just because you licked us over that International.

Talking of "God's own country" have you seen your Aunt Arethusa yet? She went out to join your Uncle Jake at a place called Texas a year or so back. Poor Jake, he wrote me a twelvemonth ago come last Christmas and didn't seem over glad to have his wife with him. He seemed to have bidden a long farewell to peace this side of the grave. But there is a silver lining to every cloud. The coyotes had given up howling outside his shack since Arethusa came. They got kind of discouraged, your aunt never gave them a chance of being heard.

Well, when your Aunt Arethusa went to America she took enough house linen, underwear, and the like, to stock a draper's shop. They say two ships collided in New York harbor because they could not hear each other's syrens when the Custom House officers started rummaging about in Arethusa's trunks.

I'd have given anything to have been there, and wouldn't have stuck wool in my ears either. To hear your Aunt Arethusa talk, when once she gets in her stride, is an intellectual treat. "This here-garment hasn't been worn, ma'am, and must pay duty," said a red nosed Custom officer, holding up one of those frilly things women wear. "Course it hasn't," snapped Arethusa. "It belonged to my great grandmother as was somewhat slim in build, whilst I'm a bit broad in the hips. 'Carthorse breed' as my poor dead father, who never thought that his daughter would live to be insulted by a red-nosed pimple-faced, barrel on stumps in blue, used to say."

The officer winked at a comrade and says "That may be, ma'am, but this here garment is new, and it doesn't enter God's own country without paying duty." Aunt Arethusa sniffed, then scratched her elbows, a way she had when a bit riled, "Look here, young man," says she, "this may be God's own country but New York isn't the gate of Heaven, and you aren't no St. Peter."

I had a fine time at Edinburgh the beginning of August. The Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs held a meeting there, leastways at Newton grange seven and a half miles away, and of course your old Dad was there or thereabouts, principally thereabouts, for there's a little place on the right before you get to the shooting range where the whiskey is really worth walking the seven and a half miles for. Your Dad is getting old, Bert, and a drop of spirits does him a power of good when he gets wet. We could have done with a little more rain during the meeting.

It was a very successful meeting. Taken altogether, there were no less than 250 individual entries and 36 teams put in an appearance. Over five thousand targets were used and something like sixty thousand rounds of ammunition fired. The principal event was, of course, the shoot for the Bell Trophy which as you may know cost £250.

Dobson, of the Midlands Railway Rifle Club, Derby, pulled off the trophy with a score of 389 out of a four hundred. Adams of the same Club secured the championship, so the Railway boys didn't do so badly.

Miniature rifle shooting will never draw the giddy crowd. There is nothing to see, and, except when teams are shooting at breakable discs, nothing to rouse even the smallest flutter of excitement.

Mild interest may, it is true, be taken in the various attitudes assumed by the firers, but though unconscionable humor, they tell me, is the best, the back views of fifty or sixty men stretched along a firing point does nothing to stir the nobler and finer cords in our nature. Nor can I see how it is to be altered.

One London club I hear tried to arouse that longing to see someone else

mained which draws crowds to circuses and such like, by getting one fool to shoot an apple off another fool's head, and calling it the William Tell trick, but the crowd went away disgusted because the bullet split the apple, and not the holder's head, so that was a frost.

I don't know much about the American War Office, Bert—the only thing I know about the American Government is the Munroe Doctrine, and that seems to be a kind of "what's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own—" but it can't be worse than the British variety of the beast.

I met a mighty understandable chap t'other day. He had been a Private in the Regulars, a Sergeant in the Territorials, and is now Secretary of a Rifle Club, so ought to know what he is talking about.

I'd heard a good deal about the War Office so says I to him, "What is this War Office they talk so much about?" It was just like lighting a cigar in the car of an inflated balloon.

"What's the War Office?" he yelled. "Take the plagues of Egypt, the curses of Jeremiah, the growling of Job, and the distilled essence of the worst cases in the world's lunatic asylums, mix em up and you've a bad imitation of the British War Office.

A War Office is sent as a punishment to a nation, just as the plagues were to old Pharaoh. Who starves the Territorials? The War Office. Who wastes more money on the British Army, in comparison to its size, than is spent on any other army in Europe? Why the War Office! Why is it that the British soldier can't shoot straighter than a woman can throw a stone? Because of the War Office.

Just look what happened the other day at the United Service Competitions. The Secretary of State for War, who doesn't know a breech bolt from a foresight, had special targets at 200, 500, and 600 yards. That was all right, and the Army were supposed to carry everything in front of 'em because they have been trained on what are called Field Service targets.

Then to encourage the men to do their best, and not take a mean advantage of the other branches of the Service, that conglomeration of fuddled brains known as the British War Office issues an order that the Army team must not use slings. What was the result?

Although the Army team included a man like Sergeant-Major Wallingford and several other really good shots who have made quite respectable scores when left to themselves, they were 55 points under the Navy, 30 under the Marines, and 15 under the Territorials.

Now comes the cream of the whole matter, and it isn't out of Punch neither. A certain member of the Army Rifle Association writes to "The Times" explaining why slings were forbidden. He was told, he said, that the order came from Hythe, the British School of Musketry, you know, the reason being because the barrel of the short rifle, as issued, is so thin and weak that there is great danger of its being bent by the pressure of a sling being brought to bear upon it.

Ain't it sickening, a member of the Army Association, a man who has control of the British Army, is ignorant of the fact that every time a rifle is fired it has to bear a strain of from sixteen to twenty tons, and yet can't stand the few pounds pressure of a man's arm.

No, I aren't pulling your leg, it's sober fact I'm telling you. I am thinking of writing to the noble Lord and pointing out a new use for the sling. Seems to me that by a little practice a man ought to be able to bend his rifle by pressure on the sling so as to shoot round corners.

If the firers could only bend the rifle barrel round so that it would shoot one or two of the Army who ought to be watching 'em in the rear it wouldn't be a great loss to the country at large.

Pshaw, don't talk to me of War Offices and Army Councils. The only use they will ever be will be to decorate the lamp posts of Pall Mall, when, during the next great war, the British public awake to the fact how they have been fooled by men who still look upon "spit and pipeclay" as of more importance than shooting.

I haven't given you all my friend said, Bert, because you're still young, but I tell you, my boy, it was beautiful. The language that man used would have turned the mate of a 800-ton steam tramp pale with envy.

You'll see I haven't started on the War Office myself. Ask the Editor of the paper you are sending these letters to if he'll give me a double number once a month for the next ten years and may be I'll be able to give the headlines of what I feel.

YOUR AFFECTIONATE FATHER.

RESPECT A GIFT HORSE.

ONE of the brightest sheets which comes to the editorial table is the Seventh Regiment Gazette, the organ of the celebrated New York command which carries the mysterious and fateful numeral as part of its cognomen. We found lately in the correspondence of the man who writes for G Company this little gem.

One of the most interesting of the new stunts was the lecture on the use of the rifle. At the Regimental Class the officer in charge suddenly said, "Now Sgt. Petrie, if you were shooting at one thousand yards and you hit

the target 8 inches to the left and 6 inches above the bull what changes in 'wind' and 'elevation' would you make?" "Who? Me?" gasped the startled Jimmy. Then pulling himself together—"Why, if I ever hit the target at all at that distance it would seem too good to be true and I'd fire again, quick, the same way to be sure there was no mistake about it!"

An anecdote like that, so full of truth and probability that it is no more to be looked upon with suspicion or doubt than a summons to drill, deserves to be perpetuated.

The Sergeant Petrie spoken of is not the only man in his class. There are others who would be too wise to parley with Fortune if such good luck came their way.

MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS.

By EDGAR RUSSELL, Major, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

(A paper presented at the Convention of the National Guard Association at St. Louis.)

(Continued from last week.)

A BRIEF description of the most characteristic technical equipment of the field company will give a better idea of the kind of training required for its proper use. With our new reel-carts and field wire the laying of tactical lines at the rate of a trot or even a gallop, is customary. Several very successful types of reel-carts have been issued, and the strong flexible insulated wire used on them gives complete satisfaction.

In the technical branches especially we have a heavy obligation laid upon us. Certain it is that in war the demand for skilled technical troops will be particularly insistent, and such men trained for their work in the field will be eagerly sought to instruct hastily formed organizations. This need can be met only by the facility gained by constant study and practice beforehand in the use of our Signal Corps appliances. The efficient signal officer must be a many-sided man. In the first place he must be a thorough soldier, with full knowledge of the application and effect of the different arms. As a staff officer he should be able to observe accurately, report intelligently, and draw up or interpret orders with facility. As a cipher expert and the custodian of all important messages, his discretion will be continually tested. He should enjoy the full confidence of his chief, so that he may have early information of everything transpiring at headquarters. It goes without saying that in his own technique and in its immediate application to tactical situations he must be profound. Here his responsibility is absolute, and there can be no adequate excuse for failure. He must know the locations of the Signal Corps troops and their lines, the capabilities of his instruments, the proper use of wireless and visual means of communication, and should be able to pick unerringly the best men for the many special services which belong to the Signal Corps. He must feel that no obstacle can block an official message, that it must go through either by wire, wireless, visual signals, messengers mounted, on foot, or crawling.

In the new field of the air it is probable that specialization will have to go still farther. Not all of us are fitted to be "birdmen," and the management of the dirigible and aeroplane will fall to those whom nature has provided with the instinct for such occupations, though it is an experience which most Signal Corps officers will probably have an opportunity to test before long. In our calling it is a good rule to know something about every branch of our work, and everything about some branch of it. Airmanship bids fair to be an important accomplishment in the equipment of those who must "collect and transmit information."

An association of signal officers of the Organized Militia was perfected at Fort Leavenworth last spring, for the purpose of professional advancement. Its Secretary is at Fort Leavenworth now, and will avail himself of the facilities of the Signal School to distribute professional information to the members. Through the study of problems and similar matter sent out, it is hoped that a greatly increased mutual interest may result.

Training men of the Organized Militia in Signal Corps work depends so greatly on the enthusiasm and resourcefulness of their officers that it largely resolves itself into a simple direction to get the right officers and the training will take care of itself. In another way it may be stated that if something interesting is given young men, the company will be speedily filled, and it is certain that the men may be held. In all our towns and cities there are bright young engineers, electricians, telephone men, operators, and linemen, to whom particularly the Signal Corps holds out opportunities of serving the nation in this interesting branch where the duty comes closely in line with their vocations, and where they may receive valuable instruction besides rendering service. No organizations perhaps hold a greater proportion of high-class men. To gather such excellent material, mould it into military efficiency, and prepare it for the promising career marked out for it in future wars is a task well worthy of the serious attention of your best officers.

(Continued on page 300.)

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MAINE.

It may linger in the minds of some that there was a political overturn in the State of Maine last fall, whereby a Democratic Governor was elected. Doubtless more than one good National Guardsman wondered whether the political upheaval might result in the ousting from office of Brig.-Gen. Elliott C. Dill, the Adjutant General of Maine.

It is with great pleasure we are able to announce the reappointment of General Dill. As an incident of that reappointment our readers will be further gratified to know that Lieut.-Col. J. J. Dooley will still lend the light of his presence to the Staff as Chief Ordnance Officer.

General Dill is a member of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, a Director of the National Rifle Association of America, the Vice-President of the National Guard Association of the United States, a good soldier and an excellent Adjutant General.



BRIG.-GEN. ELLIOTT C. DILL.

The Governor of Maine is to be congratulated upon the excellent sense and judgment he has shown in retaining General Dill in office. The service of this excellent National Guardsman goes back over a considerable period of years. When he returned from the front with the 1st Maine Regiment in 1898 he was, upon the reorganization of it, appointed Inspector of Small Arms Practice on the Staff of that Regiment. He was promoted in 1901 to be Inspector-General of Rifle Practice of the State, with the rank of Colonel. He was again promoted in 1909 to be the Adjutant General.

At that time the rank was as it had been for years, that of Major-General. General Dill could have retained such rank indefinitely but he preferred to have the law amended and accept a lower rank, considering the latter more in keeping with a progressive military spirit.

During his incumbency General Dill has made one of the best Adjutants General the State has ever had, and his reappointment is pleasing to every National Guardsman in the State of Maine, as well as his many friends in other States.

CALLS FOR CRITICISM.

IF two burglars with anarchistic tendencies, driven to desperation by being surrounded with a whole city-full of police, are able to stand off 1,500 of the guardians of the Metropolis without mentioning above a whisper two half companies of guardsmen (not National Guardsmen, but palace guardians, the spick-and-span household troops of an Empire); and a section of horse artillery with machine guns (say this last over in your mind but do not dare even whisper it), how many real alien archists would it take to scare Mother England into a conniption fit from which she would never recover?

The whole world has had a good healthy laugh over the recent hysterical happening in London. No need to refer to details. They are well known.

Even a rat when cornered will fight, and the two little burglars, already murderers of defenceless—because unarmed—policemen, who stood off all the forces that could be brought against them by firing automatic pistols from various windows and with great speed until the house in which they were was burned and they destroyed, have not perished in vain.

It is worth while for two not particularly valuable, possibly useless, because vicious, human creatures to be destroyed to make a few million people experience the pleasant feeling which comes through a good laugh. It is only to be regretted that some policemen, a sergeant of the Scotch

Grays, and a few bystanders were injured by the random flying bullets of the culprits.

Criticism of the London police system is a natural result. The police power should be exercised in a manner and through such agencies as the particular situation may require. A police force suited to New York City would not be the one for London, nor would the English people for a moment endure the over-bearing, discourteous, brutal, and czar-like conduct of the Broadway bobby.

On the other hand the peaceful, courteous, obliging traffic-controller and question-answerer from Pell Mell would have about as much effect upon a Manhattan crowd as a mosquito upon a hippopotamus.

In considering the late fiasco in London it must not be forgotten that England is a law-abiding country; that it has few murders and an extremely small number of brutal acts of any sort. Therefore such a situation as arose in the greatest city of England, was there strange, unheard of and unique. Necessarily conditions of this kind contributed to mistaken and amateur action.

New York or Chicago or Philadelphia or any one of several hundred lesser American cities could have handled a case like the one described, because it would not have been a new one. An Irish sergeant of police and two or three patrolmen would have gone into the building and brought out, dead or alive, the two men who were defying them.

It is as it were, a question of the virtues which flow from offences. American policemen could have dealt with the situation, because accustomed to dealing with such situations. The lawlessness and viciousness of the people among whom they serve—mostly criminal foreign born unwisely admitted—have rendered them competent.

On the whole, while we laugh and perhaps mildly criticise, we cannot help feeling that the joke is a little on us, when we criticise the Englishmen for being so well behaved that they hardly know how to deal with bad men who come among them.

MAXIM SILENCERS ON LOCOMOTIVE SAFETY VALVES.

