

# ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLVIII, No. 7.

May 19, 1910.

## THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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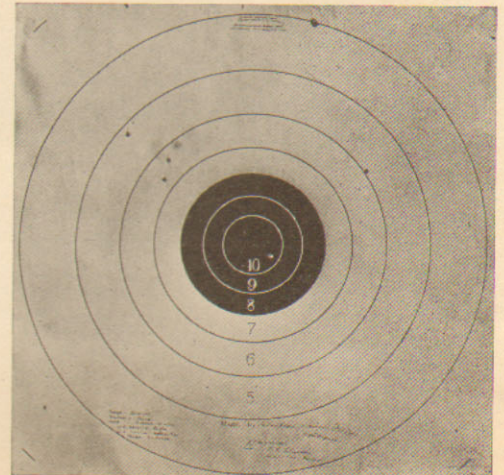
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# ARMS AND THE MAN



FORMERLY  
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLVIII. No. 7.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 19, 1910.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

## THE TESTS TO DETERMINE THE NATIONAL MATCH AMMUNITION OF 1910.

LEUT.-COL. N. B. THURSTON, National Guard of New York, a member of the Committee for testing ammunition for the National Matches of last year, after the harrowing experience provided by inordinately long waits between strings of shots while competitors doped their rifles, made some appropriate remarks.

Quoting from what we reported him in *ARMS AND THE MAN* of last year as saying (and that was a truthful telling of the incident), Colonel Thurston remarked if he had a regiment in the next war he would arm his men with night-sticks instead of rifles.

"When we came close enough to the enemy to fight, I would have the men dig a trench such as Harlee described in *ARMS AND THE MAN* the other day. Then I would have the men all lie close, and I would stick up my hat on the end of my night-stick. I would hold it up there and wait while the enemy fired about five shots rapid fire, when I would order the regiment to get up. I would say, 'Now don't be in a hurry, there's plenty of time, there's no need to fuss yourself up or to get out of breath; the enemy is putting dope in his guns, and we have plenty of time to get up to him.' Then I would take my regiment over and have the men beat out the brains of their opponents with the night-sticks."

Unfortunately the condition of Colonel Thurston's health and the demands made upon his time by the construction of the New York State range at Blauvelt, made it impossible for him to continue to serve on the committee of experts testing ammunition, although he was invited to do so. Howbeit his place was supplied as well as a place could be filled by Maj. W. H. Palmer of the 7th New York Infantry.

If Colonel Thurston could have been at Sea Girt last week he would have been overjoyed to discover the laying of the ghost of metal fouling. As the Banshee to the Irishman, the Voodoo to the negro, Mephistopheles to Faust, or Frankenstein to his unfortunate creator, so has been metal fouling to the rifleman.

In an endeavor to secure a high velocity and a consequent flat trajectory, it seemed for a time that we had over-reached ourselves. The situation had the appearance of one in which we had cut off our noses to spite our faces.

With the increased velocities it is true there was an immediate abandonment of the old reliable and well loved W. A. powder, and an adoption of pyrocellulose. After a preliminary flirtation with the N. G. S. 2, the pyro was settled upon as our best hope. It gave us the velocities, not quite as great as we desired, but much higher than before, with pressures within the 50,000 pounds limit, and accuracy. But, woe betide, it also brought to us and left sitting upon our breasts the ghoul of metal fouling.

Then came the graphite inspiration. The powder which was shot last year in the National Match ammunition, pyrocellulose, contained about one-fourth of one per cent of graphite. There was also in it a small quantity of diphenylamine, a coal tar product neutralizing incipient decomposition during the process of drying and storage. There were also primers with glass last year and some without. With glass meant about sixteen per cent of powdered glass in the primer composition. This was the Frankford formula, and one other of the contestants last year for ammunition supremacy besides the Government, namely, the U. M. C. Company, used the Government primer.

Those of you who read our account of the tests of last year will recall how the contestants found—or thought they found, which amounted to the same thing—it necessary to dope the rifles with ammonia solution between almost every string of ten shots, either at rapid or slow fire.

### THE MYSTERY OF METAL FOULING.

In *ARMS AND THE MAN* of September 23, 1909, we introduced by means of an editorial forenote an article under the title of "The Mystery of Metal Fouling, A Serious Investigation of its Causes and Cure," by saying:

"The most serious, careful, intelligent and comprehensive tests ever undertaken to solve the mystery of metal fouling are those described in

the article which follows. These tests were carried on, and indeed are still being carried on, at Frankford Arsenal by Capt. Thos. B. Doe, Ordnance Department, United States Army.

Captain Doe is a pupil and protege of Major Phillips of the Ordnance Department. As is well known, Phillip's efforts have resulted in the manufacture of Service ammunition which at the present moment appears to be almost, if not quite, equal to the finest product turned out by the commercial manufacturers.

Captain Doe, no more than Major Phillips, is doing the work which falls to him in the Ordnance Department for the glorification of himself. A reasonable personal pride furnishes the splendid spur for many grand achievements, but the backbone of an ambition which will last through any siege of hard and disappointing labor must be the love of the thing for its own sake's sake.

This is just the interest which Major Phillips and Captain Doe have in the manufacture of Service ammunition. They have been given a free hand by their superiors, and the results speak for themselves. Doe designed the revolver cartridge which proved in the tests at Sea Girt this year to be very close in quality to the highest grade commercial cartridge. It unquestionably showed itself immensely superior to any Frankford cartridge which had ever gone before.

In the last eighteen months no other subject has more deeply engrossed the attention of riflemen than that of metal fouling. *ARMS AND THE MAN* has contributed much to the literature of this subject. Our columns have literally bristled with 'dope or no dope' observations; a notable example of this is found in our issue of June 10, this year, but there were many others.

However, as we have said, the article which follows here is the most valuable contribution on this subject which has ever been made public. It is not to be taken as the final word but the results which are cited may, without violence, be assumed to be correct. The conclusions reached may be questioned, but in that case the burden of proof would doubtless lie upon the protestant.

This is an important question for, as Captain Doe once remarked in the hearing of the editor of *ARMS AND THE MAN*, 'It would be a very serious thing if we had a war and our troops felt that their ammunition was inferior. Even if it were not inferior the situation would be serious, but on the other hand, if our fellows thought that our ammunition was the best on earth, and to back that up it happened to be the best, you couldn't lick them!'

To all practical intents and purposes, if the conclusions reached by Captain Doe are to be taken as the truth, metal fouling has become a thing of the past, as the small amount still produced is evenly distributed along the bore, and thus distributed it improves the accuracy of the arm. Tests which he has made seem to prove this.

It is only fair to say that the article which follows was not prepared by Captain Doe for publication, but a knowledge of what is going on in affairs military, and especially with the shooting phase of them, in the Ordnance Department and everywhere else, caused *ARMS AND THE MAN* to be aware of the experiments which he was conducting, and an application to the Chief of Ordnance brought us permission to present to the shooting men of the world his extremely valuable and unique report."

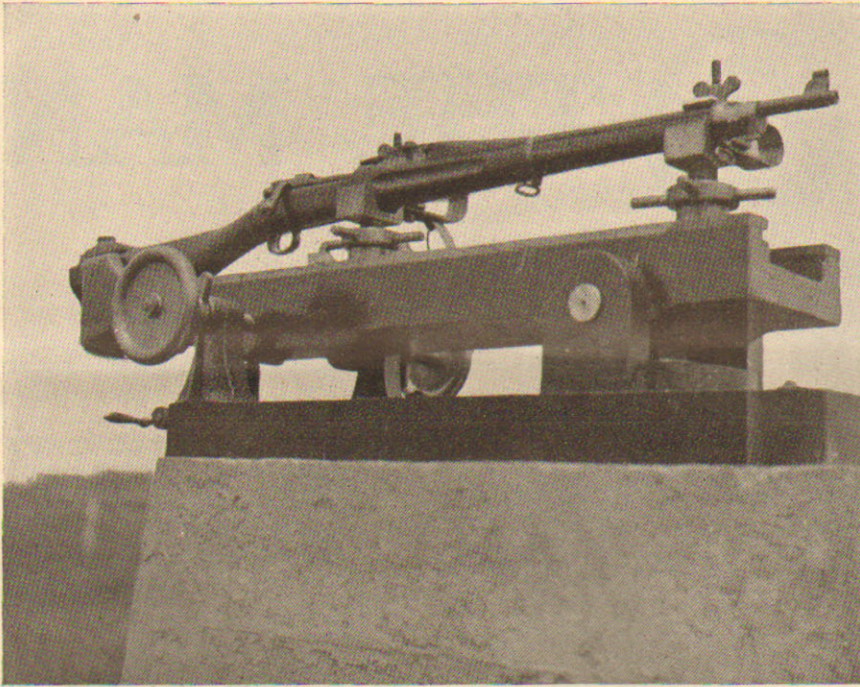
In this article we presented in detail the results of experiments which demonstrated two things most positively; first, that the verdict of the Ammunition Board of 1909 in declaring the rifle ammunition of the United States Cartridge Company superior in accuracy to every other present was a just verdict, because the experiments of the Ordnance Department with the same lot of ammunition gave exactly the same result as was reached by the firing of the test ammunition at Sea Girt.

The second of the conclusions demonstrated by the article was that metal fouling was largely to be attributed to the presence of glass in the primer. Not altogether, and not wholly, but largely, we said, was the powdered glass to blame for the "bunching" of the metal fouling in patches, which offered resistance to the passage of the bullet, resulting in one way or another in loss of accuracy.

The Ordnance tests referred to indicated less metal fouling by the ammunition of the United States Cartridge Company than by any other tried, and thus was supplied one of the reasons why the ammunition of that Company was successful in the tests of last year.