THE modern locomotive safety valve makes such a terrific noise when blowing off that it has become a question engaging the serious attention of the railroad authorities. One of the large companies believes that the Maxim firearms silencers, suitably modified, can be used to deaden the noise of the discharge of high velocity steam into the atmosphere in the same manner that it deadens the sound of the discharge of high pressure powder gases into the atmosphere.

A silencer, similar to the well known firearms silencer, is now being built for trial on one of the largest passenger locomotives. It surrounds the safety valve, and scoops up the escaping steam and causes it to whirl in the same manner that the powder gases whirl in the firearms silencer.

Of course, no bullet has to be provided for, and therefore the center of the silencer is made solid. Steam issues from an annular orifice at the top of the silencer. The area of this orifice is so large that the steam issuing from it goes out at relatively low velocity, and therefore quietly.

ANTI-TYPHOID VACCINATION SUCCESSFUL.

A REPORT by Lieut. George B. Foster, Jr., Medical Corps, United States Army, on anti-typhoid vaccination has been published by the Militia Division for the information and guidance of the Organized Militia.

In the report information is contained of the voluntary vaccination of about one-seventh of the Army. As an example of what may be expected, an instance is cited of Company A, First Battalion of Engineers, which, after Field Service during maneuvers, had no cases of typhoid fever among those who had previously suffered from the disease, or been vaccinated, while 25 per cent of the men who were not included in these classes came down with typhoid shortly after their return from camp.

The report also states that no injurious effects have followed in any case. The extension of vaccination against typhoid in the Army is going on as rapidly as it can be encouraged by the authorities, and it seems reasonable to suppose that within another two or three years it will become compulsory.

MOTORS FOR THE MILITARY.

THE Quartermaster's Department of the Army is experimenting with motor driven vehicles for army transportation purposes. While the absence of good roads in America will lessen the usefulness of the automobile for the Army yet there are many types of motor cars which may be employed successfully under almost any conditions.

It seems only a part of wisdom for our people to keep abreast of motor car progress so that wherever it is possible a gasoline engine may take the place of the faithful old army mule.

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.

PRESERVE THE EQUITIES.

Primitive man of our earliest knowledge, he who lived so close to nature that little beyond his two-legged walk distinguished him from the other beasts, was accustomed to think, when he thought at all, of himself first, yes, himself alone.

Even in those dark and murky eons when man knew no conscious thought he felt of and for himself alone. It was not until successive generations after thousands of years of advance through weary struggle had raised man above the brute that he began to think of others *with* himself.

A few thousand years more and *sometimes* he could sense the needs of others before his own. A few thousand years yet and he may *always* think of others before himself—and then the Millennium will have come.

In this day and age by taking thought men may advance each good cause and increase their own spiritual stature by considering the rights of others than themselves whenever they consider their own rights.

But with the best of intentions, dimness of view and unappreciation of the truth may often lead men astray.

Within the last week two examples of ill-considered comment have attracted our attention: One in a daily newspaper published in the South alleges a purpose on the part of officers of the Army to forward the Bill for the increase of the number of officers of the Regular establishment at the cost of the National Guard Pay Bill; and it concludes a loosely written and ill-considered argument by shaking before the Army as a club 120,000 voters in the National Guard.

It is true the National Guard has the votes, but on the other hand these are not limited at 120,000. At the lowest estimate every National Guardsman controls five votes other than his own, probably ten would be nearer right, and the National Guard is, when united, supreme upon any military question, whether affecting the Army or the National Guard. This is a fact which may not be gainsaid.

That officers of the Army are interfering with or attempting to impede the passage of the Federal Pay Bill is not true. In fact the contrary is the case. Such statements are not calculated to benefit any Service, and they can have their origin only in a lack of knowledge or in a too selfish outlook.

The other comment was that made by a Service journal of established reputation and good repute. This journal said that Federal pay for the National Guard was favored by the War Department and officers of the Army, but that it would never be given or granted unless the National Guard passed under the control of the War Department.

Now, for certain purposes it is well that the National Guard should be subordinate to the War Department, but it is not desirable that the power

which the States now have to control their own subdivisions of the Organized Militia should be taken away from them, nor is it *possible* to take the power away without amending the Constitution of the United States.

Furthermore the character of our Government is such that a division of power and authority and labor and responsibility between the United States and the States is fundamental to our existence. We are disposed to believe that the wisdom of the Fathers was great, when they conceived and put into action this dual, joint and several sovereignty.

The United States cannot well wage war without the cooperation of the States, and while the power in this country to do any administrative thing comes primarily from the people yet the people have delegated some of that power to the State governments and parted with some of it to the Federal Government.

Consideration of our military problems, conceding the first of these to be a necessity for a sound military policy, must convince any thinking man who is a student of history and knows our people that the Organized Militia must forever continue to be part of our military establishment, and that its present place as part of the first line with the Army for war is its correct place. When the National Guard has been properly taken care of by Federal and State laws and appropriations, then will be time enough to talk seriously about a second line.

On the question of the greater or entire control of the National Guard by the Federal Government during peace, it may be well to observe that what would seem a perfect arrangement from the ideal military standpoint is impracticable, impossible, dangerous and possibly fatal under our system of government.

For mark you well, considering the spirit of our people, too great a pressure for the centralization of power in the Federal Government and too much argument for passing over to the War Department the control of all affairs military, those relating to the Army and the National Guard as well, will surely result in time in such a revulsion of feeling among the people as will culminate in legislative measures most detrimental to every sensible military act.

It would have been well for each of these publications, before expressing their opinions, to have considered the other sides of the case and to have taken a little broader view.

THE SHIP IS MASTERLESS.

On the pay question and the additional officers' bill: Although every effort is being made to secure favorable action from this Congress, the chances are against these Bills, because no one is in command of the Ship of State. There she swings masterless. No hand, not even a weak and nervous one, is at the rudder. Here and there over her deck a number of men who would be captains and none who may command. No crew which may be called a crew, because no party is in power, and not even a faction of any party capable of doing good team work. Therefore nobody is responsible for anything, and it is a case of drifting.

She will not go on the rocks; of that we may be sure. The currents which bear her have their origin and destination between the poles of constitutional liberty and right thinking and living. But it will not be possible to guide her toward many a longed-for port until order has come out of the chaos which exists.

The Divine Ruler of all doubtless knows what this Congress is going to do, but we venture to say that no human sagacity is sufficient to justify even the hazarding of a guess.

No more necessary, important and worthy legislation was ever proposed than the National Guard Bill providing Federal Pay and the measure for increasing the number of officers of the Army. But their fate, so far as this Congress is concerned, seems practically sealed.

At the same time it should be said in encouragement of the friends of these measures that every effort put forth now, while it may fail and probably will fail to accomplish the passage of the Bills at this session, will be of use when they come up for consideration in a subsequent Congress. Sentiment may be made for them, members may be educated to a comprehension of their purposes, and in time, if the pounding process is continued, they will pass.

MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS.

(Continued from page 297.)

Some suggestions as to the order in which such education should proceed may be introduced here. It has been stated that signal officers should first of all be thorough soldiers. It follows that the groundwork of all the training for the men should be a thorough drill in elementary military principles. The School of the Soldier should be as rigorously insisted upon as if the men were in Cavalry, Infantry, or Field Artillery, and it is particularly desired that they be well posted in such regulations, orders, and customs of the Service as apply to the troops in general. As the Signal Corps man will probably be at times isolated and charged with the care of property, some instruction in the preparation of correspondence and returns would be very desirable.

An indispensable qualification for a member of a field company is the ability to ride and care for a horse. Many young men, from the cities especially, who are highly desirable material otherwise, are entirely unfamiliar with horses. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon Signal Corps companies that our business is largely transacted mounted, and that in the field a Signal Corps man on foot is an anomaly. The necessity for some skill in riding is quite as important for the signal man as for the cavalryman. Therefore every opportunity should be taken for training and practice in horsemanship, and no man should be permitted to consider himself a true signal man until he can ride acceptably. The officers of companies should strongly represent the need for such training, and insist on at least as liberal treatment in furnishing mounts as is accorded the Field Artillery and the Cavalry of their States.

The personal equipment of men in field companies is now provided for in regulations, and is ample. In my own opinion, the rifle will be of little use, and I believe that very soon the arm for the men will be the revolver, as is now the case with the Field Artillery. Modern war in its complex requirements has evolved the "man behind the buzzer," and the signal man need not fear any reproach on his soldierly qualities from the rifleman if he serves them as well as these excellent appliances enable him to do. The man who joins the Signal Corps is usually busy, and finds little time outside of his attendance on encampments and routine drills to do much in advancing himself. The main thing is to keep up a keen interest and to so select the work that it shall constantly challenge his earnest attention.

It has been noted by signal officers that the wide diversity of appliances awakens a marked interest in our signal men and can be counted upon to obviate any tediousness in the indoor instruction. The first thing which we should do, at least in compliment to the name, is to *signal*. Until very recently, indeed, the only equipments possessed were signal flags, and perhaps heliographs and acetylene lanterns. Drills with these gain much additional interest by the introduction of training in the preparation of official messages, the use of cipher disks and code books, and the avoidance of prolonged drills at one time with a single method of sending. Outdoor practice over considerable distances adds greatly to interest in the work.

The telegraphic apparatus (the buzzer) which is used in connection with field wire, is comparatively new. It was first experimented with in England in 1881, but no extensive employment of it was made until the Philippine insurrection in 1899. Adopted by Japan, it was much used in the Russo-Japanese War, and was the instrument which probably did most to make successful their excellent and extensive field telegraphs. Imagine an entire combined telegraph and telephone office outfit, including main and local batteries, compressed into the dimensions of a field-glass case. In addition to this, consider its ability to stand the roughest use, and to work over a broken wire, or one with practically no insulation. Lastly, note that by pressing a button the instrument is at once converted into an excellent field telephone, and you will be prepared to admit that the buzzer is the ideal instrument for service over temporary tactical lines.

The wireless equipment carried with the field company is known as the pack set. As the name implies, its component parts can be placed on packs, three mules sufficing for the whole. The weight on any one mule does not exceed 230 pounds, including the aparejo and frame, which greatly resemble those of the machine gun. The source of electrical energy is either a small hand dynamo operated by two men, or storage cells. The mast consists of hollow spruce sections, which, when joined, support at a height of 40 feet the four aerial wires. With the improved equipment now in use at Fort Leavenworth, ranges of thirty miles are easily attained, and the sets can be put up within two minutes. The distance covered appears incredible, when it is considered that the power used is that required in two ordinary 16-candle-power incandescent lamps. Yet it has been frequently accomplished, and hardly a failure has been recorded, even under adverse conditions, for distances of 15 miles. Today no other country in the world possesses sets which compare with these in portability and simplicity.

Field Service Regulations provide 4 officers and 100 men for a field

company, mounts being specified for all the officers and 72 of the men. The remaining men ride on carts, instrument wagons, etc. The company is provisionally organized into four wire and two wireless sections. Each wire section has about 8 miles of field wire on its cart. The wireless sets are each carried in instrument wagons or on pack mules. Service Regulations also provide that a battalion of two field companies of the Signal Corps shall be with each division, and at field army headquarters there shall be an aero-wireless battalion of two companies. As yet the latter's organization and duties are not clearly defined.

The recognition of such organizations in the Field Service Regulations, and the provision of transportation and supplies for field companies in general orders this year, mark an important epoch in the Signal Corps, and the beginning of its full and successful utilization as a combatant arm. When it is considered that the field company of the Signal Corps came into existence as a provisional organization, recognized only by the Signal Office in 1905, the progress made in its organization, equipment, drill, and above all in establishing it as an essential part of the division, has been truly phenomenal.

If changes have come rapidly in the equipment of the field company, what shall we say for that of the proposed aero-wireless companies? Aeronautics, in its latest sense, was born yesterday, and the newspapers are really its only adequate text-books. With successful dirigible balloons only a matter of a few years past, and aeroplanes no more than a few months as practical machines, the futility of organization is obvious until the acceleration of changes is reduced. The same is true of organization for wireless service, although within the field company the correct employment of the small wireless sets is much further advanced. Regulations for the Organized Militia were issued in 1908 before recognition in orders of the then existing provisional field companies in the Regular Army. In these regulations Signal companies with a minimum of 58 men and 3 officers are prescribed, and only a very inadequate technical equipment. While not being called a field company, its equipment is along that line. The interest in such matters is clearly indicated when it is known that many companies have been supplied with reel-carts, field wire, wireless sets, and a liberal number of buzzers, etc., far in excess of the minimum regulation requirements. It is to be hoped that an early move will be made by the Organized Militia companies to have these regulations amended to conform to the latest requirements in the Regular Army.

Training officers for Signal Corps Service began in earnest when the Army Signal School was established at Fort Leavenworth in 1905. As stated, this school has for its object: (1) the training of officers already in the Corps or those seeking detail therein, (2) the dissemination of knowledge concerning the Corps among officers of the line, (3) research in matters looking to the Corps' technical advancement. That the school has been a success is certain when the number of earnest and efficient graduates is observed. The school is open to officers of the Organized Militia who can comply with certain conditions imposed by Regulations. This year advantage has been taken of the opportunity by an officer of the Organized Militia, and it is hoped that other representatives may be induced to see the benefits to be derived from such a course.

The camp of instruction held at Fort Leavenworth in May and June, 1910, for signal officers of the Organized Militia was attended by 32 officers, representing fifteen States. It was a truly surprising and gratifying showing, and has pointed the way to future gatherings of this kind. The facilities of the school and field company of the Signal Corps were extended to these officers in the shape of lectures, demonstrations, and participation in the mounted field exercises of the company. The work accomplished and the enthusiasm shown demonstrated that this is the proper way to secure the most excellent results. It has been proposed, and this occasion is taken to strongly urge, that the camp be held again next spring, repeating the gathering every year. Not only did the signal company, post, and school furnish excellent object lessons, but the association of officers from widely separated parts of the country and the exchange of views were most beneficial. It is hoped that the various States may see their way to furnish their signal officers with facilities for participating in these camps, as no other method will so stimulate individual effort and interest in this new and important Service. I have been informed that many of the signal officers of the Organized Militia returned to their States and entered on their summer's encampment duties with a vim and certainty which added immeasurably to their efficiency. While at the encampment, expression was constantly made of the pleasure and profit derived from witnessing demonstrations of the use of our apparatus, and of being in the field with a company provided with a complete equipment and trained men to work it. This experience has to my mind a deep significance, and indicates most clearly the need for an increasingly close association of the Regulars and Organized Militia.