With that openness of mind and celerity of action which has distinguished the Ordnance Department of late years a non-glass primer was immediately developed at Frankford Arsenal and ammunition loaded with it. There





THE SERVICE RIFLE AND MACHINE REST READY FOR THE TEST.

was also a change made in the powder, consisting of the incorporation of one per cent of unctuous graphite during the process of manufacture.

#### WHERE, OH WHERE, WAS THE METAL FOULING.

The marvel, the sensation, the surprise of the tests of this year was the astounding fact that though eighty rounds of each kind of ammunition were fired at the 600 yard range through each of the four rifles placed in machine rests for the purpose, making 320 rounds in all, and a similar number fired at 1,000 yards, all rapid fire—by which is meant ten shots were delivered in an average time of 20 seconds—not once during the whole progress of the test was it necessary to use ammonia dope.

There was a deposit of metal fouling, but it was not in patches. In 1909 it could be said to be, as some one cleverly remarked, "Dooleyised," or it came in bunches, like the conversation of that popular pine tree Colonel. This year what we had of metal fouling more resembled the conversational efforts of Colonel Dooley's immediate chief, a gentleman well known to all of us for his smoothness of speech and urbanity of manner.

The surprise of no metal fouling was no greater than that furnished by the absence of apprehension concerning metal fouling on the part of the contestants. When the firing was over at 600 yards, there having been 320 record shots and at least eighty sighting shots fired through each rifle, or practically 400 rounds, as a measure of precaution and because a night was to intervene before shooting was to be done at the 1,000 yard range, the four rifles were doped very carefully. The result we shall be able to show in a subsequent issue of ARMS AND THE MAN, because the fluid coming from them was carefully saved. Its elements will be determined and a publication of their identity made in the immediate future.

A similar doping process was gone through after 500 rounds record and sighting shots had been fired from each rifle at 1,000 yards and that result will also be available to our readers at a later date.

At the conclusion of all the firing and when about 1,000 rounds had been fired through each rifle, the barrels appeared, upon the most careful scrutiny with the naked eye, to be in perfect condition. They shone like silver and not one particle of metal fouling was in sight. Therefore, our rifle-men friends, until the exigencies of the situation require a change of ammunition for the rifle, we may be said at last to be free from the curse of metal fouling.

#### WHY AND HOW THE TESTS ARE MADE.

It scarcely seems necessary, and yet it may be well, to speak again of the history of the National Matches and the ammunition for them, to give a foundation upon which to tell the story of the ammunition tests of this year.

Briefly, the first National Match was shot in 1903, with Frankford ammunition. 1904, '05 and '06 followed suit. In 1907 contestants were allowed to use any machine loaded ammunition manufactured in the United States, in other words, to exercise individual discretion as to what kind of commercial ammunition or Frankford loading they would use.

In 1908 there was a return to the Frankford issue. In 1909 the rule for a competitive test of all kinds of commercial

ammunition offered for the purpose, and ordnance ammunition was adopted. That test was fully described in the columns of this paper.

The test of 1910 following the general lines of that of last year was to enter its initial stage, May 10. On that date by direction of the Secretary of War, the Board of experts, consisting of Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Gen. James A. Drain, Maj. Charles G. Cole, Maj. W. H. Palmer, and Capt. George H. Stewart, met at Frankford Arsenal at ten o'clock in the morning.

Once there, and all the members were on time except General Spencer, who as Mayor of Passaic had been delayed because President Taft saw fit to visit his city the night before, the committee proceeded to discuss in the presence of the competing interests the method of selecting the ammunition for the tests.

This was an important question, because it is manifestly necessary to carry out the full purpose of the test and to comply with the orders of the Secretary of War, that such samples should be taken from the ammunition as should constitute a fair sample of the whole. All of the contracts for commercial ammunition had for their date of delivery a day not later than May 1, but not all deliveries had been completed even when the Committee met on May 10.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company, the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, and the United States Cartridge Company had all delivered from their contracts 1,000,000 rounds of .30 caliber rifle ammunition, and it was ready at Frankford, with a similar amount of Frankford manufacture.

The Peters Cartridge Company, which had bid to furnish .30 caliber ammunition to the Government for the first time this year, had at Frankford 480,000 rounds of the 1,000,000. The revolver deliveries were complete with the exception of the United States Cartridge Company .38 caliber material, of which none had been received.

The Board considered the question of admitting the Peters Company to the tests and decided that to be impossible, so long as the million rounds was not available from which to make the selections. Upon the request of the representative of that Company it was agreed to shoot their ammunition at the same time as the other merely to furnish the makers an idea of its relative accuracy. This was done because the Board considered it desirable to encourage all new manufacturers of ammunition of Government sizes, and the Peters Company was placed in this category, because it had not previously bid to supply this kind of material.

However, as it turned out, the Peters ammunition was not to be shot. It was found there was one rest short at Sea Girt, and a telegram was immediately sent forward from Frankford to Springfield for the only other available one to be sent down. This did not arrive for two days and when it did come it was found to be broken and therefore unavailable. Of this, more later.

Of the revolver ammunition the selections were made and all the ammunition selected was boxed in the presence of the Committee, sealed and forwarded to Sea Girt. This method of selection should be described so



THE REVOLVER REST.





NOT DOPING, BUT WASHING THE BARREL WITH COOL WATER TO REDUCE THE TEMPERATURE. DOPE IS DEAD. WE HAVE A GOOD SERVICE AMMUNITION AT LAST.

it may be understood how carefully the Committee went about everything it had to do in connection with these tests.

Under its instructions from the Secretary of War the only thing to be done was to determine which ammunition was the best for use in the National Matches and the committee construed "best" as it did last year, that is to say, in view of the fact that all the ammunition had been purchased by the United States and subjected to the closest inspection by ordnance officers at the various factories before acceptance by the Government, and could therefore be reasonably expected to meet all requirements of Service ammunition, it was believed the whole duty of the committee was to determine which was the most *accurate* and therefore the best, that being the only question which had not been settled by the Government inspections.

In making the selections from the various lots care was taken to secure samples of each date of loading, as near as practicable. Twenty boxes of each kind of rifle ammunition were opened and one bandolier of sixty cartridges taken from each; nine boxes of revolver ammunition were opened and three cartons of twenty cartridges each taken from eight of them, and one carton of twenty from the other.

The Committee and the representatives of the various competing interests were all entertained at luncheon by Major Montgomery, Commandant at Frankford, Captain Westervelt and other officers, and having completed its selections of ammunition, left for Sea Girt about 3.30 in the afternoon.

#### GOING TO SEA GIRT AND ALSO COLONEL REID.

Through the kindness of the New Jersey State Rifle Association the clubhouse on that ideal old range was opened and a warm welcome awaited the travelers when they arrived. Colonel Reid was there, and that furnishes a key to the reception.

In the party in addition to the members of the Board were H. W. Bishop, of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company; J. E. Burns, of the United States Cartridge Company; Capt. T. B. Doe, United States Cartridge Company; Thomas Davis, Winchester Company; W. E. Decker, U. M. C. Company; C. W. Dimick, United States Cartridge Company; T. H. Eickoff, Ordnance Department; J. W. Hessian, U. M. C. Company; T. H. Keller, Peters Cartridge Company; George L. Marble, U. M. C. Company; A. J. Norcom, Western Cartridge Company; Maj. Wm. A. Phillips, Frankford; Capt. W. H. Richard, Winchester; J. G. Schnerring, Ordnance Department; S. Rosseau, Western Cartridge Company; Col. W. A. Tewes, Peters Cartridge Company; W. M. Thomas, U. M. C. Company; and E. L. Uhl, Winchester; some coming on from Frankford and others arriving by a more direct route.

The greater part of the preliminary arrangements for the test had been accomplished by the range crew, assembled at Sea Girt for the purpose by Mr. Schnerring of the Ordnance Department, who had been sent on in advance for the purpose.

#### THERE IS ALWAYS A WAY.

The story is told of a man who was compelled by misfortune to enter a

Bowery restaurant for a meal. The place smelled to the skies, flies were everywhere, and the bleary-eyed and dishevelled and altogether disgustingly dirty waiter who reluctantly came forward to serve the visitor all marked its place and station quite too plainly. The waiter scowled down upon the victim, nonchalantly brushing the debris of a previous repast from the top of the unsavory table with a grimy and soiled hand, and asked explosively, "Wotcher want—huh?"

Without hesitation the guest replied "Bring me a cocoanut and a hammer and I'll open it myself!"

Next time a National Match ammunition Board of Experts goes from Frankford with cartridges to be shot somewhere else they will actually go *with* them, carry them on their backs, or in their pockets if necessary, and by so doing avoid the fearful suspense and the necessity of hurling anathema upon anathema at the heads of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

It looked Wednesday morning a close thing whether any shooting could be done before noon, but all of those little delays which bob up to plague men who have a duty to perform, and not much time to do it in, were disposed of at last and a little before eleven o'clock the first sighting revolver shot was fired. To allow time for the rest to come from Springfield for the use of the Peters Company it had been decided to fire the revolver tests first.

The conditions of this year were slightly different from those of last and for the revolver involved the delivery of three strings of five record shots of each kind of ammunition before a change of rest at each firing point, after the contestant had sighted in to his own satisfaction.

Of the rests it need only be said that those for the revolver as well as for the rifle were supplied by the Ordnance Department. The revolver rests were found to be reasonably satisfactory. The rifle rests could be greatly improved.

For these rests there were built last year at Sea Girt concrete bases extending four feet below and four feet above the ground. On these the rests were bolted. It is understood that the central idea underlying all the tests with every kind of ammunition was to have the same number of shots fired at practically the same time and an equal number of shots of each kind of ammunition from each weapon.

#### REVOLVER TESTS CAME FIRST.

The revolver firing was at fifty and seventy-five yards, an equal number of shots at each distance. At 12.30, when a halt was called for a luncheon, half of the fifty-yard firing had been done. As fast as a series of record targets was completed they were sent in to the clubhouse where Captain Stewart had set up his measuring tables and with the assistance of Mr. Eickoff had begun the laborious and lengthy process of finding out what happened to the target after it had been fired upon.