Buzzers are somewhat expensive, and it is difficult to get enough of them to give men adequate practice. The Morse alphabet is easily acquired, and it is surprising how soon most men can begin to send and receive after practice commences. Nearly all beginners find work much easier

with the buzzer, at least in the earlier stages, than with the ordinary sounder. It should be remembered also that for field company service the buzzer is almost exclusively the telegraph instrument used over wire lines. The Regulations prescribe that at least 75 per cent of the men in the company shall be operators or electricians. A sufficient degree of skill in buzzer operation to make an acceptable operator can be readily acquired, and it should certainly be to the electrician's interest to be an operator as well. A method commended is to fit up a small box containing two dry cells, and a 25 cent commercial buzzer, in circuit with a brass strap key. This easily improvised apparatus gives just as good buzzer experience as a 25-dollar field buzzer, and when turned over to the men will no doubt stimulate home practice. The field or Cavalry buzzer, as stated, makes an excellent field telephone. The operation of this and the circuits should be carefully explained to the men, and the diseases to which such instruments are subject should be noted, together with the methods of giving "first aid" to the injured buzzer. As an illustration of the prevalent need for information, I recall not long since that one of the companies left a buzzer behind when it came to the encampment, because the buzzer's dry batteries had run down.

The wireless equipment is necessarily somewhat complicated and expensive, yet many signal companies of the Organized Militia have two or more station equipments. Perhaps nothing more quickly challenges attention and interest than wireless operation, and the facility with which these sets can be installed at armories makes most attractive experience possible for the members. No appliance needs patient and painstaking practice more than this. Without such practice the money invested in these sets is wasted, while with it nothing excels the satisfaction that may be obtained from their successful working. Buzzer training should precede that in wireless, and the initial operation of the wireless sets should be entrusted only to the most skillful electricians and operators.

The mistake should not be made of attempting extreme ranges at first, or the premature introduction of these wireless sets into rough field service. If this is done, disappointment and discouragement are sure to result, and the sets speedily gravitate toward the junk heap.

In caring for all the equipment it is important that a complete chain of responsibility be established. Each chief of section should be made to feel that efficiency rests on an intimate knowledge of his men, animals, and equipment. All our training must lead up to its flower and finish, practice in the open. When the company goes into the field with its horses, reel-carts, buzzers, and wireless sets, it will speedily develop whether proper advantage has been taken of opportunities. It is by working out problems in the field, and finally by furnishing tactical lines for commands at maneuver camps, that efficiency is tested.

It should be constantly kept before us that this country has elected to conduct its wars with an army composed of citizen soldiery. When war comes the nucleus of the Regulars and the well instructed members of the Organized Militia will be the center in the vast aggregation of forces which modern war needs and the country will supply. Fortunate will it be if this nucleus can at the beginning so direct and control the movement that the huge mass will shape itself into a formidable and efficient engine of war.

(Conclusion.)

THE ROSS COPPER TUBE.

QUEBEC, January 3, 1911.

Editor, "ARMS AND THE MAN,"
Washington, D. C.

SIR:—I was much interested in an article which appeared in your issue of November 10, reproducing a letter signed "Gay" to the Indian Field, with regard to the Ross .280 copper tube bullet (as made by Eley Bros.) not opening up. While I do not for a moment dispute the strict accuracy of "Gay's" statement, at the same time it is only fair to point out to him that I myself and a number of my friends have quite frequently used these bullets since they first came out, with entirely satisfactory results. In fact we never use anything else now, and I would suggest that if the ammunition is obtained from the Ross Rifle factory at Quebec nothing but the best results will be forthcoming.

Yours truly,

N. A. TASCHMAN,
Minister of Public Works.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF NEBRASKA.

The appointment of Maj. Ernest H. Phelps to be the Adjutant General of Nebraska is announced.

Upon the appointment a prominent newspaper published in Lincoln says: "Maj. E. H. Phelps is to be Adjutant General. This is a reward of merit pure and simple and comes as the result of recommendations from the line officers of the National Guard of the State. Major Phelps has almost grown up with the National Guard of Nebraska. He began his active service sixteen years ago and has never relinquished his zeal for its welfare. He was born in Wataga, Ill., in 1869 and came to Nebraska when twenty-one years of age. For fifteen years thereafter he worked as telegraph and depot agent for the Burlington, his chief positions being at South Bend,

Dunbar and Schuyler. Following his railroad experience he was engaged in the lumber and grain business in Schuyler, from which he came to the employ of the State in the Adjutant General's office. This was in 1903, when Governor Mickey was in office and General Culver, Adjutant General. Major Phelps was at first chief clerk. In 1905 the legislature created the



GENERAL ERNEST H. PHELPS.

position of Assistant Adjutant General and Major Phelps was appointed to fill the place. He was reappointed by Governor Sheldon and Adjutant General Schwartz, and again in 1909 by Governor Shallenberger and Adjutant General Hartigan. During the last two years Major Phelps has been Assistant Inspector-General working out the plan of General Hartigan to have a member of his office force do all the inspecting rather than to give the task out from time to time to all the Colonels and Majors in the Guard. Major Phelps saw actual service in the Spanish-American War as captain of Company K, Second Regiment, Nebraska Infantry Volunteers.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE REVOLVER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 7, 1911.

ARMS AND THE MAN PUBLISHING CO.,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN:—As one of your subscribers and a member of the N. R. A. and the U. S. R. A., I suggest that you use your influence wherever possible to prevent the several States passing radical laws against the sale of pistols to reputable citizens.

Of late there has been some agitation, and it being a subject on which the vast majority of the people are ignorant and disinterested, it would be well for someone to take up the other side. The Government is trying harder than ever to make a large percentage of the men in this country good shots. Restrictions on the sale of all pistols only to people who carry the "night stick" or those who want to pay \$10.00 or \$15.00 license will do much to discourage this sport.

It is a clean sport. Of course sales to minors or irresponsibles are not right, but to stop an American citizen from buying a revolver for target practice or other legitimate use is carrying the matter pretty far. In this State and in Massachusetts there is some agitation and I understand some all over the country.

Such laws, no matter how drastic, will never prevent the criminal class from obtaining weapons any more than do the restrictions on explosives prevent the "Black Hand" in obtaining theirs.

Most truly yours,

MILTON B. BROWN.

Mourning.

A young man who had lost his wife married his deceased wife's sister while still in mourning. While on his honeymoon, a friend of his, whom he had not seen for a long time, met him in a restaurant. The friend, after being introduced to the bride, said sympathetically:

"But who are you in mourning for, old man?"

"For my sister-in-law," was the delicate reply.—Metropolitan Magazine.

SOME PLEASING SHOOTING RESULTS.

The result of the Field Small Arms Practice of the National Guard of the State of New York, for the year 1910, as given in an order just published by the Headquarters of the Division.

The 2nd Infantry, with headquarters at Troy, N. Y., is shown by this report to have retained its leading position in this branch of military art in comparison with the organizations of the State. At general practice its percentage of attendance was 95, higher than that of any other Regiment, the next highest being the Third Regiment with 92 per cent. 293 of its members qualified as experts, its nearest competitor being the 1st Regiment with 181. 53 of its members qualified as Distinguished Experts, in which it was exceeded by one regiment only, the Third, which qualified 67. 6 of the Companies of the Regiment are among the first 24 of the State.

Among the 207 Companies of Infantry and Artillery, Troops of Cavalry in the State, the 12 Companies of the Second Regiment rank high in order of figure of merit, 11 being included within the first 70 and the 12 within the first 116.

Co. F of Schenectady stands second in the State, as well as first in the Third Brigade, and Co. E of the same city stands 11th in the State and 3rd in the Brigade. These Companies, by reason of their position in the Brigade, have won respectively the first and third prizes offered by the State for the highest figure of merit in the Brigade.

The 2nd Regiment is also mentioned as having won the Third Brigade Prize, of the value of \$100, in a match held at the Rensselaerwyck range October 1, 1910, in which its competitors were the 1st and 10th Regiments.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

MILITARY DIVISION INFORMATION.

Advice Granted on Firing Regulations.

A board of officers having been ordered to convene about September 1, 1911, for the purpose of revising the Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, and the District of Columbia Militia, have been requested to make such recommendations for changes in the Manual as may be deemed necessary in order that the board may have sufficient data on hand on which to base its revision and may be informed of the changes deemed desirable in the service.

Coast Artillery Rank.

The staff of a commanding officer of Militia Coast Artillery Corps may properly correspond to that of the commanding officer of the Artillery district in which Militia Corps is located.

It is suggested that provision be made in the Coast Artillery Corps of the Organized Militia for the following officers: Adjutant, Captain, Quartermaster, First Lieutenant, Artillery Engineer and Ordnance Officer, Captain.

Will Lecture.

First Lieutenant Townsend Whelen, 29th United States Infantry, has been detailed to deliver a course of six lectures on Military Tactics to officers of the 1st Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard.

Field Artillery Drill.

There is at present no manual for privates of Field Artillery. The Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia, however, contains much general information that is applicable to all arms of the Service.

The technical information for Field Artillery is found in the Drill Regulations for that arm and in the hand-book for three-inch Field Artillery material, both of which should be carefully studied.

An excellent aid to understanding the Artillery Drill Regulations is found in the plates and blocks sold by Lieutenant McCormick of the Michigan National Guard, Lansing, Mich.

The Drill Regulations for Field Artillery and the Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia may be obtained on requisition in the usual way, as a charge against the allotment to the State under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or purchased for cash from State funds under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law, or they may be purchased for cash directly from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at a cost of 50 cents a copy for the Drill Regulations and 20 cents a copy for Manual.

Medical Officers at School.

The Army Field Service School for medical officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., is a Service school of the Army and can in no way be considered as a camp of instruction such as was held at Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kans., during the last summer. The regulations governing the attendance of officers of the Organized Militia at Service Schools of the Army restrict the expense from Federal funds to travel allowances, commutation of quarters, heat, light and subsistence. There is no authority of law for the allowance to such officers of the pay of their rank. A circular of the Army Service Schools dated December 23, 1910, contains the necessary information on this subject.

Machine Guns for the Militia.

The new machine-guns, which have been adopted for the Regular Army, will not be available for issue to the Militia for about nine months. It is suggested, however, that, in the meantime, organizations of companies might be proceeded with and instruction given in the school of the soldier, the school of the squad, and the school of the company, in foot movements and in the manual of arms.

After the machine-guns shall have been issued to a company, application should be made to the Division of Militia Affairs for the detail of an officer to instruct the personnel of the organization in the care and handling of the machine-gun material and in the nomenclature and manual of the piece.

The suggested organization for a machine-gun company is: minimum, 3 officers and 61 enlisted men; maximum, 3 officers and 114 men.

Books Available.

Sherrill's Military Topography is now the authorized work for use in garrison schools, and may be furnished on requisition in the usual way at a cost of \$2.44 per copy. Another publication on the subject, Beach's Military Map Reading, can be furnished, the cost of which is 63 cents a copy.

Signal Corps Organization.

The organization and equipment of a Signal Corps company as a field company is suggested by a late memorandum of the Militia Division. In strength the recommendation is for three officers and sixty-seven men.

Information on Inspections.

In connection with the inspection of the Organized Militia to be made by officers of the Army in 1911, under the provisions of Section 14 of the Militia Law, the following information has been communicated to the Adjutants General of all States and Territories, and the District of Columbia Militia:

1. Organizations will be inspected in field uniform only, including marching shoes and the full equipment prescribed in Paragraphs 132 and 133, Militia Regulations, 1908, with the exception of ammunition and rations, but including overcoat, blanket, comb, housewife, poncho, soap, toothbrush, towel and extra pair of stockings, and also intrenching tools.

2. In view of the requirements of Section 14 of the Militia Law and in order to avoid interference or delays in the inspections made by United States officers, it is considered essential that no other inspection of any organization should be made at the same time.

3. The inspection will include all property available for Field Service or of use in connection therewith or preparatory thereto and which is of the pattern and quality issued to the Regular Army whether the property belongs to the United States or not.

4. During the inspection of any property in the store rooms of organizations, the responsible or other commissioned officer should be present with a sufficient detail of men to handle the property. In order to expedite the work, this property should be previously assorted and neatly arranged for inspection.

5. It is particularly desirable that all property in arsenals, storehouses, depots, etc., be listed and inspected. With this in view, special inspecting officers from the Regular Army will be detailed for this purpose.

6. The question of whether or not the Militia is deficient in arms, uniforms or equipment will be determined in this office after a comparison of all the reports of inspection may be had.

7. All United States property which is reported unserviceable or unsuitable by the United States inspecting officer should be submitted, as soon as practicable after the inspection, to the action of a disinterested surveying officer of the Organized Militia, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Act approved June 22, 1906 (see paragraph 49, Militia Regulations, 1908).

Maxim Silencer for Issue.

The price of the new No. 15 Maxim Silencer is now \$5.20 each, instead of \$6.00, as heretofore stated.

Correspondence School for Iowa Officers.

A correspondence school for the commissioned officers of the Iowa National Guard for the season of 1910-1911, under charge of Brigadier-General James Rush Lincoln, has been established.

Class A will include all officers of the rank of captain or higher; Class B, lieutenants and all officers awaiting examination.

Only regimental commanders, chaplains, chiefs of departments, officers of the medical corps and the Governor's staff are excluded from the operation of the School Order, but these may take the course if they wish.

Pennsylvania Officers Confer.

The National Guard Association of Pennsylvania met in Philadelphia, Friday and Saturday, January 6 and 7. The meeting was one of the most successful if not the most successful ever held by the organization. Attendance was full, the papers read were excellent, and the benefit derived by those attending was great.

Among the officers of the Army who were present were Lieut.-Col. John T. Thompson, Ordnance Department of the Army, and Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, 23rd U. S. Infantry, assistant to the Chief of Bureau of Militia Affairs.

A Revolver Team for the 1912 Olympic.

These revolver league matches now being shot will bring out match shooters who will be needed to represent the United States in the Olympic shoot, which will be held in Sweden in 1912. Dr. R. H. Sayre of New York has been appointed on the American Olympic committee. It is none too early to think about this matter and arrange for getting up a representative team.

Going Some!

The recently appointed chief justice is a pretty good story teller. He was formerly a Louisiana sugar planter, and this is one of the stories attributed to him:

Two negroes on a Louisiana plantation became involved in a row with another Ethiopian who was handy with a gun. The two started to run about the time the bad man began to shoot. The fleeing ones had proceeded about a hundred yards when the following dialogue occurred:

"Sam, you hear dat bullet?"

"Yes, I hearn it—two times."

"How you mean two times?" asked the questioner, as he quickened his pace.

"I hearn dat bullet once when it passed me, and den anudder time when I passed it," jerked out Sam between short breaths.—New York Tribune.

LEAGUE DEPARTMENT.

IN THIS DEPARTMENT EACH WEEK WILL BE FOUND THE VERY LATEST RETURNS FROM THE U. S. R. A. AND N. R. A. INDOOR RIFLE AND REVOLVER LEAGUES.