Major Palmer chose to go to the pit. Of course the word pit is not exactly the right one to use in connection with the revolver firing because pits were not employed. The bases set up for the shooting at 600 yards held the revolver rests. In front of these, distant at first 50 yards, later 75 yards, easels prepared for the purpose contained, first, the sighting targets, and then when all had sighted in, the record targets. This year,



as last, no record shot was fired on anything but a clean target, and to expedite the removal of these they were attached to the frames by slats lightly tacked in place.

Major Cole issued the ammunition and kept the record of the firing point. General Drain directed the firing and General Spencer supervised the whole operation. At the rests J. E. Burns fired for the United States Cartridge Company, assisted by Capt. T. B. Doe, formerly of the Ordnance Department, now in the employ of the United States Cartridge Co.; Capt. W. H. Richard, for the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, assisted by H. W. Bishop; E. L. Uhl of the Winchester Company was also present, as was Tom Davis. The principal duty of Davis seemed to be to make a joke every time Tom Keller sprung a new one. What would an ammunition test be without the two Toms, Keller and Davis, to toss to and fro the fantastic ball of gay good-humor whenever opportunity served, which was usually whenever a lull came in the firing?

Those of us who were present at the tests of last year missed Colonel Talbot and Colonel Thurston. Talbot, that fine soldier and clean hearted gentleman, with a wit as incisive and dry as it was kindly, was greatly missed. Last year he had Colonel Thurston as an able second in his efforts to remove the murky gloom which settled whenever the tedious process of doping went on. They were both missed but if their places could



CHESLEY AND RICHARD, OF THE WINCHESTER WINNING RIFLE COMBINATION.

have been supplied by any men that was accomplished when Cole and Palmer were named.

The Frankford rest was presided over by Mr. Schnerring while Major Phillips hovered near like a solicitous mother bird. The Western Cartridge Company had S. Rosseau at the trigger and Mr. Norcom of that company as an interested adviser and backer. Peters played its spray of shots under the ministrations of Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes, while T. K. offered advice and illumination to many knotty conversational problems in the vicinity. J. W. Hessian fired for U. M. C. and George Marble, William E. Decker, to say nothing of Mr. W. M. Thomas, were there or thereabouts.

#### C. W. DIMICK TELLS A STORY.

C. W. Dimick of the United States Cartridge Company has not been mentioned as present on the firing line, but he was there, and some time or other when those in authority were busy delivered himself unpunished of an Arkansas hog story in about this wise.

"A traveler in the land where Jeff Davis used to be governor—all of you know Jeff, the man with the grudge against the Standard Oil, or anything else which offers a good target—visited a farmer friend. After a plenteous meal of fine fried chicken and corn pone, to say nothing of greens and other delicacies, the two stood smoking a couple of real tobacco cigars, in the sparse woods which covered the nearest end of a pasture lot. The visitor noted among the stock, which was otherwise of ordinarily good character, a number of hogs. These particular porcine specimens seemed more really razorback than was needful for identification. They were actually so thin and scrawny you could look through and see where the

bristles were clinched on the other side. They appeared to be little more than an angular snout pointing the way for two scraggy ears and a misused tail.

"Bill," said the friend, "what in the name of creation is the matter with them hawks? In all my born days I never saw such looking porkers; they surely look like last days of a misspent life, and they run around this pasture lot like a bunch of water bugs on a mill pond."

"Well, Hank," returned the other; "it's a might currus thing about them hawks; by Gee, I never did see nothin' like it. As you see the'r as thin as a republican's plea to be elected to office in Texas. It's jest about this way, I reckon. I used to call 'em up to feed every night and mornin', and bein' as I had a right smart of a voice it warn't much trouble to make 'em hear clear over yander to th' other end of the lot, but by and by I got an awful cold and to end up with I lost my voice most entire. I was in a quandary for a while how to apprise these here pig dependents o' mine that subsistence was awaitin' of em', till finally I hit on the notion of poundin' on a tree here with a right smart stick. Well, sir, it worked like a charm.

Them hawks would be a'browsin down thar in the woods, away over yon, but jest the minute they'd hear that stick go tap, tap, tap, here them pigs would come, a rippin' and a squealin', hell bent for 'lection. It was all right to begin with, but have you noticed the number of woodpeckers around in these here woods, all of them apounding away at the trees a lively as they can, day in an' day out? By Jinks, them woodpeckers keep them pesky critters on the run the endurin' time, and them poor hawks don't have time enough to themselves to lay up no more fat than a Yankee ole maid. Seems like they can scarcely get time to eat enough to keep them barely alive! Horrible, isn't it?"

In the afternoon range firing was resumed at the fifty yard revolver stage, and everything progressed so satisfactorily that before it was necessary to quit for the night the entire complement of revolver shots at both ranges had been fired. These consisted of 300 rounds of each kind of ammunition, 150 at fifty and 150 at seventy-five yards. There being five contestants and five rests this brought about the delivery of thirty shots of each kind of ammunition from each revolver at each range. As fast as the targets were made they were sent back in series of five to Captain Stewart and the measuring went merrily on.

#### MEASURING TARGETS IS UNMEASURED MISERY.

This measuring process, by the way, is one involving a terrific amount of labor. No one who has not tried it can realize how trying it is to have to measure, as was the case here, three hundred revolver targets. The contestants having agreed upon the mean radius as the method of measurement they wished to have employed there had to be, besides the examination, counting of shots, and recording of results on each target, at least seventeen separate measurements, and the quantities were often so small that an endeavor to read the scale tried the best eyesight. A tabulated statement of the results of the revolver firing will be introduced at a subsequent period in this article.

It might be as well to mention here a meeting of the committee of experts which was held on the night of Tuesday, after dinner. This meeting was called by General Spencer, to talk over the rules for both the revolver and rifle matches and an attendance of the competing interests was invited. Each point with relation to the rules to govern the tests were talked out fully and no action was taken which did not meet with unanimous approval of the board of experts.

One of the most material changes was the adoption of rapid fire for the rifle to the exclusion of all other methods, but this will be referred to later on. In the revolver firing, ten seconds was allowed for each string of five shots, with a sufficient time before that to sight in. Usually the time consumed in firing five shots was about six to seven seconds.

The revolver ammunition arrived before the rifle cartridges and in time for the somewhat delayed firing Wednesday morning. The rifle ammunition came in later in the day so it was possible to begin the delivery of .30 caliber bullets toward the targets at 600 yards on the morning of Thursday, May 12.

The weather on Wednesday had been misty and the day was dark, and it rained, but not hard, nor sufficiently to interfere with the firing. General Spencer was called away Wednesday and left about noon, returning at the same time the next day. The last shot of the pistol firing sounded at 5.45, making an exceptionally good day's work, in view of the late start.

Major Palmer upon the improvised target line was ubiquitous, he was here, there and everywhere, half the time running between targets to expedite the work of his crew. Everything and every one seemed to conspire to make the firing go on like a well adjusted piece of clock work when once fairly started.

#### AND NOW FOR THE RIFLE TESTS.

Thursday morning, that grey fogginess known of early spring days at Sea Girt, a fog over the borderland toward rain, greeted the new day and





EVERYBODY BUSY, AND ARE THEY NOT ALL UNCONSCIOUS OF THE PROXIMITY OF THE PHOTOGRAPHER? YES, THEY ARE—NOT.

dampened the spirits of those who hoped to see things go so well that the 600 yard work would be finished by night. On the range at about eight o'clock the rainy aspect of the fog predominated, and there was a miserable drizzle until about 10.30. The wind was from the 9 o'clock side, eight to ten miles an hour in the beginning and it dropped later until it ran from four to six. The rain was fairly and justly bestowed upon the just and the unjust alike, favoring those with and those without heavy boots and rubber coats, but all stuck to it with a grim determination to see the thing through.

160 rounds of each kind of ammunition had been fired when a recess was taken for lunch. The rifle rest for the Peters Company had not arrived, although anxiously expected, but Mrs. Casey, Jack Casey the infant prodigy, and Captain Casey came in just before noon. By the way, that Casey baby seems to hold a record as a rolypoly, robust youngster.

Casey is justifiably very fond of his son and, it is said, he was detected in the act of passing a rifle to the yearling for a try at the targets. Possibly, however, that was merely an exhibition of absent-mindedness. Speaking of absent-mindedness reminds us of a contribution by Major Phillips to the anecdotal side of the Sea Girt sojourn.

#### WHEN MAJOR PHILLIPS WAS A SHAVE TAIL.

Quite a considerable number of years ago, Major Phillips, then a second lieutenant, was stationed at a post in Montana. He lived with three other bachelors. The time came when it was necessary for these gentlemen to return in kind some of the hospitable favors which had been showered upon them. After due deliberation they decided upon a card party, as the proper way. In true military style they portioned out the necessary preparations among their number, that everything should be done and nothing forgotten. The eventful night arrived, and though they were a little nervous, they felt matters had been so arranged as to make the party at least a passable success. The little card tables were there, the bells upon them, and enough chairs and other things had been borrowed until it looked like a real good imitation of a card party.

Just as the guests were about to begin playing one of the hosts asked another who had been charged with the task of securing cards where those necessary and indeed indispensable adjuncts of a correctly conducted card party were. Sad to relate the man responsible had forgotten to get them.

Some one rushed to the house of a neighbor who was known to be a great card player to borrow some cards, while the man who had failed, without waiting for hat or coat, dashed to the post trader to remedy the oversight. The one who went to borrow cards succeeded in getting enough to go around, although not all of pristine freshness and cleanliness, and the game had begun before the absent-minded man got back. When he reached the post trader's he was so out of breath he could not speak, but he pointed to the place in the show case where the cards were and gasped huskily, "Seven of those," "Seven of those."

The required number of "those" were quickly handed to him, and he

returned to the place from whence he came, once more on the run. He was about to fling the dearly secured articles upon the tables to take the place of the substitutes which were being employed, when one of his companion hosts suggested that they be looked at first, to see if they were all right. Each of the seven packages was opened and each disclosed a double mouth organ. Of course if one were skilled enough they could be played, but not as cards.

#### THERE ARE NONE SO GOOD AS THE IRISH.

When this story was told it brought out a remark that the man who went after the cards was entitled to some praise for his good intentions, and that in turn led to the narration of a conversation between two ladies whose journey from the Emerald Isle had not long been made. Said Biddy to Nora, "Ah, Mrs. Flannigan, what has become of that boy Moike of yours. Shure, I've not seen him for the long, long toinie."

"Why, did ye not know, Mrs. Murphy, that he was sint to the penitentry for tin years for stalin, nine years ago nixt Chuesday? But he'll be back home agin the day afther tomorrow."

"Why, how can that be, Mrs. Flannigan, havin' been sint up for tin years how could he come back in noine?"

"Ah, shure, he got one year off for good behaviour."

"One year off. Think of thot! Faith, an' you should be a proud woman to have a boy loike thot!"

There was some difficulty in getting sighted in at 600 yards, but things were got going at last and at noon half of the 320 of each kind of ammunition which was intended to be fired at that range had been discharged.

In the afternoon the firing was resumed promptly and without hitch or serious trouble of any kind, and the work laid out for the day was completed. When the firing ceased Thursday afternoon, a little after 3 o'clock 320 rounds of each kind of ammunition had been fired, or eighty rounds of each kind through each of the four rifles in place on the rests. Not one had been doped, and not one competitor had shown a disposition to do so.

After each string of ten shots all rifles were wiped out with a brush, or patch, but the closest examination showed no metal fouling which seemed dangerous even to the most critical eye. The wind on this day was not troublesome, although it moved along at sufficient velocity to make some difference in the targets.

The measurements of targets had been going on steadily night and day, the members of the Committee, volunteers—among whom on Thursday was Colonel Tewes, who did yeoman service in recording for two of those taking measurements—supplied what assistance they could. It was felt on Wednesday that it would be impossible to conclude the tests without more help for measuring targets and a telegram to the Chief of Ordnance was sent to this effect. Two additional draughtsmen arrived from Frankford on Friday and were put to work, under the capable direction of Captain Stewart.

At the conclusion of the firing at 600 yards the heavy rests weighing, as they do, between four and five hundred pounds, were shifted to the



1,000 yard firing line and preparations were made so that work at the long range could commence early Friday morning.

During the afternoon the rest intended for the use of the Peters Company came in and it was put in place on the thousand yard line, and not until the next morning was it discovered that it was so damaged in transport as to make it impossible to fire from.

The evenings were spent by the Committee in measuring targets and computing results, and by the contestants in tabulating the results already obtained. It was early seen that the rifle race between Winchester and Frankford was going to be close. It will be remembered that last year the rifle race was between the United States Cartridge Company and Winchester. With succeeding targets the differences, which were in all cases small, gave one or the other of the competing interests hope for the victory. There was, however, the greatest friendliness of feeling and the rivalry was not carried to the point of bitterness in any case.

NOW HURL YOUR BOLTS FULL DISTANCE.

On Friday morning at 8 o'clock, Major Palmer and his crew were in the pits and those who were to fire were at their places, but then ensued one small delay after another, difficulty in sighting in, and other happenings, until it looked like the schedule was going to be broken.

But when the first shots had been gotten off things commenced to move more expeditiously and, at 12.15, 160 record shots of each kind had been fired. In the early attempts to find the targets it was interesting to observe Mr. Hessian, who was firing for the U. M. C. put a shot on the wrong target with the machine rest. It hardly seems possible, but by some incredible exertion he did it.

It was not possible to go as quickly through the thousand yard test as at the shorter range, but good progress was made. The contestants, except U. M. C., poured water through their barrels to reduce the temperature after each string of ten shots. U. M. C. dipped their bullets in Mobilubricant.

The firers were the same as in the revolver tests and at 600 yards except G. W. Chesley took the place of Captain Richard at the Winchester rest. During Friday Mr. Wheatley, foreman of the loading shop at Frankford, arrived and was an interested observer. Mr. Higgins of the Du Pont Company was also observed looking on. Major Price and Major Rowland, of the New Jersey National Guard, had come in Thursday and had their eyes open as had also Howard Gensch, a former President's Match winner.

The wind on the morning of Friday had been blowing from half past eight to nine o'clock at six to eight miles. Along about noon it had crept up toward the twelve o'clock side and when firing was resumed after lunch it was coming from 12 o'clock. In short it was the celebrated Sea Girt twelve o'clock fish tail, but the velocity was not great, not over eight miles at any time.

It was 1.35 p. m. when the first shot was fired on the last lap of the test and 4.15 when the final round had gone. The firing of the ten shots usually took about 20 seconds, although thirty was allowed for the delivery. Some exceptionally rapid strings were fired. Chesley got off one in 12½ seconds, and one in 13½. Subsequent observation of the targets made at this exceptional speed showed one to be equal to the average and the other considerably better than the average.

THE BEST WAY TO TEST.

The question of the employment of rapid fire or slow fire to test the rifle ammunition had been gone into very carefully by the members of the Committee. Two courses presented themselves. Either slow fire and take chances on changes coming along which would put the shots off the targets, or to fire as rapidly as the shots in a string could be delivered, relying upon the rapidity of delivery to keep them all on the targets. It was unanimously agreed that the rapid fire would give the best basis for a comparison between the ammunitions to determine their relative accuracy. An ideal test would be to have targets large enough to catch all the shots under every circumstance of change of condition and then have the rifles fired electrically at the same time.

With the completion of the firing those members of the Committee thus released from work on the range threw themselves with increased energy into the task of measuring targets, recording the results which had been achieved or verifying the figures of others. Work was carried on late at night on Friday as on previous nights and by 10.15 on Saturday all measurements had been completed. Then as soon as the results had been tabulated the Board met to consider its decision.

It was known through the reports of the representatives of the competing interests who kept a very close watch over the measuring and recording that the race between the two leaders, Frankford and Winchester, was a close one. Those measuring the targets, by instructions of the Board, were not aware who had made them. Each target was identified in the pit by a number and series, but the names of the makers were not written on them, in fact they were not known by the people in the pit, and they were only written into the record after the measurements had been completed.

THE DETAILED RESULTS WITH THOSE OF LAST YEAR FOR COMPARISON.

When all the results had been assembled they were found to be as follows:

REVOLVER FIRING.	
50 Yards, Mean Radii.	
Frankford Arsenal	1.430
Winchester	1.684
Western	1.719
Peters	2.026
U. M. C.	2.094
75 Yards, Mean Radii.	
Frankford	2.018
Winchester	2.440
Western	2.596
Peters	2.859
U. M. C.	3.231

Mean of Means (total of 50 and 75 yard mean radii divided by two).

Frankford	1.724
Winchester	2.062
Western	2.157
Peters	2.442
U. M. C.	2.662

Last year's revolver results were as follows:

REVOLVER RECORDS IN TEST OF NATIONAL MATCH AMMUNITION, 1909.

50 Yards.	
United States Cartridge Company	1.364
Union Metallic Cartridge Company	1.697
Frankford	1.700
Winchester Repeating Arms Company	1.714
Western Cartridge Company	1.878
75 Yards.	
United States Cartridge Company	1.999
Frankford	2.058
Union Metallic Cartridge Company	2.065
Winchester Repeating Arms Company	2.198
Western Cartridge Company	2.295

Means of Means, Revolver Tests, 1909.

United States Cartridge Company	1.682
Frankford	1.879
Union Metallic Cartridge Company	1.881
Winchester Repeating Arms Company	1.956
Western Cartridge Company	2.087

AND FOR THE RIFLE THIS YEAR AND LAST.

The rifle results were as follows:

600 Yards.	
Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	4.930
Frankford	4.955
United States Cartridge Co.	5.167
Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	6.170
1000 yards.	
Winchester	9.701
Frankford	9.864
United States Cartridge Co.	10.399
U. M. C.	12.730

Mean of Means:

Winchester	7.316
Frankford	7.410
United States Cartridge Co.	7.783
U. M. C.	9.450

It will thus be seen that the margin of superior accuracy shown by the Frankford Arsenal revolver ammunition was considerable, but in the rifle test the difference was much less and the United States Cartridge Company ammunition was but a little behind the leaders.

The rifle results for last year do not furnish a perfect basis for comparison with this year's work, inasmuch as the number of shots fired at rapid fire was not the same as this year and because some slow fire was employed. Last year's results are shown herewith.

600 Yards Slow Fire.	
Winchester	4.98
United States C. C.	5.04
Frankford	5.47
U. M. C.	5.75

Margin of Winchester R. A. over nearest competitor, .06.

600 Yards, Rapid Fire.	
United States C. C.	4.80
Winchester	5.39
U. M. C.	5.66
Frankford	6.37

Margin of United States C. C. over nearest competitor, .59.

1,000 Yards Slow Fire.	
Winchester	16.46
United States C. C.	16.61
Frankford	17.35
U. M. C.	18.17

Margin of Winchester R. A. over nearest competitor, .15.

1,000 Yards, Rapid Fire.	
United States C. C.	8.36
Winchester	8.68
Frankford	11.69
U. M. C.	13.74

Margin of United States Cartridge Company over nearest competitor, .32.

Mean of Means, Rifle tests, rapid fire, 1909:

United States C. C.	6.58
Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	7.04
Frankford	9.03
Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	9.70

The results of the rifle fire may be said to be disappointing if we do not take into consideration the radical change which has been made in our ammunition since last year.

In 1909 neither the cartridges made by Frankford Arsenal nor those made by any of the loading companies could be called satisfactory Service ammunition. It was good, the best made to that time, but not without

(Continued on page 138.)