THE U. S. R. A. REVOLVER LEAGUE.

At a Glance.

Manhattans in the fourth match record the magnificent total of 1124, breaking the record of 1116 made by Golden Gate last year.

Fred V. Berger (Seattle) breaks individual record by one point, unofficial scoring 235.

A. P. Lane (Manhattans) scores a five-shot possible.

The Manhattans score 1,118 in the third match.

Dr. J. R. Hicks (Manhattans) also gets a five-shot possible.

George Armstrong (Seattle) scores a 50 and a total of 234.

The matches scheduled for the week of January 1 and 7, known as matches 3 and 4, brought out some good shooting.

The most surprising thing about it was the improvement shown in the second match. For instance, the Manhattan made 1,118 in the first match and 1,124 in the second; no, there is no mistake about it, those two first figures were intended for elevens, not tens. We do not believe that they will stop there. This is the best team score so far made in the league contests.

Judging by the way some of the other clubs are shooting the Manhattans have not everything their own way, because did not Portland, Ore., make 1,044 in the first match, and in the second registered 1,096?

But what know you about Newark, N. J., making 1,075 in the first match and 1,081 in the second, and that is not all. Seattle put up 1,059 in the first match and 1,087 in the second.

Whoever thought Boston would shoot 1,079 and 1,089, but they did it.

The National Capital Club is some pumpkins and put up scores of 1,040 and 1,065, winning both of its matches. Smith and Wesson scored 1,047 and 1,063. There is considerable food for thought right here in the fact that all of the teams mentioned showed considerable improvement in the second match, thereby conclusively proving that 50 shots are not too many for one evening's match work and that the practice obtained in the first match steadies one for the second.

The Newark-Philadelphia match was a close one, Newark winning over Philadelphia on a score of 1,075 by but one point; unofficial, but the Philadelphia-Willow fourth match was a hot scrimmage, only one point separating the two teams.

The Century-Columbus Match resulted in a tie. There was some very fine individual work done. Dr. R. H. Sayre and John Deitz of the Manhattans tied for high honors in the first match on 229. A. P. Lane, of the same club, and E. A. Taylor, of Boston, tied for second honors on 228. Lane was the only one to score a five shot possible, although there are quite a few forty-eights and two forty-nines.

The second match was where it all happened. Particular attention is called to Seattle's score, and the individual work of F. V. Berger and Geo. Armstrong; particularly the former, whose score of 235 is the highest so far made in the league shooting. The best previous score in either the 1910 or present league, was 234. This 235 sets a new mark, and we have a small sized "hunch" that it will not be beaten for some time to come, if at all.

It is too bad that Gormley and Liggett could not have put a few more points on their totals, because it would have meant a cracking big team score. However that may be, to the Seattle Club go the honors for high individual work. It will be noticed that in Armstrong's score there is a fifty, which helped some. Berger shot the .22 Smith & Wesson, 10-inch barrel and part .22 short and .22 Stevens-Pope Peter's Semi-Smokeless.

Capt. F. A. Wakefield of the Smith & Wesson Club shot very consistently and scored 229, but a glance at the Portland, Ore., team score will show you a 231 by F. L. Sanders.

Dr. J. R. Hicks of the Manhattans, to show that there was no hard feeling on his part, finished his last target with a clean score.

We are somewhat timid about making any predictions of what may be expected of this week's shooting, and for fear that we might hurt some one's feelings will refrain from making any prognostications. However, we may remark in passing that it will be well to keep a watch on a certain youngster who shoots with the Manhattans, for there is no telling just what he will do.

By referring to ARMS AND THE MAN of January 5, we said, among other things, that Fred V. Berger is liable to surprise some of the Eastern cracks one of these days—Well!

Incidentally it might be remarked that his average for the four matches is 227½, unofficial.

UNOFFICIAL RETURNS, U. S. R. A. LEAGUE.

MATCH NO. 2, DECEMBER 31.

Manhattan	1099	v.	Stoneham	978
Providence	1056	v.	Philadelphia	1020
Shell Mound	1044	v.	Columbus	992
Spokane	1018	v.	Culebra	978
Duluth	1022	v.	Myles Standish	978
Smith & Wesson	1047	v.	Seattle	1020
Boston	1057	v.	Belleville	953
Newark	1058	v.	Portland	1057
Century	1034	v.	St. Louis	1023
Willow	1025	v.	Osborne	807
National Capital	1028	v.	Youngstown	914
Oakland	993	v.	Louisville	992

RESULTS, 3RD MATCH, JANUARY 7.

Portland	1045	v.	Willow	943
Smith & Wesson	1047	v.	Myles Standish	978
National Capital	1040	v.	Columbus	994
Newark	1075	v.	Philadelphia	1061
Century	1019	v.	Youngstown	944
Seattle	1057	v.	Culebra	978
Manhattan	1118	v.	Belleville	922
Boston	1079	v.	St. Louis	1043
Shellmound	1012	v.	Duluth	1000
Oakland	1010	v.	Spokane	1022
Providence	1074	v.	New Oakland	1022
Louisville	990	v.	Osborne	853

RESULTS 4TH MATCH, JANUARY 7.

Providence	1038	v.	Belleville	932
Newark	1080	v.	New Oakland	1069
Manhattan	1124	v.	St. Louis	1074
Philadelphia	1019	v.	Willow	1010
Boston	1088	v.	Youngstown	948
Portland	1098	v.	Louisville	1022
Century	995	v.	Columbus	995
Spokane	1005	v.	Osborne	896
National Capital	1061	v.	Duluth	1017
Seattle	1087	v.	Oakland	988
Smith & Wesson	1065	v.	Shell Mound	1029
Myles Standish	974	v.	Culebra	937

UNOFFICIAL STANDING, JANUARY 1-7.

	Won.	Lost.
Manhattan	4	0
Boston	4	0
Smith & Wesson	4	0
Century	4	0
Newark	4	1
National Capital	3	1
Portland	3	1
Seattle	3	1
Shell Mound	3	1
Providence	3	1
Spokane	3	1
Culebra	0	4
Columbus	1	3
Oakland	2	2
Myles Standish	2	2
Willow	2	2
Louisville	2	2
Philadelphia	1	3
Duluth	1	3
Youngstown	0	4
New Oakland	0	4
Belleville	0	4
Osborne	0	4
St. Louis	0	4

PORTLAND.

G. W. Wilson	35	42	33	41	42—193
W. H. Hubbard	41	42	47	40	48—218
F. L. Sanders	44	42	42	47	40—215
W. Hansen	39	42	46	41	46—214
F. C. Hacheney	42	45	38	41	38—204

Unofficial total..... 1044

G. W. Wilson shot .38 caliber, 5-inch barrel, U. M. C. Sharp Shoulder bullet; W. H. Hubbard, .44 S. & W. Special, 6½-inch barrel, hand loaded; F. L. Sanders, .44 Russian, 6½-inch barrel, hand loaded; W. Hansen, .22 S. & W., 10-inch barrel, U.M.C. black long rifle; F. C. Hacheney, .38 S. & W., 6½-inch barrel, U.M.C. Sharp Shoulder bullet.

WILLOW.

Geo. Springsguth	43	41	41	39	41—205
W. G. Krieg	42	34	42	40	40—198
J. L. Byrne	36	44	35	39	38—192
J. Turner	37	35	38	39	44—193
S. W. Lee	28	35	30	29	33—155

Unofficial total..... 943

SMITH & WESSON.

L. P. Castaldini	42	41	42	41	45—211
P. J. Dolfin	45	38	45	42	44—214
Capt. F. A. Wakefield	45	45	43	42	42—217
A. L. Woodworth	30	42	32	44	36—184
C. S. Axtell	41	43	42	46	49—221

Unofficial total..... 1047

MYLES STANDISH.

R. H. Crosby	35	34	30	40	40—179
A. L. Mitchell	42	37	35	42	40—196
S. B. Adams	37	43	38	42	40—200
E. H. Besse	39	36	39	36	34—184
H. W. Stevens	38	45	43	48	44—218

Unofficial total..... 977

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

F. Holt	46	37	44	41	40—208
S. Ferree	40	45	36	45	37—203
J. C. Bunn	38	40	42	45	43—208
M. B. Atkinson	47	37	48	43	39—214
H. Leizear	42	38	41	45	41—207

Unofficial total..... 1040

Leizear shot Stevens .22 pistol, 10-inch barrel, Stevens-Pope Armory; Atkinson and Holt, .22 S. & W., 10-inch barrel, U.M.C. Long Rifle, Lesmok; Ferree, .38 S. & W., 8-inch Pope barrel, Partridge sight, wide front.

COLUMBUS.

Dr. J. H. Snook	43	44	44	45	40—216
W. A. Morrall	40	45	42	44	41—212
Jesse Smith	41	29	35	41	40—186
Chas. Ream	35	37	40	44	41—197
Frank Grove	30	47	39	30	38—184

Unofficial total..... 995

NEWARK.

French	45	43	37	43	42—211
Jackson	42	39	45	49	42—217
Ryder	47	40	42	45	42—216
Nichols	43	43	46	47	44—223
Poindexter	41	43	42	43	39—208

Unofficial total..... 1075

PHILADELPHIA.

H. L. Reeves	46	45	47	47	41—226
W. T. Smith	41	46	48	43	43—221
N. Spering	44	38	42	40	40—204
W. N. Ricker	35	41	36	46	37—195
G. H. Smith	43	42	41	46	46—218

Unofficial total..... 1064

Spering used .22 S. & W., 10-inch Pope, Peters semi-smokeless. Balance used .22 S. & W. 10-inch, U.M.C. long rifle Lesmok.

CENTURY.

L. A. Fassett	44	40	40	42	39—205
W. H. Spencer	35	38	37	40	45—195
S. E. Sears	42	42	37	46	38—205
Chas. Dominic	41	41	43	43	42—210
A. E. Everett	42	40	39	40	43—204

Unofficial total..... 1019

L. A. Fassett shot .38 S. & W., hand loaded; W. H. Spencer, .38 S. & W., hand loaded; S. E. Sears, .32 Special pistol, hand loaded; Chas. Dominic, .38 Special pistol, Western Cartridge Co. full load; A. E. Everett, .44 S. & W., hand loaded.

YOUNGSTOWN.

Edw. S. Arkwright	41	42	37	40	35—195
W. O. Brown	41	43	31	41	38—194
W. R. Gallaher	43	44	37	33	32—190
C. G. Koppitz	33	33	43	40	36—185
J. J. Kane	38	37	33	39	33—180

Unofficial total..... 944

Arkwright, Colt .44 New Service and hand loaded; Brown, Colt .38 Officer's and U. M. C. Special; Gallaher, Colt .38 Officer's and hand loaded; Koppitz, Colt .38 Officer's and U. M. C. Mid Range sharp shoulder, special; Kane, S. & W. .38 and hand loaded.

SEATTLE.

Geo. Armstrong	43	45	43	43	46—220
F. V. Berger	45	47	44	44	45—225
L. Gormley	41	40	40	43	43—207
W. Hinckley	36	39	44	39	37—197
F. T. Liggett	39	44	41	42	44—210

Unofficial total..... 1059

All shot 10-inch S. & W. pistols. Berger, Gormley and Hinckley shot Peters, Stevens Pope semi-smokeless cartridges. Armstrong and Liggett shot U. M. C. L. R. Lesmok.

MANHATTAN.

A. P. Lane	45	42	44	50	47—228
P. Hanford	47	39	40	44	46—216
J. A. Dietz	43	45	49	45	47—229
Dr. J. R. Hicks	36	45	43	47	45—216
Dr. R. H. Sayre	45	43	46	48	47—229

Unofficial total..... 1118

In both matches Lane used a .38 S. & W. Pope and hand loaded ammunition; Dietz and Hanford used .22 S. & W. pistols, 10-inch, and U. M. C. Lesmok L. R. Hicks used his Colt Officer's Model and hand loaded ammunition; Dr. Sayre shot a .44 Remington pistol with U. M. C. Sharp Shoulder mid range.

BELLEVILLE.

Zerban	42	34	46	46	41—209
Mereck	39	34	30	40	37—180
Mertens	39	34	36	40	42—191
McCullough	32	32	30	35	37—166
Sprich	34	29	38	36	39—176

Unofficial total..... 922

Zerban used Colts Target .44 Russian 7½-inch barrel hand loaded smokeless; Mereck, Stevens Pistol, 10-inch barrel smokeless .22 short; Mertens, Colts Officer's model .38 6-inch barrel hand loaded smokeless; McCullough, Colts Target Revolver, 6 in. barrel, .22 W. R. F. smokeless; Sprich, Colt's Officers model, .38 6-inch barrel, hand-loaded smokeless.

BOSTON.

E. A. Taylor	42	46	46	48	46—228
K. D. Jewett	42	42	46	48	45—223
B. W. Percival	37	44	40	40	43—204
C. E. Heath	43	39	47	40	40—209
G. F. Hoffman	39	42	45	45	44—215

Unofficial total..... 1079

ST. LOUIS.

W. C. Ayer	42	47	44	42	44-219
C. C. Crossman	46	45	38	42	44-215
Dr. Moore	40	46	43	43	41-213
G. C. Olcott	32	38	43	45	42-200
Paul Frese	35	41	42	38	40-196

Unofficial total..... 1043
 Ayer used 8-inch Pope, hand loaded; Crossman, 7½-inch Officer's Model U. S. Cartridge Co. .38 Special; Moore, .44 Russian, hand loaded; Olcott, .38 S. & W. Special, hand loaded; Frese, .38 S. & W. Special, hand loaded.

SHELL MOUND.

C. W. Linder	42	40	40	42	37-201
A. M. Poulsen	36	43	39	36	35-189
C. W. Whaley	46	36	35	43	41-201
Wm. A. Siebe	41	43	38	39	44-205
R. S. Wixson	43	45	44	44	40-216

Unofficial total..... 1012
 All used .22 S. & W. pistols. Linder and Whaley used Peters long rifle cartridges. All the others used U. M. C. long rifle cartridges.

DULUTH.

Oscar I. Olson	44	41	39	43	43-210
Col. F. E. Resche	44	40	38	44	38-204
H. E. MoDean	39	44	37	40	38-198
Jos. McManus	42	39	41	31	41-194
Lieut. F. E. Smith	41	42	39	36	34-192

Unofficial total..... 998
 Olsen used 10-inch .22 S. & W. pistol, Peters Pope Armory; Resche and MoDean, 7-inch .38 Colts Officers' 110 grain bullet, U. M. C.; McManus, 7-inch .38 Colt Officers 110 grain, hand loaded; F. E. Smith, 6½-inch .38 S. & W. 110 grain, hand loaded.

OAKLAND.