# 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.

## AMMUNITION CHOSEN.

The leading article in this paper tells the complete story of the second annual tests of rifle and revolver ammunition. These trials to decide the relative accuracy of ammunition with the avowed purpose of choosing the kind to be used in the National Matches serve a purpose more vital to the progress of military ammunition manufacture than is expressed in the terms of the original proposition.

It is, of course, desirable that we should have for use in the National Matches the best rifle and revolver ammunition which we can secure, but it is not for the best interests of the country that this ammunition should be other than of a kind which can be manufactured in large quantities and of a quality to meet all the rigorous demands of Service use.

Last year, as our descriptive article shows, the ammunition exhibited a greater accuracy than this, but strictly speaking the ammunition of last year, though the most accurate ever made by machinery, was not fully fit to meet the demands inevitably to be made upon an ammunition for war use.

With undoubted wisdom the Ordnance Department changed its design for ammunition last year and produced a bullet with a slight cannelure into which the mouth of the case could be crimped. We did not think then, nor do we believe now, that such an ammunition can be made to give as great accuracy as that which has no cannelure and crimping, but we confess our astonishment that such a considerable accuracy has been attained as was shown in the ammunition tested last week at Sea Girt.

The Ordnance Department made some 90,000,000 rounds of .30 caliber cartridges last year at Frankford. Naturally they had a great deal of training and many opportunities to experiment with the new form of cartridge, of which type the great part of the product consisted. None the less, Frankford in its entirety, and all those who were concerned in the making of its ammunition, deserve the highest commendation for what has been done.

But the Winchester Repeating Arms Company by producing a .30 caliber Service cartridge superior to that produced by Frankford is entitled to still more credit and praise. Nor should we consider the efforts of the United States Cartridge Company, whose ammunition was very close to that of the Winchester in quality, or those of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, efforts to be overlooked or lightly considered.

To the United States Cartridge Company for its wonderful performance in making that magnificent ammunition of 1908, which gave the American

riflemen the military rifle championship of the world in England, and for the marvelously accurate .30 caliber material of last year is to be ascribed, more than to any other source, the present high state of American military ammunition development. By its superior performances it set a mark for all the others to come up to. The first successful primer without glass was produced and used by that company and the original sharp-pointed bullet for the 1903 rifle, of symmetrical proportions and exquisite accuracy, was that produced in their factory.

We consider U. M. C. to have been unfortunate in the rifle trials of both last year and this. Last year that concern attempted the almost impossible (so far it has still proven impossible for every one), that is, to make the Russian or needle-pointed bullet. The attempt was a worthy one, and if they had succeeded they would have deserved, and no doubt would have received, much praise. But so far no one has been able to put the point of the needle-pointed bullet in the center, and therefore accuracy has never been achieved with it.

This year we think the Union Metallic people made a mistake in using Mobilubricant during their rifle firing. Every test of which we have knowledge has shown the use of a compound of this character affects velocities, giving variations in the speed with which the bullet leaves the barrel, which must result in erratic flight. This company had more misses than any other, although they were very few, and we think the lubricant is to blame.

In all the 640 shots of each kind of rifle ammunition fired the Winchester Company had none off the targets, the United States Cartridge Company had one, Frankford two, and the Union Metallic Company four.

When we consider that one-half the firing was done at 1,000 yards and under atmospheric conditions which were by no means perfect, and when we take into consideration the excellent mean radius measurements, we must confess this 1910 ammunition to be the most satisfactory Service ammunition which has ever been turned out.

The commercial makers deserve more praise than they receive from the country at large. Inquiry of all who might be advised, and a study of the subject, leads us to a firm conviction that every round of the .30 caliber military ammunition which has been sold to the Government in 1908 and 1909—and the quantities were small, in each case—was delivered at a loss to the manufacturer.

This should not be the case, nor should it be required that these concerns should make any sacrifices in performing such actions as put them in a position to furnish a high grade of war material to the country in an emergency.

Every factory which is capable of turning out Service material should be encouraged to do so, and that encouragement should take the form of sufficient orders each year to justify the manufacture of a product of the highest excellence at a reasonable cost to the Government and a fair profit to the manufacturer.

The National Match rifle ammunition of this year is not quite as accurate as that of last, but it is a better cartridge all round and the difference in accuracy is so slight that even the most critical long range shot will never complain.

The revolver ammunition this year, although it showed less good mean radius results, is about the same in quality as that of last year.

We are glad to once more express our approval of the test method of selecting ammunition for the National Matches, as a means of securing the highest class of military small arms cartridges.

## THE PLACE OF THE MILITIA.

We have been more than a little surprised to find that excellent journal of which our late President, Theodore Roosevelt, is a contributing editor, discussing with a shocking lack of knowledge the functions and uses of the Militia.

It is true the article in question is not devoted primarily to this topic. It treats of Mr. Roosevelt's peace address made in Norway. After expressing entire concurrence, without qualification, and in the most absolute terms, in Mr. Roosevelt's declarations, the "Outlook" says:

"The function of government is to protect persons and property. To protect them from wrong-doers within the nation it has sheriffs, constables,



police, militia. To protect them from wrong-doers without the nation it has an army and a navy."

While the Organized Militia or National Guard has a function as an aid to the civil authorities within the State yet the principal reason for its existence, the actual cause which lies behind its creation and maintenance, is something much more important and serious.

The Organized Militia, as we have often had occasion to say, is not primarily for State use. We are conscious the error committed by our friend, the editor of *The Outlook*, could never have been made had the contributing editor an opportunity to pass upon the article. For few men during the time when Mr. Roosevelt was in this country knew better or more fully realized the true function and business of the Organized Militia than he.

To the affairs of the National Guardsmen who devoted themselves so earnestly to securing from Congress the laws which would positively fix them in a definite place as part of the first line with the Regular Army for war, he had the greatest interest and his personal influence was exercised at the request of those who were in charge of the Bill at more than one ticklish time in its history.

The *Outlook* utterance may have been a slip; a small piece of inadvertence such as will creep in occasionally, and we trust that is the case. It is time every human creature in the land, man, woman, and child, whether publicist or private citizen, should know, understand and appreciate what the Organized Militia is.

The *Outlook* in the very article we speak of expressed its belief in what kind of peace which is secured to a nation by preparation for war. With this sound view of the subject we of course instantly and entirely concur, and we seize the occasion to direct the attention of the distinguished gentleman who has the editorial policy of this important journal in his keeping to the fact that the Organized Militia furnishes the best practical means through which the country may be physically and psychologically fitted to defend itself in a crisis.

### THE AMMUNITION TESTS.

(Continued from page 136.)

faults. A Service ammunition to meet the requirements of storage and use under difficult conditions of weather, transport, and the like sort must be durable and stable.

As between perfect accuracy coupled with non-durable qualities and a medium accuracy with capacity to resist Service conditions, no one would hesitate to choose the ammunition which could always be relied upon, though it might not make so small a target.

#### HAD TO HAVE A CANNELURED BULLET.

The bullet would not stay in the shell last year unless it was gripped so tightly that one, two or three years in store meant the splitting of the necks of many cartridge cases. Moreover there were other disadvantages in a bullet not firmly and securely seated in the mouth of a shell.

Therefore the Ordnance Department began experiments at Frankford early in 1909 to produce a bullet with a slight cannellure into which the mouth of the cartridge case could be crimped, with the dual purpose of holding the bullet without undue pressure on the neck of the shell and to make the cartridge waterproof.

The .30 caliber ammunition tested in 1910, having to comply with Government specifications, was all made with a cannellured bullet. No one has yet been able to make a cartridge of this character to give equal accuracy to one without the cannellure. That so much progress has been made by Frankford and that the commercial manufacturers, with the handicap of time and lack of opportunity to manufacture quantities under which they have labored, have been able to do as well as they have should be a source of very great pride to those who are interested in the development of a satisfactory Service cartridge for our military arm.

Nor is the accuracy shown to be despised. It is far and away above that given by any Service ammunition prior to last year and, as has been said, the ammunition of last year could not be strictly classified as a wholly satisfactory Service ammunition.

#### BEST MILITARY CARTRIDGE EVER MADE.

There never has been a time in the history of the country when such an excellent all-round military cartridge for our small arm was available as now. All of the competitors, including Frankford; this year used a non-glass primer except U. M. C. With them the Ordnance primer 8-48 was used. This contains 16 per cent of glass.

The powder in the ammunition of this year is known as Pyro. D. G., that is, a nitrate of cotton, or gun cotton powder. Its temperature is much less than W. A., when burning, or than any other nitroglycerine powder. The pressures which it develops are about 49,000 pounds to the square inch to produce 2,700 foot muzzle velocity.

#### CAHILL AND WHEATLEY DESERVE PRAISE.

The remarkable increase in accuracy of Frankford ammunition in the last two years can be primarily attributed to the competition which has been inaugurated to determine what ammunition shall be used in the National Matches. The competitive principle here as always elsewhere has accomplished wonders for the betterment of the product. Major Phillips and Captain Doe of Frankford Arsenal deserve great praise, but possibly more than they, Gerald Cahill, foreman of the small arms ammunition plant and Joseph Wheatley, foreman of the loading shop at Frankford and the capable men under them deserve and should receive very great credit. Mr. George J. Schnerring has also been effective in his efforts to supplement the work of his officers and superiors in the development of a high class military ammunition product. All of Frankford Arsenal was upon its toes in a desire to turn out the best product of which the machines and the men and material were capable.

The progress the Ordnance Department has made in the manufacture of small arms and small arms ammunition is the more gratifying when we remember how that Department some years ago, and not so many years either, was more devoted to Coast Artillery guns, and in fact anything else, than to small arms material.

Gen. William Crozier and his able assistant, Col. John T. Thompson, have shown an increasing disposition to properly dignify the small arms department, than which, of course, there can be nothing more important.