R. J. Hugh	36	45	43	44	44-212
J. Davidson	43	36	30	41	39-189
F. M. Cerini	44	42	44	38	40-208
E. A. Pierre	36	35	40	43	44-187
H. A. Harris	48	36	42	44	44-214

Unofficial total..... 1010
 All used .22 S. & W. 10-inch U. M. C. long rifle.

SPOKANE.

J. E. Wilburn	40	37	37	46	41-201
Frank Fromm	47	48	44	37	42-218
L. B. Rush	41	37	42	36	37-193
W. C. Bartholomew	45	43	46	42	47-223
V. A. Rapp	30	37	42	25	36-170

Unofficial total..... 1005
 All used S. & W. pistols, Peters-Stevens-Pope excepting Rush who shot S. & W., .38 Special, hand loaded.

PROVIDENCE.

Walter H. Freeman	44	45	48	49	43-229
George E. Joslin	41	43	46	47	42-219
Herbert C. Miller	40	43	44	47	40-214
Edward C. Parkhurst	41	48	41	38	43-211
W. Bert Gardiner	40	44	44	38	36-202

Unofficial total..... 1075
 Freeman, Joslin, Miller and Gardiner shot .22 S. & W. 10-inch U. M. C. long rifle Lesmok; Parkhurst, .38 Colt Officer's Model, hand loaded.

LOUISVILLE.

H. W. Mattmiller	37	40	38	39	37-191
Brent Altsheiler	37	38	37	35	41-188
Dr. Jno. R. Wathen	43	38	37	40	36-194
Fred Keller	44	42	48	37	46-217
Sidney Smith	47	40	38	35	40-200

Unofficial total..... 990
 Arms and ammunition same as Match four.

OSBORNE.

Chas. Hewitt	32	25	31	31	30-149
Gus Kirvan	37	37	34	32	32-172
Percy Patterson	39	44	38	44	39-204
Dr. A. E. Lemon	35	32	31	33	35-166
Lieut. Hunter	37	34	37	38	47-193

Unofficial total..... 884
 Hewitt, .22 Colts revolver; Kirvan, Stevens .22 short cartridges, Patterson, S. & W., .22 long rifle; Lemon, .22 S. & W. long rifle; Hunter, Colts .22 revolver.

BELLEVILLE.

Zerban	40	44	44	42	41-211
Merck	36	28	36	44	38-182
Mertens	39	37	39	33	32-180
Sprich	33	38	39	40	39-189
Gamble	32	28	37	37	36-170

Unofficial total..... 932
 Gamble shot Colts Officer's Model .38, 6-inch barrel, hand loaded, smokeless.

PROVIDENCE.

Walter H. Freeman	43	48	44	46	47-228
George E. Joslin	42	38	43	45	49-217
Herbert C. Miller	47	42	43	42	36-210
W. Bert Gardiner	39	44	38	40	35-196
Edward C. Parkhurst	43	36	36	34	38-187

Unofficial total..... 1038
 Freeman, Joslin, Miller, and Gardiner shot .22 S. & W. 10-inch U. M. C. long rifle, Lesmok; Parkhurst, .38 Colt 7½-inch hand loaded.

NEWARK.

French	41	43	45	49	44-222
Jackson	45	45	39	44	44-217
Ryder	39	41	40	40	42-202
Nichols	45	46	43	43	49-226
Poindexter	42	44	42	46	40-214

Unofficial total..... 1081

ST. LOUIS.

W. C. Ayer	42	47	45	45	42-221
Geo. C. Olcott	46	42	44	42	44-218
Dr. Moore	43	43	41	44	45-216
C. C. Crossman	42	45	45	40	40-212
Paul Frese	41	39	36	45	45-206

Unofficial total..... 1073

Ayer, 8-inch Pope, hand loaded; Crossman, 7½-inch Officers Model, U. S. Cartridge Co.'s .38 Special; Moore, .44 Russian, hand loaded; Olcott, .38 S. & W. Special, hand loaded; Frese, same.

MANHATTAN.

A. P. Lane	45	42	47	44	44-222
P. Hanford	44	47	45	45	46-227
J. A. Dietz	47	43	43	45	47-225
Dr. J. R. Hicks	46	42	45	45	50-228
Dr. R. H. Sayre	47	45	40	44	46-222

Unofficial total..... 1124

PHILADELPHIA.

Harry L. Reeves	41	43	44	43	43-214
Wm. T. Smith	42	47	47	42	41-219
N. Spering	34	37	41	40	37-189
W. H. Reichy	38	43	41	38	31-191
G. H. Smith	46	42	37	41	40-206

WILLOW.

W. G. Krieg	43	41	43	39	39-205
Geo. Springsguth	40	43	47	36	39-205
J. L. Byrne	39	39	41	42	46-207
J. Turner	41	37	33	44	46-201
S. W. Lee	32	42	49	42	35-200

Unofficial total..... 1018

BOSTON.

E. A. Taylor	43	43	42	46	46-220
K. D. Jewett	42	44	45	45	46-222
B. W. Percival	44	42	41	45	43-215
C. E. Heath	44	44	46	39	43-216
G. F. Hoffman	42	41	43	46	44-216

YOUNGSTOWN.

Edw. S. Arkwright	36	40	42	43	44-205
J. J. Kane	44	35	39	40	36-194
C. G. Koppitz	38	43	33	38	41-193
W. O. Brown	35	41	39	35	41-191
M. F. Kane (for Gallaher)	33	31	35	40	31-170

Unofficial total..... 953
 M. F. Kane used S. & W. .38 special and hand loaded. He substituted for Gallaher. The others used same arms as in match No. 3.

PORTLAND.

G. W. Wilson	43	35	45	42	39-204
W. Hansen	41	45	42	47	42-217
W. H. Hubbard	44	44	47	48	44-227
F. L. Sanders	44	49	48	45	45-231
F. C. Hacheny	40	42	48	44	43-217

Unofficial total..... 1096
 Wilson shot .38 S. & W., 5-inch barrel, U.M.C Sharp-Shoulder bullet; Hansen, .22 S. & W. 10-inch barrel, U.M.C. black; Hubbard, .44 S. & W. revolver, 6½-inch barrel, hand loaded; Sanders, .44 S. & W. Russian, 6½-inch barrel, hand loaded Sharp Shoulder bullet; Hacheny, .38 S. & W., 6½-inch barrel, U.M.C. Sharp Shoulder bullet.

LOUISVILLE.

H. W. Mattmiller	43	39	40	46	42-210
Brent Altsheiler	38	46	41	36	41-202
Dr. Jno. R. Wathen	37	35	36	40	39-187
Fred Keller	42	43	46	47	41-219
Sidney Smith	44	45	37	39	39-204

Unofficial total..... 1022
 H. W. Mattmiller used .22 S. & W. S. S., 8-inch barrel, U. M. C. smokeless; Brent Altsheiler, .38 S. & W. special, 6½-inch barrel, U. M. C. smokeless, mid-range; Dr. Jno. R. Wathen, .22 S. & W. S. S., 10-inch barrel, U. M. C. smokeless; Fred Keller, .44 S. & W. Russian, 6½-inch barrel, U. M. C. mid-range; Sidney Smith, .38 S. & W. special, Pope 8-inch barrel, U. M. C. mid-range.

CENTURY.

W. H. Spencer	42	42	38	36	41-199
G. W. Ojeman	42	42	39	40	39-202
Chas. Dominic	39	42	44	43	44-212
S. E. Sears	38	42	37	45	39-201
A. E. Everett	39	23	43	36	39-180

Unofficial total..... 994
 W. H. Spencer and G. W. Ojeman shot .38 S. & W., hand loaded; Chas. Dominic, .38 Special pistol, hand loaded; S. E. Sears, .32 Special pistol, hand loaded; A. E. Everett, .44 S. & W., hand loaded.

COLUMBUS.

Dr. J. H. Snook	43	41	44	39	40-207
W. A. Morrall	42	42	35	43	45-207
Chas. Ream	33	42	44	40	44-203
Jno. Pember	38	37	40	41	34-190
Jesse Smith	40	38	39	38	32-187

OSBORNE.

Chas. Hewitt	28	24	35	23	30-140
Gus Kirvan	39	34	41	33	44-191
Percy Patterson	41	44	40	48	38-211
Dr. A. E. Lemon	27	34	26	22	41-150
Lieutenant Hunter	43	35	41	30	39-188

SPOKANE.

J. E. Wilburn	41	41	41	43	44-210
L. B. Rush	42	44	40	43	41-210
Frank Fromm	42	40	43	48	40-213
W. C. Bartholomew	38	36	39	41	41-195
V. A. Rapp	39	38	38	42	37-194

Unofficial total..... 1022
 Bartholomew, Wilburn and Rapp shot S. & W. pistols, Peters ammunition; Fromm, .38 Colts Officers' Model; Rush, .38 S. & W. Special, hand loaded.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

F. Holt	37	41	39	36	46-199
J. C. Bunn	43	41	43	39	44-210
S. Ferree	46	48	45	46	40-225
H. H. Leizear	44	38	42	44	44-212
M. B. Atkinson	40	46	38	49	46-219

Unofficial total..... 1065

DULUTH.

Oscar I. Olsen	38	40	45	44	42-209
Jas. McManus	40	41	41	41	44-207
Col. F. E. Resche	42	41	39	38	45-205
Lieut. F. E. Smith	42	37	42	42	42-205
H. E. MoDean	37	35	39	38	42-191

Unofficial total..... 1017
 Olsen shot 10-inch S. & W. .22 pistol, Peters Pope Armory; McManus, 7-inch .38 Colt Officers, 110 grains, hand loaded; Resche, 7-inch .38 Colt Officer's, 110 grains, U.M.C.; Smith, 6½-inch .38 S. & W. Military, 100 grains, hand loaded; MoDean, 7-inch, .38 Colt Officer's, 110 grain, U.M.C.

SEATTLE.

Geo. Armstrong	47	44	46	50	47-234
F. V. Berger	48	49	48	47	43-235
W. Hinckley	41	44	46	42	43-216
L. Gormley	40	42	38	39	40-199
F. T. Liggett	39	38	36	44	46-203

Unofficial total..... 1087
 Berger shot part .22 short and part .22 Stevens-Pope-Peters semi-smokeless. Hinckley and Gormley shot Stevens-Pope. Armstrong and Liggett shot U.M.C. Long Rifle Lesmok. All shot 10-inch pistols, S. & W.

OAKLAND BANK.

R. J. Hough	43	45	40	36	46-210
F. M. Cerini	40	38	38	49	40-205
E. A. Pierre	31	29	31	36	35-162
J. Davidson	35	44	46	41	40-206
H. A. Harris	41	39	38	41	44-203

Unofficial total..... 986
 All used .22 S. & W., 10-inch pistol, U.M.C. .22 Long Rifle Ammunition.

SMITH & WESSON.

L. P. Castaldini	44	44	40	42	41-211
Capt. F. A. Wakefield	44	47	46	46	46-229
Dr. I. R. Calkins	44	41	41	40	45-211
C. S. Axtell	42	48	46	39	42-217
P. J. Dolfin	39	37	38	38	43-195

SHELL MOUND.

C. W. Linder	43	41	40	35	41-200
Wm. A. Siebe	42	44	41	43	38-208
A. M. Poulsen	42	37	44	38	44-205
O. Lillemo	43	45	45	40	43-216
C. W. Whaley	44	39	37	38	40-198

Unofficial total..... 1027
 All used .22 S. & W. 10-inch pistols. Lillemo, Whaley and Linder used Peters long rifle cartridges; Siebe and Wixson, U. M. C. long rifle cartridges.

MYLES STANDISH.

A. L. Mitchell	38	40	47	35	36-196
Nesmith	42	42	36	35	39-194
H. W. Stevens	40	37	40	41	41-199
S. B. Adams	40	33	41	43	42-199
Fred L. Hayden	39	36	37	34	39-185

Unofficial total..... 973
 Scores made in match with Seattle on December 26, Seattle losing:

SMITH & WESSON.

C. S. Axtell	42	46	45	45	42-220
Dr. I. R. Calkins	41	46	40	44	43-214
Capt. F. A. Wakefield	47	44	40	37	45-213

overworked eyes pulled out 203, a good score under the circumstances.

This is probably the last match Armstrong will shoot with Seattle, as his firm has ordered him away, and Berger does not know how soon he will have to leave. We hope to have Captain Hughes, late of Myles Standish, with us soon, as he is stationed at Fort Worden, and has signified his willingness to help us out. We will sure be glad to have him with us.

NEWARK NUDGES.

We think that a description of the sights used by contestants would be interesting to most of us. Our own men French and "Possible" Poindexter use the Patridge medium width, Nichols very wide Patridge, Jackson bead and U rear, Ryder bead with wide shallow rear and medium Patridge at times.

WILLOW WARBLERS.

D—m rotten! Too many holidays.

WASHINGTON WHISPERS.

Some one wrote us a letter last week and wanted to know what we had to crow about. Why, doggone his perky picture we have a whole lot to crow about. Here under the shadow cast by the Washington monument, the swish of the waves from the Potomac; fresh from our regular evening visit to the White House to say good night to William Howard, and to see that everything is snug for the night, we opine that we leave.

Why, honest now, our responsibilities are so great that frequently while in the middle of our score we are interrupted by the Select Service men, urged to desist and at once accompany them in one of the White House, 6 cylinder smoke wagons to a midnight cabinet conference. Important, eh! Were you ever around when we were suddenly called to the Capitol to confer on the tariff question?

No, we have nothing to crow about but look here, sonny, we have won three out of four of the league matches so far and we hain't through yet. See!

Only the other night one of our men had a chance to break the individual record but not wishing to needlessly alarm him we did not tell him about it until after the had finished his string. What do you suppose he said?

Oh! thank you!
Curses!

SPRINGFIELD SPRINKLINGS.

As last night was the first of our experience with two matches in one night, the boys were afraid of the end coming at early dawn, so from scores it does not pay to rush. Castaldini, the first man up, stayed in the 40's claiming 211; Dolfin, not satisfied with that, brought in a 214, and that was covered by Wakefield's 217; with Axtell's 221 and a little help from Woodworth the total reached 1047; thus ended the first crime.

Shell Mound; our next opponents on the list, took Castaldini's 211 again for a starter and just to please them a 195 of Dolfin's was put in, only through some misunderstanding Captain Wakefield made it even with his 229. That was too much for our old "stand-bys" Axtell and Calkins, 217 and 211 respectively.

Before the adjournment a motion passed that a better showing be made next week.

PROVIDENCE PRUNINGS.

Well, 229 and 228 isn't to be sneezed at at that. Shooting a double header did not affect the aim of the old reliable as the result showed.

That 10-inch twenty-second caliber and long rifle Lesmak is a pretty hard combination to beat.

All but Parkhurst shot the 10-inch and "Mornoise," and he is expected to fall soon.

Freeman and Joslin each made a 49.

YOUNGSTOWN YEARNINGS.

Tuesday evening, January 3, was snappy and cold and the agreeable atmosphere seems to have toned up the nerves of the Youngstown team to a slight extent, as is evidenced by the improvement in their scores.

The team average per man in the match with the Century Club was 188 and in the Boston match 190. Our men have all shot well over 200 in the past, but so far this league business seems to have got our goat. In another week we look for a more decided improvement.

Gallaher did not shoot in the Boston match as he is having some trouble with his eyes. In match three he started off with a 43 and then a 44, but fell down on the last three cards.

John Kane dropped below his usual form against the Century Club but braced up a little against Boston. He is generally a very steady and consistent shooter.

Koppitz has not yet struck his old gait. His high score in each match was 43, but he managed to ring in a few fives which pulled down the total somewhat.

Brown has improved slightly and if he can keep it up may succeed in getting a 200 once more.

Arkwright shot in good style on his match with Boston. He was unfortunate in getting only 36 on his first card, but from then on he came up rapidly 40, 42, 43, 44. If Ed could have had about four more cards to run on, he would have startled some of the leaders.

M. F. Kane shot in Gallaher's place on match four against Boston, his fourth card brought him a 40, but a few wild ones pulled down the total to 170. Our boys feel encouraged over their better showing and if practice and a wholesale expenditure of good ammunition counts for anything they will continue to improve.

N. R. A. INTER-CLUB LEAGUES.

The Eastern League.

The third week in the Eastern League schedule finds practically all of the clubs making big gains over their previous scores.

The feature of the week's shooting was the magnificent score of the Winchester Club, when it came within one point of tying the record score made last year in the shootoff of the tie between the Winchester and Butte teams. In this shootoff the Butte club shot the record score of 985 against 980 for the Winchester Club. By doing this the Rifle Club Team Championship of the United States went to the Rocky Mountain boys. Anderson of the Butte team helped materially to establish this record by scoring the possible 200. The only other possible ever recorded was made by Capt. W. H. Richard, of the Winchester Club, last March.

It must be taken into consideration, however, in comparing these scores with last year only five men were eligible for the team, this year ten men may shoot and the five high scores taken for record. In a measure this breaks up the chance for comparison for team scores, but does not affect the individual totals, as the conditions under which the shooting is done is practically the same as last year.

The high score last week of the Winchester Club was made by Geo. W. Chesley, who started with a 48 and finished with three possibles, giving him a total of 198. "Ches" is shooting some.

The individual honors of the week go to J. Keith Boles, of the Manhattan team, who started his score with a 49 and ran out three possibles for a 199 total. It looks as though there will be a hot scrimmage when the Manhattan and the Nutmeg State boys meet.

J. T. Barton of the Myles Standish Club tried to duplicate the trick as performed by Boles, starting off with a 49 and putting on two fifties, but a 49 on his last target spoiled the chance and he had to be content with 198.

D. I. Gould of the Bangor team made two possibles and a 49, but a bad moment on his second string lost for him 4 points with a resultant total of 195.

Atlantic City improved a little but is still far below what it should shoot.

Fort Pitt is running along in good shape and beat its last week's score by 30 points, making a total of 950, with R. E. Brown high man with 197; two possibles, one on his first and last target, helping some.

Jarvis Williams, Jr., shot high for the Park Club with a 191, a slight improvement being shown over last week's score of 920.

S. A. S. Hammar won high score for Butte with 189. The club from the National Capital had a close shave with the Presque Isle Club by scoring 895 to 894 for the latter.

J. England of South Providence was high man for his club with 186.

A possible helped E. W. Sweeting to make 196 for high honors with Portland, Me.

RESULTS, JANUARY 7.

Bridgeport.....	923	v. Atlantic City.....	774
Bangor.....	950	v. Birmingham.....	943
Butler.....	891	v. Savannah.....	778
National Capital.....	895	v. Erie.....	894
New Haven.....	984	v. Providence.....	894
New York.....	981	v. Portland.....	963
Warren.....	955	v. Pittsburg.....	950

STANDING, JANUARY 7.

	Won.	Lost.
Butler.....	3	0
Bridgeport.....	3	0
Winchester.....	3	0
Warren.....	3	0
Birmingham.....	2	1
Bangor.....	2	1
Manhattan.....	2	1
Myles Standish.....	1	2
South Providence.....	1	2
National Capital.....	1	2
Fort Pitt.....	0	3
Savannah.....	0	3
Atlantic City.....	0	3
Presque Isle.....	0	3

WINCHESTER.

George W. Chesley.....	48	50	50	50—198
Henry J. Gussman.....	50	49	49	49—197
Capt. A. F. Laudensack.....	50	50	48	49—197
Howard S. Williams.....	48	49	49	50—196
James W. Landon.....	49	49	50	48—196
Total.....				984

SOUTH PROVIDENCE.

J. E. England.....	44	46	47	49—186
A. A. Wales.....	46	47	44	45—182
O. W. Storm.....	44	45	45	48—182
Wm. Ashley.....	41	39	47	46—173
A. F. Williams.....	36	46	43	46—171
Total.....				894

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

F. J. Kahrs.....	45	46	46	45—182
A. E. Johnson.....	41	44	47	48—180
F. Holt.....	44	42	47	46—179
S. Ferree.....	44	45	44	46—179
H. Leizear.....	40	45	45	45—175
Total.....				895

PRESQUE ISLE.

John Bacon.....	43	47	49	44—183
Al. Viet.....	41	46	46	47—180
A. Mount.....	45	47	45	42—179
J. Froess.....	44	42	46	44—176
C. Froess.....	39	42	50	45—176
Total.....				894

MANHATTAN.

J. K. Boles.....	49	50	50	50—199
J. A. Dietz.....	49	49	50	49—197
P. Hanford.....	50	47	49	50—196
J. W. Hessian.....	48	50	47	50—195
A. P. Lane.....	49	48	49	48—194
Total.....				981

PORTLAND, ME.

J. T. Barton.....	49	50	50	49—198
E. H. Besse.....	48	47	50	49—194
H. W. Stevens.....	50	48	49	46—193
D. W. Hall.....	48	46	49	48—191
C. T. Swett.....	44	46	50	47—187
Total.....				963

WARREN.

W. M. Robertson.....	47	48	50	47—192
E. W. Sweeting.....	49	48	50	49—196
H. O. Wheelock.....	47	49	48	45—189
H. J. Willey.....	45	49	48	49—191
M. A. Pierce.....	48	46	49	44—187
Total.....				955

FORT PITT.

J. McGlashan.....	48	49	48	45—190
E. A. Waugaman.....	46	47	43	44—180
T. C. Beal.....	50	48	48	48—194
R. E. Brown.....	50	49	48	50—197
Chas. Leacy.....	44	49	47	49—189
Total.....				950

BUTLER.

S. A. S. Hammar.....	46	48	49	46—189
H. L. Kelley.....	43	47	47	46—183
O. B. Holt.....	43	43	43	46—175
A. J. Cumberland.....	40	46	44	45—175
A. J. Thompson.....	44	41	43	41—169
Total.....				891

SAVANNAH.

A. D. Kent.....	40	45	40	43—168
R. C. Fetzler, Jr.....	40	40	40	38—158
J. C. Postell.....	37	34	42	42—155
Wm. Werchselbaum.....	36	36	40	39—151
T. S. Clay.....	38	34	32	42—146
Total.....				778

PARK.

J. Williams, Jr.....	47	49	47	48—191
A. H. Birks.....	45	50	45	46—186
A. B. Gully.....	42	48	45	48—183
H. J. Dietrich.....	46	44	47	45—182
C. R. Disbrow.....	44	48	43	46—181
Total.....				923

ATLANTIC CITY.

Lieut. W. N. Clark.....	36	38	43	43—156
Capt. C. M. Voelken.....	41	39	40	40—160
J. Giberson, Jr.....	42	40	39	39—165
O. T. Crane.....	32	48	42	42—148
Lieut. R. R. Chapman.....	38	39	47	41—165
Total.....				774

BANGOR.

Gould.....	50	46	50	49—195
Sylvester.....	47	47	49	48—191
Emery.....	46	49	48	47—190
Ramsdell.....	46	46	48	49—189
Chilcott.....	46	46	45	48—185
Total.....				950

BIRMINGHAM.

Anderson.....				185
Flinn.....				191
Lattner.....				191
Smith.....				184
Brown.....				192
Total.....				943

FROM FORT PITT.

There, see, this is the third match and I still send the reports in. I knew things would wind up about this way. Man proposes and a bunch of rifle shooters does the rest, Dod gast 'em. But what can one do with a group of dyed in the wool, bum shots anyway?

A line or two from the club secretaries will help some to make a good story each week.

The Western League.

The second week of the Western League schedule furnishes interesting material for comparison with the previous week's work. It shows the benefit of consistent practice under match conditions. There is substantial improvement over the first week's shooting and leads one to expect greater things from the clubs composing the Western League of the National Rifle Association Schedule.

The clubs in this league are situated from Ohio to the Pacific Coast and include organizations which have shown their ability in last year's contests.

The Butte team, for example, that won the Rifle Club Championship of the United States in 1910, while not shooting up to last year's standard, is making consistent

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scores so far and improved by 10 points its score of the first match. Undoubtedly the championship of the Western League lies between St. Paul, Butte, Dickinson and possibly Seattle; but St. Paul is shooting marvelously well so far, making high scores in both matches, the first being 961 and the second 968. However, it is rather early to make any predictions.

We look for considerable improvement from Cleveland and Minneapolis.

With all the shooting that the Los Angeles Club does it should make a better showing. So far they have not reached the 800 mark. It would be interesting to know under what conditions they are shooting so they may be given credit for the work they are doing. The main prop of the Seattle Club is Fred Berger, who is a good all-round shot. In the revolver league he is up with the top-notchers, and with the rifle this week recorded the total of 197, which included two possibles of 50.

The best score in the Cuyahoga Club of Cleveland, Ohio, was made by W. C. Andrews, who it will be remembered made such a good score in the International Small Bore Match.

Probably the position of U. S. R. A. Judge prevents "Commodore" Chrisholm from competing on the team. It would mean a good many points for the team if the "Commodore" would shoot.

Adrian has no high scores to report, the top man being W. H. Matterson with 177.

Two possibles, a 49 and a 48 made A. E. Clark high man for St. Paul, on a total of 197.

Honors on the Butte team we divide between Anderson and Booth on 192.

R. L. Neiman was high for Tacoma with a 182.

RESULTS, 2ND MATCH.

St. Paul.....	968	v. Dickinson.....	952
Butte.....	952	v. Tacoma.....	893
Seattle.....	922	v. Los Angeles.....	773
Pasadena.....	926	v. Minneapolis.....	914
Cleveland.....	881	v. Adrian.....	836

CLEVELAND.

W. C. Andrews.....	47	47	41	49—184
Koska.....	47	45	42	46—180
Woodyatt.....	48	45	41	43—177
Haag.....	42	41	43	46—172
Du Rand.....	40	43	43	42—168

Total..... 881

ADRIAN.

W. H. Matterson.....	41	43	46	47—177
Capt. J. Bemer.....	39	42	42	47—170
E. O. Baldwin.....	37	43	45	41—166
J. Bonner.....	47	38	40	37—162
H. Nessel.....	36	40	43	41—160

Total..... 835

ST. PAUL.

A. E. Clark.....	50	49	48	50—197
J. C. Ferguson.....	48	49	48	48—193
S. O. Arnold.....	48	49	48	48—193
G. W. Keys.....	49	48	49	47—193
P. C. Lundt.....	46	48	49	49—192

Total..... 968

SEATTLE.

Fred Berger.....	48	49	50	50—197
W. R. Hinckley.....	45	47	48	48—188
F. T. Liggett.....	42	46	47	49—184

J. A. Gribble.....	43	44	46	48—181
W. M. Meacham.....	36	44	45	47—172
Total.....				922

BUTTE.

Anderson.....	192	R. L. Neiman.....	182
Booth.....	192	J. M. Stewart.....	181
Tisdale.....	190	Wm. Knoble.....	180
Crawford.....	190	J. R. Stewart.....	176
Holmes.....	188	A. H. Coleman.....	174

Total..... 952 Total..... 893

BUTTE.

F. A. Anderson.....	50	50	45	47—192
T. E. Booth.....	47	48	48	49—192
Roy Tisdale.....	47	47	48	48—190
J. R. Crawford.....	48	47	46	49—190
Hans Holmes.....	49	41	48	50—188

Total..... 952

MINNEAPOLIS.

C. L. Gilman.....	48	48	48	47—191
G. A. Ringland.....	47	47	44	49—187
C. Mauldin.....	47	46	45	45—183
L. G. Buck.....	42	43	46	47—178
B. G. Dickinson.....	42	46	43	44—175

Total..... 914

DICKINSON.

J. J. Engbrecht.....	46	49	49	50—194
J. H. Wolford.....	46	48	47	49—190
L. R. Baird.....	48	44	49	49—190
C. N. Barker.....	47	47	47	48—189
A. H. Loudon.....	45	46	48	50—189

Total..... 952

LOS ANGELES.

E. L. Stevenson.....	166
E. A. Merwin.....	161
G. T. Kellogg.....	160
E. C. Price.....	156
W. R. Jackson.....	130

Total..... 773

A few of the clubs have not sent in reports of their shooting but it is expected that by next week everything will be running smoothly, and thereafter complete reports each week will be available.

RIFLE, REVOLVER AND PISTOL.

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

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

Jan. 30 to Feb. 4—Tournament of the Indoor .22 Caliber Rifle League of the United States at the ranges and headquarters, 671 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Arthur Hubalek, Secretary.

Feb. 22—100 Shot Military Offhand Championship Rifle and Revolver Match, under the auspices of the Cypress Hill Rifle and Revolver Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 11-18—15th annual indoor championship match and prize shoot of 1911 will be held under auspices of Zettler Rifle Club, New York.

DIRECTORY OF CLUBS.

Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association shoots Thursday and Saturday evenings at the Armory range, 1st and Virginia Streets.

The Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club shoots every Tuesday evening at Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Calif. Geo. W. Hughes, Secretary, 1386 34th Street, Oakland, Calif.

Minneapolis Rifle and Revolver club shoots Tuesday and Friday nights in basement of Hotel Revere, 318 2nd avenue. C. L. Gilman, secretary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Boston Revolver Club shoots at 367 Atlantic Avenue. Dr. H. D. Hutchins, secretary.

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

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

Colonial Revolver Club, Clayton, St. Louis, Mo., shoots Saturday and Sunday afternoons, at Clayton. W. C. Ayer, secretary.

The Youngstown, Ohio, Revolver Club. W. O. Brown, secretary-treasurer, Vindicator Building.