When we consider how sure it is that all battles must be decided by the Infantry and to what extent the effective fighting strength of a force may be increased by adding to the efficiency of its rifle fire, we commence to realize how great a gain there is in securing the best rifle and ammunition to be obtained.

If, for instance, we should add ten per cent to the hitting strength of our Infantry by an improvement in our ammunition, and in the last three years we have surely added fifty per cent to it, we have increased the power of our Army to do harm to an enemy by almost an equal per cent.

The same statement is true of rifle improvements. Making better rifle material might well give the additional strength required to end a war in our favor.

For the development of the non-glass primer and demonstration of its usefulness and for setting a mark in pointed bullet construction and generally which it made others exert themselves to equal, the United States Cartridge Company deserves very high credit. It was largely by analyzing the accomplishments of that concern in 1908 and 1909, that Frankford and Winchester were able to so better their rifle product as to produce the results which have been seen this year.

The Winchester people, by making a .30 caliber ammunition in 1910, superior in accuracy to that turned out by Frankford, taking into account all the additional facilities in the way of practice which the Government Arsenal has had, have done what seems to us a magnificently worthy thing.

#### TEST WAS A GREAT SUCCESS.

The test was a very satisfactory one. All the contestants felt the results were as trustworthy as could be reached by any test and so expressed themselves. The Committee of Experts in formal action upon the subject said:

#### FRANKFORD BEST REVOLVER AMMUNITION 1910.

"Whereas: The measure of the shots made under the supervision of this Committee during the tests held May 10-14, at Sea Girt, N. J., pursuant to G. O. 26, War Department, February 17, 1910, having shown that the .38 caliber revolver cartridges manufactured by Frankford Arsenal were most accurate;

Therefore be it resolved: That the .38 caliber revolver ammunition manufactured by the Frankford Arsenal be, and hereby is, selected for use in the National Matches of 1910, and that the Recorder be instructed to so notify the Secretary of War."

Followed by a rifle resolution as follows:

#### WINCHESTER BEST RIFLE AMMUNITION 1910.

"Whereas: The measure of the shots made under the supervision of this Committee during the test held May 10-14, at Sea Girt, N. J., pursuant to G. O. 26, War Department, February 17, 1910, having shown that the .30 caliber rifle ammunition manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company was most accurate;

Therefore be it resolved: That the .30 Caliber rifle ammunition manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company be, and hereby is, selected for use in the National Matches of 1910, and that the Recorder be instructed to so notify the Secretary of War."

The Committee made certain recommendations to the Secretary of War with relation to future tests if such are to be held, chiefly looking to expediting the work, and making it more simple. It was also recommended that all future test of rifle ammunition be at rapid fire as it was unanimously believed by the Committee that such method furnished the best means of determining the relative quality of ammunition.

About noon Saturday some of the contestants were able to get away and by 3.50 Saturday afternoon, work completed and report finished, the last of the Committee took the train for their respective homes, and the great ammunition tests of 1910 were over.



**NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION PROCEEDINGS.**

THE Secretary of the National Guard Association of the United States, Gen. Charles I. Martin, has sent out the proceedings of the tenth and eleventh annual conventions of the Association, held respectively in Boston and Los Angeles.

One of the difficulties which continually confronts an organization like this is the fact that its officers are widely separated in location and naturally somewhat out of touch in consequence.

There are some small literal errors in the Report, but on the whole, as it represents without question a large amount of gratuitous labor on the part of General Martin, he should not be criticised for faults which are evidently not his own.

We regret the error which occurs on the cover and title page, wherein the Association is misnamed as "The Interstate National Guard Association of the United States."

That used to be the name of the organization, but it was changed to the National Guard Association of the United States when the constitution and by-laws were amended at Columbia, S. C., in 1907.

The proceedings of the two conventions named and the papers read at them are contained in the book, which is obtainable from General Martin at his office in Topeka, Kans. He was instructed by the last convention to communicate with the Adjutants General of States and ascertain their desires in relation to copies of the Report. Individual officers who may not be furnished with it should write to General Martin first hand.

**FOR THE MARCHING MAN.**

THE very great interest felt by all branches of the Service in the new equipment for the Infantry justifies a reproduction of the latest pack in place, as shown by photographs just taken. These give a better idea of what the pack looks like than could be conveyed by reams of writing or pages of printed matter.

Take, for example, the illustration showing a rear view of soldiers with the complete packs upon their backs. Observe the location and how it will be practicable to sit down or lie down in any of the ordinary positions required by field service without disturbing this pack.

Then turn to the other figure which shows the pack stripped to what we may call its "fighting form," with no more than the soldier has upon his back or about his waist, as he is seen in this picture he could go into action and feel assured of being able to take care of himself for about two days.

There are other features of the new equipment about which we wish to



SHOWING THE PROPOSED INFANTRY PACK COMPLETE, IN POSITION.

speak more at length later on, but our time has been so taken up and our columns so filled this week with matter relating to the ammunition tests at Sea Girt that we shall have to defer a more extended discussion of the new infantry equipment until a better opportunity.



STRIPPED TO FIGHTING FORM.

**N. R. A. NOTES.**

BY ALBERT S. JONES, *Secretary N. R. A.*

PRESIDENT BATES is on his way to Europe where he expects to make an extended tour, returning to the States in time to arrive at Camp Perry for the opening of the matches of the Association. While in England he will call on the Secretary of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs of Great Britain and put an identification mark on the targets to be used by the British Team in the International Small-bore Match. Speaking of this match, the Secretary of the N. R. A. would like to know if all the members of the American team have gone to sleep since their appointment on the team. Of the fifty members, not more than six or eight have made any report of their practice and the scores that are being made. It is hoped that owing to the postponement of the match the members will not lose their interest, as it would be unfortunate to be beaten again as badly as last year. It must be borne in mind to have a fair chance to win this match every member of the team must make not less than 490. Only eleven members of the team did this in the trials.

A letter is being sent to members of civilian rifle clubs in regard to Special Course "C," and the issue of decorations to those who qualify as Marksman, Sharpshooter, and Expert under this course. The clubs are advised to provide themselves with a "Small Arms Firing Manual, U. S. A., 1909" which is for sale by the Public Printer, Washington, D. C., at fifty cents. This book contains the procedure under which the skirmish, rapid fire, and slow fire will be carried on when shooting for qualification; it is recommended to the clubs that they provide themselves with an official range score card for the use of members.

The slow fire cards to be arranged so that they can be used at all ranges and to provide for spaces for two sighting shots and five shots for record as well as for the signature of the scorer and range officer. These cards are to be forwarded to the office of the National Rifle Association with the quarterly reports. Members who qualify as Marksman and receive their decorations, and later qualify into a higher class, will return the decoration of the lower class when the evidence of the higher qualification is sent in. Members must shoot through the entire course of each class.

Some of the clubs are probably wondering why the officers have not received their annual reports for 1909. This is probably owing to the fact that the club has made no report to the Association, as provided for in their by-laws which say: "Article 7—The duties of the officers shall





# GOVERNMENT AMMUNITION

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO.

## STILL HOLDS HIGH REPUTATION FOR BOTH RIFLE AND REVOLVER

1909

### RIFLE

United States Cartridge Co., Mean Radius:	
600 yards Rapid Fire . . . . .	4.80
1000 " " " . . . . .	8.36
Mean of Means . . . . .	6.58

### REVOLVER

United States Cartridge Co., Mean Radius:	
50 yards . . . . .	1.364
75 " . . . . .	1.999
Mean of Means . . . . .	1.6815



United States Cartridges Demonstrating Their Superiority in 1909



We had to dope in 1909 because of some rifles following some

## RECORDS OF

The Ammunition Made Under the New Law  
for Service but not for Profit



US If You Want Ammunition for Accurate Work

New York City

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO.

Lowell, Mass.



# AMMUNITION TEST



## UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY HOLD THE HIGHEST RECORDS FOR RIFLE AND REVOLVER CARTRIDGES



		1910	
RIFLE		REVOLVER	
Highest Competitor, Mean Radius:		Highest Competitor, Mean Radius:	
600 yards Rapid Fire . . . . .	4.930	50 yards . . . . .	1.430
1000 " " " . . . . .	9.701	75 " . . . . .	2.018
Mean of Means . . . . .	7.3155	Mean of Means . . . . .	1.724




We had to dope in 1909 because we fired through the same rifles following some of the other ammunitions.

Watching United States Cartridges Defeat All Comers in 1909

## RESULTS OF 1909 UNBEATEN

Under the New Specifications for 1910 Trials is Best  
for Rapid Fire but not for Target Work

For Accurate Work at Targets, You Should Continue to Use 

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY

Lowell, Massachusetts

San Francisco





be such as the club members may agree upon, provided that a part of such duties shall consist of some duly authorized officer of the club making a certified list of the newly elected officers of the organization and a list of the members in good standing to the National Rifle Association on February 1, of each year." Clubs should get in good standing by making their reports and paying their dues for the current year, so that the Secretary can take up with them the details of the season's work.

The conditions of firing for the medal which the Association presents to each club for a member's competition has been changed to conform to the Marksman's Course, which calls for two sighting shots and ten shots for record at 200, 300, and 500 yards. Blanks to make a report of the match furnished on request.

There are so many inquiries received by the Association for information as to how the Service rifle may be produced, that I take this occasion to again explain the laws governing this subject. The Chief of Ordnance has authority under the law to sell the new Springfield rifle in only three ways. The first is to the Adjutants General of States for the use of the Organized Militia; the second is to inventors who desire the rifle for the purpose of experimenting and improving; and the third is to Life Members of the National Rifle Association of America and its affiliated clubs. The reason that Annual Members of the Association are not accorded this privilege is owing to the fact when the law was passed there was no such class of membership in the Association.