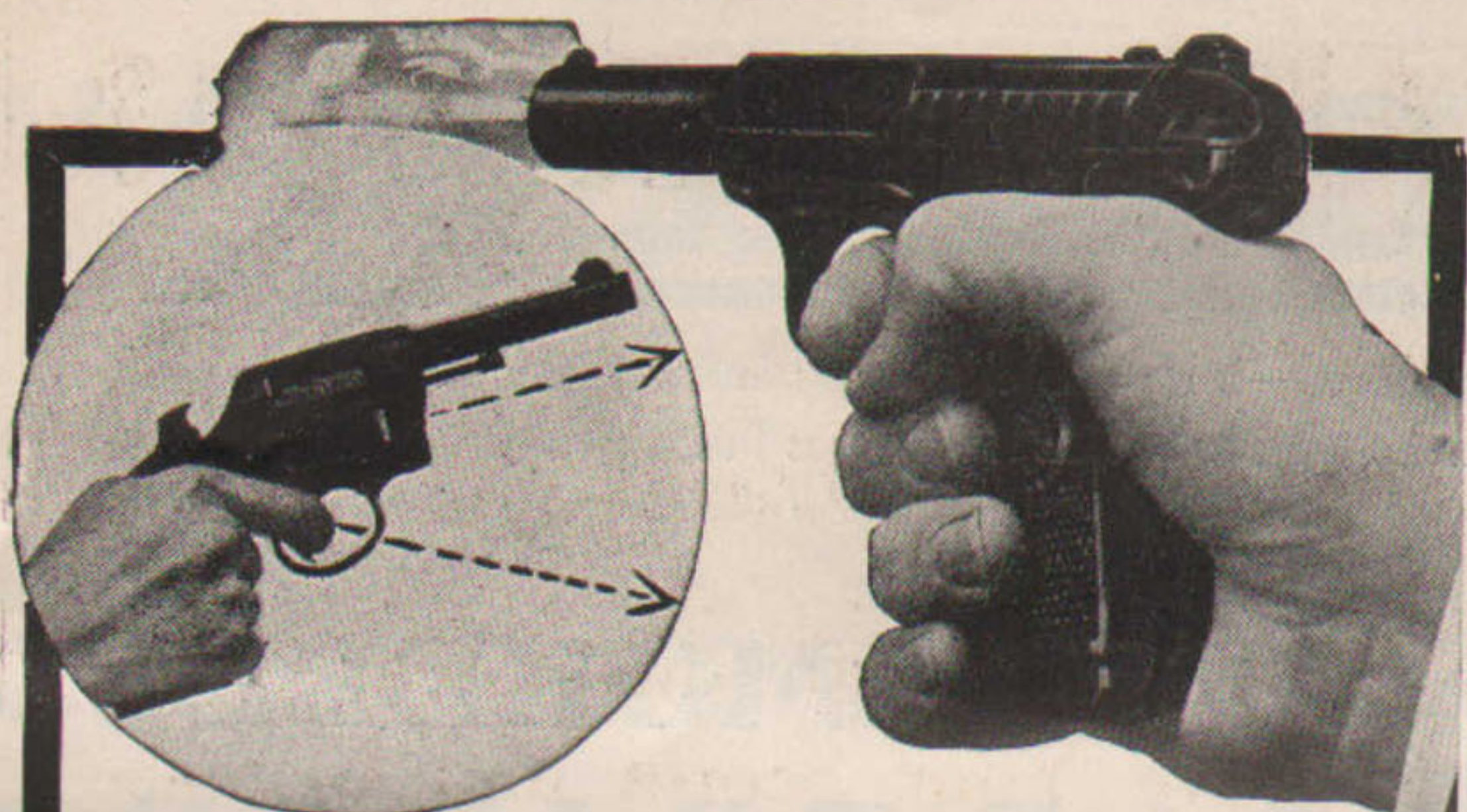
Portland, Oregon, Revolver Club shoots at new quarters 151 First Street, Tuesday and Friday with revolver, and rifle on Wednesday evening. B. M. Henley, secretary-treasurer.

The Louisville Rifle and Revolver Club meets every Saturday night at Bourne & Bonds, 317 West Market Street. All shooters welcome. C. Engelhardt, secretary.

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Wilmington, Delaware

Indoor Tournament in Indiana.

The Indoor Rifle Tournament of the Indiana State Rifle Association was held on January 2. It was most successful in every respect, and some very fine shooting was witnessed.

We are indebted to Lieut. Basil Middleton, secretary of the Association, for the results which follow.

PETERS TROPHY MATCH. COMPANY TEAMS.

Open to teams of five. Arm: U. S. Magazine Gallery rifle, .22 caliber. Ten shots on each, X, Y and Z targets, and ten shots rapid fire.

Prize: 35, 25 and 15 per cent. of the entrance fees.

To the team from the Indiana National Guard making the highest score in this match, will be presented the Peters Trophy, in addition to the above. Trophy now held by Company A, 2nd Infantry.

Co. C, 2nd Inf.		Co. D, 2nd Inf.	
P. A. Davis.....	184	Marshall Levey....	174
B. W. Ball.....	179	A. C. Meyer.....	174
Reno Habie.....	179	Geo. E. Bailey.....	178
H. S. Evans.....	190	Fred Roadcap.....	181
C. C. Mason.....	190	J. W. Hurt.....	187
Team total.....	916	Team total.....	894

INDIVIDUAL OFFHAND MATCH.

Open to everybody. 20 shots on the X target. (2 targets, 10 shots on each.)

H. S. Evans.....	99	John Hafner.....	97
Fred Roadcap.....	99	Geo. E. Bailey.....	97

ALLCOMERS' MATCH.

Open to everybody. 10 shots on Y target.

H. S. Evans.....	50	B. E. Wimer.....	49
Geo. E. Bailey.....	49	C. Cornet.....	49

INDIVIDUAL Z TARGET MATCH.

Open to everybody. 10 shots on the Z target.

Geo. E. Bailey.....	50	Albert Meyer.....	49
H. S. Evans.....	49		

RAPID FIRE MATCH. REENTRY.

Arm: U. S. Magazine Gallery rifle, .22 caliber. 5 shots on the D target.

John Kelley.....	25	W. P. Carpenter.....	24
H. H. Hanna.....	24		

INDIVIDUAL INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIANA.

The highest aggregate score in matches 2, 3 and 4.

Prize: A medal emblematic of the Indoor Championship of the State.

H. S. Evans.....	99	50	49—198
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OFFICERS' MATCH.

Open to officers of the United States Army, United States Navy, United States Marine Corps, or the Organized Militia of any State or Territory. 10 shots on the X target.

Geo. E. Bailey.....	47
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SCHOOLBOYS' MATCH. REENTRY.

Open to any boy between the ages of 13 and 18 who is a regularly enrolled student of any Public School in Indiana. 10 shots on the X target.

C. R. Reynolds.....	48	C. C. Rubel.....	47
Harold Brooks.....	47		

REENTRY MATCH. X TARGET.

Open to everybody. 10 shots on the X target. Total of best three scores to count.

H. S. Evans.....	50	50	50—*150
John Hafner.....	50	50	50—†150
Benjamin E. Wimer.....	50	49	48—147
		*14 bulls over.	†8 bulls over.

REENTRY MATCH. Y TARGET, OFFHAND.

Open to everybody. 5 shots on the Y target. Off-hand; standing. Total of best three scores to count.

W. Lanfair.....	64	B. E. Wimer.....	63
Preston.....	64	J. Kelley.....	63

REENTRY MATCH. Z TARGET.

Open to everybody. 5 shots on the Z target. Total of best three scores to count.

Preston.....	69	J. W. Hurt.....	68
B. E. Wimer.....	69		

REVOLVER TEAM MATCH.

Open to teams of three. 10 shots on regulation revolver target.

Company D, 2nd Infantry.

Geo. E. Bailey.....	42
Clifford Peck.....	43
J. W. Hurt.....	45
Team total.....	130
Battery A, team total.....	130

INDIVIDUAL REVOLVER MATCH.

Open to everybody. 10 shots on regulation revolver target.

F. Buschman.....	47	G. R. Hays.....	43
C. C. Mason.....	44		

EXPERTS' REVOLVER MATCH.

Open to everybody. 10 shots on the X target.

F. Buschman.....	44	G. R. Hays.....	40
C. C. Mason.....	41		

INDIVIDUAL REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP.

To the competitor making the highest aggregate score in matches number 14 and 15.

Prize: A medal emblematic of the Indoor Revolver Championship of the State.

Frank Buschman.....	47	44—91
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REENTRY REVOLVER MATCH.

Open to everybody. 5 shots on regulation revolver target, 3 best scores.

Frank Buschman.....	25	25	25—75
Claude Mason.....	24	24	25—73
G. R. Hays.....	25	24	24—73

Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, Emeryville, Calif.

On December 20 the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club held its first indoor shoot on the pistol and revolver range.

As they wind up all shooting before the banquet, which is always the first Sunday in December, it is made necessary for them to start in a month previous so that they can end all shooting by this time.

The following members took part: A. M. Poulsen, M. Nielsen, W. H. Christie, O. Lillemo, C. Kraul, R. Christianer, H. Gloy, Jr., F. P. Poulter, R. Meek, J. A. Jones, R. S. Wixson, C. W. Whaley. The scores were shot on the Standard American target, 20 yards indoor artificial light, 5 shots to a target, possible 50. The best 5 targets of each man were: C. W. Whaley, 46, 46, 44, 44, 45; A. M. Poulsen, 47, 41, 39, 47, 44; F. P. Poulter, 44, 43, 43, 40, 40; W. H. Christie, 43, 40, 43, 37, 37; R. Christianer, 29, 18, 24, 28, 29; H. Gloy, 28, 27, 24, 22, 23; R. Meek, 30, 29, 28, 23, 28; J. A. Jones, 45, 43, 40; R. S. Wixson, 45, 44, 44, 41, 38; F. P. Poulter, 44, 44, 43, 43, 40; W. H. Christie, 43, 40, 37, 34, 43; M. Nielsen, 42, 41, 40, 40, 39; W. A. Siebe, 45, 45.

Louisville, Ky., Rifle and Revolver Club.

The club held its annual meeting and election of officers on Saturday evening, January 7, with the following results:

H. W. Mattmiller, president; Sidney Smith, vice-president; C. Engelhardt, secretary; Brent Altsheler, treasurer; Fred Keller, executive officer.

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Peters SEMI-SMOKELESS CARTRIDGES

Used by J. E. Gorman and L. S. Hawxhurst

BROKE ALL PACIFIC COAST RECORDS

In the 1910 Medal Competition of the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, at the Shellmound Range, San Francisco, distance 50 yards, and Standard American Target, with .22 Pistol, Mr. J. E. Gorman made

TEN SCORES OF 98=980, OUT OF A POSSIBLE 1,000
Breaking all Known Records.

During the year Mr. Gorman shot 86 scores, with a general average of 94 $\frac{3}{4}$, as follows: Ten 98's, thirteen 97's, thirteen 96's, nine 95's, sixteen 94's, eleven 93's, six 92's, six 91's and two 90's.

A TOTAL OF 8149 OUT OF 8600

In the Bull's-Eye Competition at the regular meet of the Shellmound Rifle and Pistol Club, December 4, 1910, Mr. L. S. Hawxhurst broke the Pacific Coast Record with a .22 rifle, scoring 79 bull's-eyes out of 81 shots, in which is included a run of

42 CONSECUTIVE 3-in. BULL'S-EYES, OFF-HAND, AT 50 YDS.

These Scores were made with PETERS Cartridges, loaded with the famous KING'S SEMI-SMOKELESS POWDER—the kind that hold the World's record, 2481 out of a possible 2500, made by W. A. Tewes, at Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1906.

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Starting the New Year Right.

There is everything in a start, said Mr. Chas. A. Beam on Monday, January 2, as he stood at the firing point at the range of the Iroquois Rifle Club of Pittsburg, Pa., and adjusted his Pope-Ballard with a Stevens aperture telescope, preparatory to doing some practice on the $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch Ring target.

True to the mark sped the first shot well inside the half inch center. It was merely a question of holding and trigger pull after the first shot and that coordination between the mind and the trigger finger, the essential requisite of every expert shot.

We have seen Mr. Beam shooting and in our mind's eye can almost see the pleased expression which must have illuminated his "beaming" countenance as he released from the carrier this splendid ten shot possible, counting 250.



Do you realize, gentle reader, the strain one has to undergo to fill out a ten shot possible? A glance through the telescope reveals seven or eight of the shots well in; the ninth is sent on its way, and also cuts well in. Then there is that tenth and last shot. Here is where the strain tells; usually the chances for a possible are spoiled because the shot has gone wide of the mark, but when Charlie Beam's last shot was sent on its way it found the center and lo and behold, the possible was his.

In making this beautiful group he used Peter's Cartridges.

Cypress Hills Rifle & Revolver Association, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Good light, mild temperature, very little wind and a large attendance of shooters and spectators were the remarkable features of the regular practice shoot held by this Association, on January 8. Remarkable, because that combination does not often present itself during mid-winter in this latitude. The scores shot average well considering that holiday celebrations ended less than a week ago.

Scores shot with Service rifles, reduced loads, distance 200 yards on Standard American target.

Otto	69	72	75	73
Lahn	70	65	72	70
Keister	66	73	68	71
Hoffman	70	73	76	74
Corsa	64	67	70	69
Gebhard	78	80	76	77

Scores shot with revolvers, distance 50 yards, Standard American target:

Roedder	86	90	85	92	91
Kallock	84	88	90	89	93
Duncan	80	82	81	85	87
McPherson	77	83	85	80	79

Immediately after finishing shooting President Kalloch called the annual meeting to order. All officers reported a successful year for 1910. The Treasurer's report showing a tidy sum in the treasury with that of the Secretary showing a gain in membership indicates that 1911 will be even more so. A. K. Kalloch was reelected President; Jacob Hoffman, Vice-President; P. Lahn, Treasurer; S. Squibb, Secretary, and H. Otto, Executive Officer.

Along with the liberal circulation of liquid nitro many matters pertaining to the Association's welfare were discussed and finally resulted in a unanimously carried motion to this effect, "That as the present popularity of revolver shooting seems to justify it, the Cypress Hills Association will try the experiment of holding a 100-shot revolver match on Washington's Birthday, 1911."

The match will be open to everybody, any revolver, distance 50 yards, Standard American target, the winner to be declared champion of this vicinity and be presented with a handsome medal. Also second high man will receive a medal.

This match will be held in conjunction with the regular offhand military rifle, 100-shot match held under the Association's auspices on Washington's Birthday.

The rifle match is already a permanent event among the shooting fraternity of this locality and it is hoped the revolver match will too become a fixture.

Further announcement will be made later. In the meantime anyone interested in small arms will find a welcome, and appreciative listeners on the Cypress Hills range, first and third Sunday afternoons of each month.

Indoor Championship Match.

Great preparations are being made by the Indoor .22 Caliber Rifle League of the United States for the sixth annual tournament, to be held under the auspices of the Williamsburg Shooting Society at the Indoor Range, 671 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., from January 30 to February 4, inclusive. Everything has been done that will insure the success of the meeting. Programs are out and distributed and if there is any rifleman who has not received one it is because the league officials were not aware of his existence.

As is always the case the important match of the meeting is the contest known as the official one hundred shot championship match of the United States, which is open to all. For the man who wins this match the league pays \$1.00 a shot, in other words he receives \$100, \$50 in cash and a gold trophy valued at \$50 for having been successful. The regular 25 ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch) range target is used and the firing is done at 75 feet, by artificial light, five shots on a target. All told there are twenty-five cash prizes, ranging from \$50 down to \$10.

The continuous match, which is shot on a 25 ring ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch) target, having two inch bullseye, re-entries unlimited, is also open to all. The best four targets count for the first ten prizes; the best three targets count for the next ten prizes, and the best two target for the balance. The first prize is \$60; second \$50; third \$40; fourth \$30; fifth \$25; sixth \$20, and so on out to the thirtieth prize, which calls for \$2.00. A premium of \$30 will be paid for the five best targets.

The bullseye match, open to all, is shot on a 4 inch carton, re-entries unlimited.

The best single shot by machine measurement, or in other words the shot hole nearest the center of the carton wins the first prize. The winners of this match according to place take their pick of the valuable prizes. The first, \$25 in cash, second, \$20, third and fourth telescopes, fifth \$15, sixth \$10 and twelve other cash prizes. Then there is the U. M. C.-Remington Special Bullseye match,

Dead Shot Smokeless



The annals of trapshooting has Dead Shot branded on many a page.

Both the amateur and professional championship races held at the Grand American Handicap were won by those using Dead Shot.

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Why not make Dead Shot your choice during 1911?

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American Powder Mills
CHICAGO ST. LOUIS BOSTON

which is open to all. This match is the same as the preceding, with the exception that the prizes are different; the first being a Remington autoloading shotgun; second, Remington pump gun; third, fourth and fifth are Remington repeating rifles; sixth to tenth are \$5.00 each. Then there is the honorary target, open to league members only.

The Winchester Rapid Fire match always furnishes considerable interest and excitement. Any .22 caliber rifle may be used. At a signal from the timer, who uses a stop watch, the contestant begins firing, and continues for one minute, getting off as many shots as he can. Auxiliary loaded devices are permitted, but the contestant must do his own loading.

The first prize is a trophy which he must win three times, not necessarily in succession, to become the property of the winner and a cash prize of \$20. The second prize is a .351 self loading rifle. Third prize is a .35 caliber self loading rifle. Fourth, .22 caliber automatic rifle. Fifth and sixth are \$10 in cash.

A meeting of the league will be held at the range on Thursday, February 2, at 8 p. m. Ranges will be open each day from 10 a. m. until 11 p. m., excepting on the last day, when they will close at 9 p. m. The distribution of prizes takes place on Saturday evening, February 4. For those who wish to attend a .22 Caliber Rifle Championship no better opportunity could be offered. Under the capable management of the Williamsburg Shooting Society, captaincy of Ignatz Martin, it can be said that the tournament should run off without a hitch of any kind.

Cincinnati Police Revolver Club.

A series of matches was started on January 6, at the City Hall range, which promises to be interesting before the last match is shot. The trophy, a rifle, must be won three times before becoming individual property. In the contest of the 6th, P. L. Curlis set a pace which will land him a winner, or make the others travel a bit to head him. The Club's team will meet the team of the First Regiment, in the League series of team matches on January 13 at the City Hall range. Twenty shots slow fire and five shots rapid fire (20 seconds), total possible 250 points, 20 yards, Standard American target, .38 caliber revolvers, full service ammunition.

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AGENTS

U. S. Cavalry Assn. Fort Leavenworth, Kans. U. S. Infantry Assn. Washington, D. C.

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R. Ruck.....	186	Sergt. Williams.....	172
Sergt. Palmer.....	183	Maj. J. W. Carroll..	156

Zettler Rifle Club, New York, N. Y.

Scores of the Zettler Rifle Club, January 3:

A. Begerow.....	227	235	226	229	232	—1149
L. C. Buss.....	239	240	246	247	246	—1218
A. B. Leavitt.....	226	221	231	224	229	—1131
C. Oltmann.....	246	243	247	244	237	—1217
G. Schlicht.....	238	241	243	240	239	—1201
C. A. Schrag.....	223	233	218	223	238	—1135
W. A. Tewes.....	244	248	247	242	244	—1225
B. Zettler.....	221	240	240	244	238	—1183
C. Zettler.....	242	241	246	242	246	—1217
F. Hecking.....	228	236	227	230	233	—1159

The New Maryland State Sportsman's Association.

A call has been sent out to all clubs devoted to trapshooting in the State of Maryland, to send representatives to a meeting January 10, for the purpose of organizing a State Sportsman's Association and so far as can be learned the boom has already reached very healthy proportions, no less than seven clubs promising to send a delegation and nearly every prominent sportsman in the State is interested enough to lend his name and time to making it go.

The prominent field and trap shot, H. Linn Worthington, is the father of the proposed Association and if his ideas can be carried out it will mean a wider growth of interest in trap shooting and possibly a helping hand to enforcement of the game laws.

The Association will be composed of all existing and future formed gun clubs in the State, each club having representatives in the directorate and by this organization the conduct of tournaments will be placed upon a working basis of advantage to each of the component clubs.

Trap shooting in Maryland has been kept alive by the efforts of a few men, one of them, Jas. E. Malone, being a survivor of the original Baltimore Gun Club organized in 1883. During the 18 years that have passed since the first inanimate target trap was brought to Baltimore, there have been many large tournaments in this city, notably that in which Fred Gilbert made his debut.

Many of the prominent experts of the country hail from the Monumental City, notably Emory Storr, Mowell Hawkins, Lester German, Burt Claridge, Grason Gent, Ridgely Bond, Harry Brehm, Walters Harvey, G. P. Mordecai, all of whom are well known among the trap shooters.

Through the efforts of G. P. Mordecai a club has recently been organized at the Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md., one of the largest educational institutions in the country, and this same enthusiast has stirred up interest among the fox-hunters of the Elkridge Kennel Club, sufficient to make a flying target almost as interesting as a red fox.

The new Association proposes to make a vigorous campaign at the next legislature to secure the repeal of a few of the present game laws and enactment of others which in the judgment of the leading sportsmen of the State are for the best interests of everybody who shoots. It will also help the State Game Warden and his assistants in prosecuting violators of game laws with especial reference to cold storage outfits.

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Montclair, N. J., Gun Club.

Something must have been wrong with the boys on December 31, all scores were frightfully low, 20 the best during the entire afternoon. Perhaps it was the best or the hazy atmosphere. In Event No. 1 Frazee won out with 20 breaks getting the team trophy for the day, while in Event 2 H. S. Sindle was high man with but 17 breaks. Crane and Atwater tied for first place in Event 3 with 18 targets, while Event 4 resulted in a tie between Frazee and H. S. Sindle.

The final event, a pick-up team race, 10 targets per man, was won by Team No. 4, composed of Messrs. Crane and Winslow, with a score of 17 out of a possible 20.

Targets.....	25	25	25	25
J. H. Francisco.....	14	12	12	13
J. C. Atwater.....	16	16	18	..
H. S. Sindle.....	19	17	16	19
Y. T. Frazee.....	20	15	11	19
F. Sindle.....	14	14	16	13
W. Story.....	11	14	8	8
E. Winslow.....	17	10	14	..
J. S. Crane.....	..	16	18	..
Event No. 5, Pick-up Team Race, 10 Targets Per Man.				
Team 1. Francisco and F. Sindle.....	12			
Team 2. Atwater and H. S. Sindle.....	15			
Team 3. Story and Frazee.....	10			
Team 4. Winslow and Crane.....	17			

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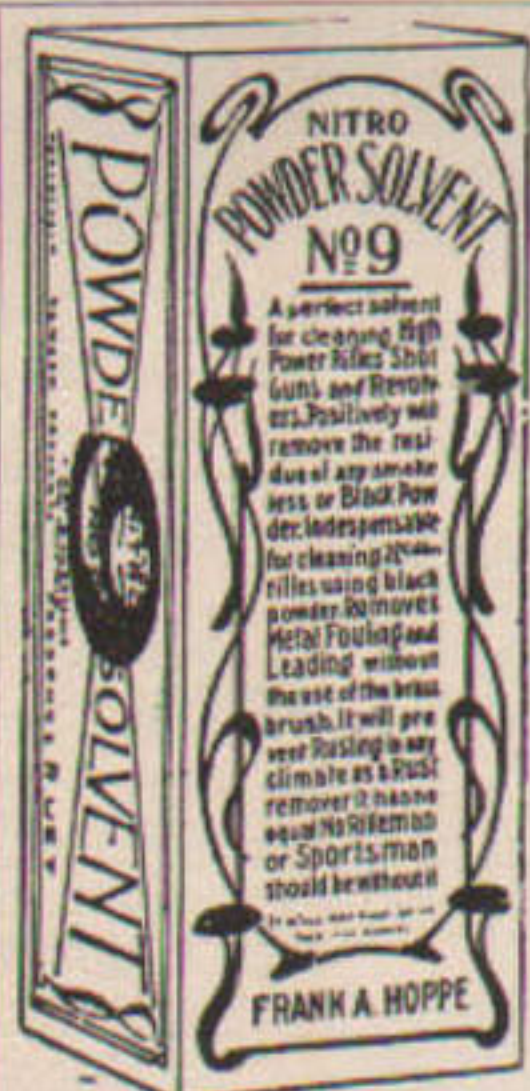
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The Montclair Gun Club.

In event No. 1, on January 7 Messrs. Boxall and Frazee tied for first place with 21 targets each. Event No. 2, the first leg in January cup, also resulted in a tie between Messrs Frazee and Young, Frazee winning out in the shootoff which occurred in the following event, he breaking 24 targets to Young's 15 and this with a new pump gun that he was using for the first time. In the fifth event—a pick-up team race for two-men teams, each man picking up his partner's missed birds, but four targets were missed out of a total of sixty—a very good showing. Event four, a walking match, was won by Frazee with 8 breaks.

Targets	25	25	25	10
G. W. Boxall	21	17	19	1
C. L. Bush	15	18	14	6
J. C. Atwater	18	16	19	2
E. Winslow	16	12	..	1
Y. T. Frazee	21	22	24	8
L. Young	..	22	15	4

No. 5—Two man team race, 10 targets per man, Team No. 1—Winslow 10, Young 9, total 19; Team No. 2, Bush 10, Frazee, 9, total 19; Team No. 3—Boxall, 9, Atwater, 9, total 18.

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At Freehold, N. J., December 29, Neaf Apgar, shooting Peters factory loads, won high general average, 163 out of 175.

At the Live Bird Tournament of The Northern Kentucky Gun Club, Dayton, Ky., January 2 and 3, O. J. Holaday, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won high professional average, 68 out of 75, and made the high score, 24 out of 25 (1 dead out of bounds) in the Tri-State Championship Event. This event was won by A. H. Woody of Cynthiana, Ky., score 23 out of

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At the N. C. R. Gun Club, Dayton, Ohio, January 2, C. A. Young scored 70 out of 80 with Peters factory loaded shells, winning second general average. A. C. Blair, of Xenia, was second amateur, 67 out of 80, also with Peters shells.

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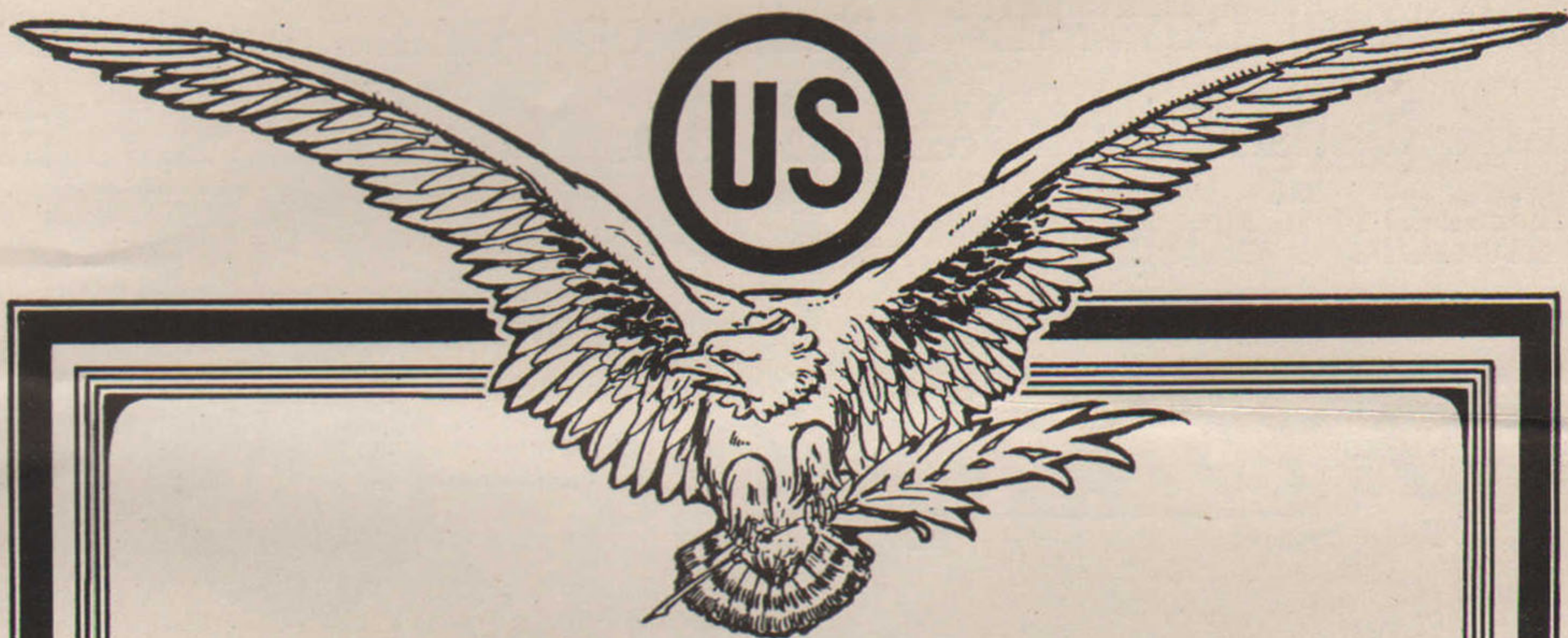
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