Through an arrangement made with the Maxim Silent Firearms Company, N. R. A. rifle clubs can purchase from that firm the Maxim Silencer for the Service arm at a price much below the catalogue price. Orders must be transmitted through the office of the Association so that they can be O. K.'d by the Secretary.

The Rifle Practice Bill now pending before Congress is not going to have such easy sledding after all. After it was passed by the Senate in such an expeditious manner, it was thought that the same course would be taken in the House, but it seems to have gotten no farther than a pigeon-hole of the Committee on Military Affairs, where there seems to have developed opposition from some of the members, especially the older ones, who apparently are not interested in the measure. That there is any necessity of teaching the young Americans to be patriotic and made an efficient military element, appears to be farthest from their thoughts.

The next hearing of the Committee is on the 19th, when it is hoped that it may be induced to bring up the bill for action. There is no doubt that a favorable report by this Committee would be followed by a prompt passage of the bill by the House. I urge everyone interested in the cause of rifle practice in this country not to cease efforts with their members in the House of Representatives looking to favorable action upon the bill.

Gen. Geo. W. Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League of New York, will present the "Astor" Cup to the team of the De Witt Clinton High School of New York City, who won the Interscholastic Championship for 1910. It is probable that Colonel Astor, the donor of the Cup, who will arrive in this country from abroad in a few days, will also be present at the ceremonies.

A recent addition to the civilian club membership is the Goldfield (Nev.) Rifle and Revolver Club, which starts out with a membership of about fifty. Among the new schoolboy clubs to be elected are the Georgia Military College Rifle Club, the Miami Military Institute Rifle Club of Ohio, the Polytechnic Preparatory School Rifle Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Battalion of High School Cadets Rifle Club of Salt Lake City, Utah.

## HERE AND THERE.

### *Two Gallant Poles Honored.*

Pulaski and Kosciusko have had their memories visibly perpetuated by statutes unveiled in Washington, May 11.

The President and the Secretary of War lent their presence to dignify the occasion of the unveiling of these monuments and the parade of troops gave a military character to the ceremonies.

These two gallant adventurers offered their lives in the defence of the American cause during the revolutionary war, and the nation does well to honor them in this way.

### *To Celebrate Gettysburg.*

The Committee appointed of participants in the battle of Gettysburg, to arrange for a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of that memorable conflict, has asked the governor of each State to appoint a representative, and most of the States have already acquiesced.

It is hoped the appointments will all be made so that in October a meeting can be held at Gettysburg to make preliminary arrangements.

### *A Good Paper.*

The Remington Arms Company lately had a letter from an anxious correspondent who wrote as follows:

"I just recently heard of your rifle company and seeing as how I want a rifle for use in the fields and woods, for squirrels, woodchucks and other small game and varmints that I like to hunt with and sometimes without a dog, I thought I would take my pen in hand and drop you these few lines telling you that I am likely to be interested in a rifle like yours that I seen in the "Successful Farming" a monthly paper that we get that holds three kinds of bullets of .22 caliber."

### *England's Latest Word in Naval Construction.*

A British Service contemporary says the Colossus, which is the name of a ship, is the "last word in naval construction." In short it out-dreadnoughts all dreadnoughts.

She is truly a monstrous big ship, but her 23,000 tons displacement does not show her to be the largest yet built. To a ship of such size a 12-inch gun is not of so much importance as upon a smaller craft, so it is not surprising to learn that she carries ten 12-inch pieces, all of which can be fired at one broadside.

One thing which is somewhat astonishing has been brought out by the discussion of this ship. From the laying of her keel it has taken but nine months to build her. Our own Congress will do excellently well to take such a difference as this into consideration in discussing a Naval program. In this country the time would be apt to be two or three times as much.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### *New Inspector of Small Arms for the 3rd Pennsylvania.*

A recent appointment in the 3rd Infantry is that of George Hugh Smith, as Inspector of Small Arms Practice, the appointment taking place April 18. At the time he was Ordnance Sergeant, detailed with the 1st Brigade.

He enlisted in the 2nd Infantry in March, 1909; shot in the State Matches at Mount Gretna last summer, with the inimitable Casey as a shooting partner, making third place on the State team, but on account of business did not shoot with the team. He is an all-round good shot especially so with the pistol.

### *Oregon Field Service.*

The 3rd and 4th Infantry and hospital corps, Oregon National Guard, will encamp at American Lake, Wash., August 8 to 17.

The 1st Coast Artillery Company of the marine organization will go into camp at Fort Steven, Oregon, from September 1 to 10.

### *Louisiana to Camp.*

All doubts as to whether there would be a state encampment of the Louisiana National Guard were set at rest by the announcement made April 28, by the Adjutant General, that the encampment would be held to begin July 11. On account of the funds for encampment purposes having been some \$4,000 short of the required amount to cover the expenses of the 1909 camp, there was some doubt existing as to whether there would be a camp this year. Adj.-Gen. D. T. Stafford came to New Orleans, for the purpose of meeting the Governor and after a conference the official announcement was made. Just how the funds will be provided to meet the deficit of last year and possible similar deficit this year was not given out, but it is surmised, that the Governor will endeavor to have the Legislature make an appropriation from State funds to make up the deficit. The encampment will be held at Alexandria, La.

### *Appointed Inspector-General of New York.*

Maj. Edward B. Bruch, 71st New York Infantry, has been named by General Roe as Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector-General on his staff.

### *On Duty with Louisiana.*

1st Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, 23rd Infantry, will proceed, by direction of the War Department, to Alexandria, Louisiana, on or about July 11, for duty pertaining to the instruction of the Militia of that State.

### *Detailed to Missouri Camp.*

Maj. David S. Stanley, Capt. Julius N. Killian, and Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook have been detailed for duty with the camp of instruction of the Missouri National Guard, to be held at Nevada, July 3 to 16, Major Stanley as Quartermaster and the other two officers for commissary duty.

### *Nebraska State Rifle Matches.*

The State competition in rifle and revolver shooting will be held on the State range near Ashland, commencing July 18, 1910.

Individual and team shooting in the course of fire provided for the National Matches will make up the program.

### *Army Officer for West Virginia.*

Special Orders No. 112, W. D., May 13, announce the detail of Lieut. Leo B. Dannemiller, U. S. A., retired, for duty with the National Guard of West Virginia. The appointment is made with the consent of the officer in question, at the request of the Governor of West Virginia.

### *Changes in the Washington Command.*

Col. Otto A. Case and Capt. Maurice W. Thompson, 2nd Infantry, National Guard of Washington, has been relieved as commanding officer and commissary, respectively, of that regiment.

Maj. John Stringer has been temporarily assigned to the command of the regiment. Capt. Cal. Welbon, Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, has been returned to duty with his Corps and the place which he has previously filled as Assistant Adjutant General occupied by 1st Lieut. Fred V. Berger, 2nd Infantry.

### *New Acting Chief of Ordnance for Massachusetts.*

Color Sergeant James Upton, of the 6th Massachusetts Infantry, has been appointed Acting Chief of Ordnance. Sergeant Upton, well known as an expert rifle shot, and one of the best in the State, has been a member of the Massachusetts State Team for several years.

### *Change in Pennsylvania Date.*

The annual encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania which had been announced from July 14 to 23, has been changed to August 11 to 20.

It will be held at Gettysburg and the troops assembled in it will include all except those designated for the joint camp of instruction. During the encampment of the division there will be presented a gold medal to



the private, commissioned or non-commissioned officer of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, who shall have served faithfully therein for the longest continuous period at the time of such presentation.

This medal is purchased under the provisions of the will of Gen. William Moffat Reilly, and it has previously been presented to the following:

Priv. Harry C. Ellwell, Company A, 2nd Infantry, in the year 1900; to Sergt. Philip German, 3rd Brigade Non-Commissioned Staff, in the year 1902; to Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, The Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, in the year 1904; to Maj. Charles H. Worman, Brigade Inspector, 1st Brigade, in the year 1906; and to Maj. John Owens, 8th Infantry, in the year 1908.

*Louisiana Has Hopes.*

Some good scores are being made by members of the Louisiana National Guard who expect to secure places on the Camp Perry team. On May 8, Sergt. T. R. Richey of the Signal Corps, New Orleans, made 49 at 1,000 yards and two weeks previous he made a possible of 50 at 800 yards. Sergt. J. A. Blythe, of Troop A Cavalry, New Orleans, on May 8, made a possible of 50 at 600 yards and two weeks previous 46 at 1,000 yards. Some other good scores are reported from other parts of the State.

*Detailed to Connecticut.*

Capt. Harold L. Jackson, U. S. A., retired, has been detailed for duty as Instructor and in charge of courses of instruction with the Connecticut National Guard.

*Maryland Troops for Gettysburg.*

The 1st and 5th Infantry, Troop A, Cavalry, and Company A, Hospital Corps of the Maryland National Guard, will participate in the joint camp of instruction at Gettysburg, from July 1 to 9.

*Can Collect After Dismissal.*

The Judge-Advocate-General of the National Guard of Florida has rendered a decision that a collection of a fine imposed in addition to a sentence of dismissal from the Service by general court-martial can be collected by proper authority, and under due process.

*Jerseymen Indoors.*

A series of indoor rifle matches for the members of the 4th Infantry, National Guard of New Jersey, commenced May 11, to be completed May 27. Individual contests, company and battalion events to a considerable number make up the program.

*A Painful Injury.*

Col. L. A. Toombs, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice for Louisiana and who is also executive officer of the Beauregard Rifle Range at New Orleans and who is to captain the National Match team, recently met with a peculiar mishap. On May 7 he was bitten on the ear by an insect, species unknown. The next day the ear swelled to an enormous size and at this time (May 9) he is lying seriously ill with a high fever. It is not known what kind of an insect bit him but presumed it was a spider.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

*How to Obtain Obsolete Ordnance.*

In reply to a request for the retention of certain obsolete field pieces for ornamental purposes, the Adjutant General of a State has been advised that the Act of May 22, 1896, authorizes the donation of condemned ordnance, guns, and cannon balls, which may not be needed, to soldiers' monument associations, posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and municipal organizations, without expense to the Government. To obtain such property it is necessary first to secure their condemnation and then to have some municipal corporation within the State apply for them under the Act above quoted, this application usually being made through a Senator or Representative of the State. The Act in question does not authorize the gift of the carriages. They can, however, after condemnation, be sold. The price at which similar carriages have been sold in the past is \$10.00 per carriage.

*The Status of a Medical Corps Officer.*

The following ruling has been transmitted to the Adjutant General of a State, who requested information as to whether a captain of Infantry of the Organized Militia who had been an officer of the line for several years and also a practicing physician, and who had passed the necessary medical examination for a commission in the medical corps, could be commissioned a captain of the Medical Corps and receive the pay of that grade, or whether it would be necessary to commission him as a first lieutenant, medical corps: "The authority which is vested in Congress in the Militia clauses of the Constitution to prescribe the organization of the Militia obviously relates to the composition of regiments, companies, and other military organizations, and, unless they are called into the service of the United States, does not extend to the incidents of the several military offices so prescribed. This for the reason that a subsequent clause of the Constitution vests in the several States the 'appointment of the officers' provided for in any organization that may be prescribed for the Organized Militia by Congress.

"The organization prescribed by Congress for the Organized Militia contemplates certain assistant surgeons as a part of the commissioned strength of regiments, and such assistant surgeons may have the rank of captain or first lieutenant. The tenure and other incidents of such office in the Regular Army are prescribed by Congress; the corresponding incidents of medical office in the Organized Militia are prescribed by the legislatures of the several States, and if there be a qualifying period for advancement from the rank of first lieutenant to that of captain in the Medical Corps, no reason is known why the qualifying periods of service should be the same in the Organized Militia that they are in the Regular Army, so long as payments made to the Organized Militia out of funds provided by Congress are restricted to captains and lieutenants in the office of assistant surgeon."

*A Correction.*

Attention is invited to the bulletin of Militia notes issued by this office on May 11, 1910, in the first paragraph of which, under the notation "At Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana," appears the statement "Eleven troops, Sixth Cavalry, added." This should be *ten* troops, instead of *eleven*.

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

United States Revolver Association, Springfield, Mass. C. S. Axtell, secretary-treasurer, 27 Wellesley Street.  
National Rifle Association, Washington, D. C. Lieut. A. S. Jones, secretary, Hibbs Building.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- May 29-June 6-6th National Bundesfest at Union Hill, N. J. Emil Berkman, secretary.
- June 4-5-Combination Rifle, Revolver and Shotgun tournament of Missouri State Rifle Association. For program and information address C. C. Crossman secretary, Missouri State Rifle Association, 312 North Broadway, St. Louis.
- June 8-27-Roubaix (France) 10th French Annual National and International Shooting Festival, \$50,000 in prizes. Upon application to the general secretary, Mairie de Roubaix (Nord) will mail, free of charge, the program, rules, etc., as also an invitation entitling any person participating in the contest to a free return ticket on the French railroads from the shooting grounds.
- June 11-International Small Bore Match with Great Britain, Australia and Natal will be shot during the week ending that date.
- June 18-Intercollegiate Outdoor Championship of the United States at the Congress Heights range, Washington, D. C.
- July 11-16-Annual tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association at Wakefield, Mass.
- Aug. 1-Beginning that date the annual matches of the Department of the Lakes Rifle Association in conjunction with the Michigan State Rifle Association and the National Guard, at the Detroit Range.
- Aug. 8 -Beginning that date the matches of the Ohio National Guard and the Ohio State Rifle Association.
- Aug. 15-18.-National Rifle Association matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.
- Friday, August 19, and Saturday, August 20-Preliminary practice for the National Team Match.
- Commencing August 22, at Camp Perry, Ohio, the National Team Match to be followed in succession by the National Individual Match and the National Pistol Match.
- The St. Paul, Minn., Rifle and Pistol Association shoots at its indoor range, 256 East 7th Street, every Monday and Thursday evening.
- The Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn., shoots every Tuesday evening at 281 Noble Ave. A. L. Birks, secretary.
- Los Angeles, Calif., Rifle and Revolver Club shoots on Wednesday and Saturday evenings at the indoor range in the basement of Y. M. C. A. Building, 719 South Hope Street.
- The Hartford, Conn., Revolver Club, A. C. Hurlburt, secretary, shoots every Wednesday and Saturday night at 474 Asylum Street. Visitors are welcome.

The National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club's range is located at 424 Ninth Street N. W., Washington, D. C. Shooting, Thursday night.

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 shoots every Thursday night at 2628 Broadway, New York City.

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

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

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

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

Missouri 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. Dr. M. R. Moore, president. Geo. Olcott, secretary.

West Chester, Pa., Rifle Association shoots on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 20 North Walnut Street.

Shoot off of Tie in Revolver League.

The Smith and Wesson Revolver Club shot the first match of the three with San Francisco, on Wednesday night, May 11. It will be recalled that San Francisco and the Springfield Club were tied for first place in the Indoor Revolver League with one match lost out of thirteen shot.

There will be three matches shot to determine the winner. The first one, as we have said, was shot Wednesday night, the second match will be shot on May 18, and the third one on May 25. The club winning two out of three matches will be entitled to the championship.

Dr. Smith was the first man up and put across the good score of 220, ending up his last five shot string with a low five. The next man up was Dr. Calkins, who, after thirty minutes of cussing eights and damning nines, brought out a 232 with the air of a man who is not really satisfied but lets it go for lack of time to do better. Wakefield and Dolfin, the latter a new man, and just butting in to the revolver game, shot next with 225 and 218 respectively.

Mr. C. S. Axtell with his usual kindness and tact, and wishing no one to be low, satisfied himself with tying Dolfin's 218.

The crowd left for home at 12.45 on Thursday morning

feeling fairly satisfied with the work done, but by no means confident. The team used revolvers and pistols.

Calkins	47	46	47	46	46	—232
Smith	44	47	45	39	45	—220
Wakefield	45	46	44	46	44	—225
Dolfin	42	41	44	46	45	—218
Axtell	42	40	48	46	42	—218

Total..... 1113  
The San Francisco scores have not yet been received

National Capital Rifle & Revolver Club, Washington, D. C.

It seems probable that the 50 yard revolver work will begin on Saturday, May 21. By courtesy of the authorities the National Guard range at Congress Heights will be used.

20 Yards, Indoor with .22 Pistol, May 12.

Sheridan Ferree, Smokeless	44	86	92	—222	
Black	44	90	91	—225	
Smokeless	41	81	88	—210	
H. Leizear	42	87	89	—218	
J. C. Bunn	84	87	88	79	87—425

.38 Target Revolver, 20 Yards, May 14.

J. C. Bunn	85	90	87	88
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500 Yards with Springfield & Silencer, May 14.

F. J. Kahrs	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	—47
600 yards	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	—43

Interscholar Shooting.

On April 27 a three-cornered match was shot between teams representing the Harvard Military School of Los Angeles, Western and Central High Schools of Washington, D. C., Irvin Hague acting as Judge for the Harvard School and Capt. Sheridan Ferree for the Washington boys.

A glance at the scores will show the Los Angeles boys shot in great form losing only 8 points out of a possible 500 in the prone position, and winning the match by 72 points.

Harvard Military School.

	Stg.	Pr.	Tl.
G. Mitchel	43	49	92
Wickersham	47	49	96
Harris	43	50	93
D. Douglas	47	48	95
E. Williams	44	49	93
A. Hansen	48	49	97
H. Leighton	45	50	95
L. Ganeros	43	50	93
E. Abraham	45	49	94
J. Connolly	45	49	94
Total	450	492	942
Western High School	427	443	870
Central High School	403	447	850



**Important Announcement.**

This is to certify that I, John H. Barlow, have sold to the Marlin Fire Arms Company, of the city of New Haven, Connecticut, my entire business, the name of which is known to the hardware and sporting goods trade throughout the country as the Ideal Manufacturing Company.

Monday, May 16, 1910, the Marlin Fire Arms Company take over all of the machinery, tools, stock, fixtures and good will of the Ideal Manufacturing Company. They will continue the manufacture of the well known Ideal cartridge reloading implements for rifles, pistols and shotguns.

I have been manufacturing these tools that have been furnished to shooters through the various channels for the past twenty-six years, during which time I have naturally made some friends among the jobbers, small dealers, and individual shooters.

As my business progressed in the past, I have been pleased to announce new Ideal bullets, tools and devices of the various kinds as they have been brought out from time to time, but this, my last announcement, is made with many feelings of regret. I have heard it stated that there are no friendships in business, and that "Business is business," but I for one am pleased to say that my business for the last quarter of a century among the shooters and sporting goods fraternity, while not furnishing me with a sufficient quantity of this world's goods to entitle me to be considered as a rich man in dollars and cents, has indeed made me rich in friendships, and to these my many friends, jobbers, small dealers and individual shooters, and all of the shooting fraternity, who will still be interested in the Ideal reloading tools, I am pleased to say they will be taken care of by the Marlin Fire Arms Company of New Haven, Conn.

It is not necessary for me to say a word in recommending The Marlin Fire Arms Company to the trade or the shooters in general. The name "Marlin" is a sufficient guarantee that the Ideal tools which will be made by the Marlin Fire Arms Company will continue to be "Ideal."

Thanking all my past friends among the trade and the shooters in general for their many kindnesses, it is with feelings of regret that I say goodbye to them, and at the same time with feelings of pleasure that I recommend them to the future care of the Marlin Fire Arms Company.

Yours respectfully,

J. H. BARLOW.

**To the Trade and to all Users of Reloading Implements:**

During the past 26 years we have been more closely in touch with Mr. Barlow and his work than any other firm in the country. We have sold and used his tools, endorsed his methods, helped him in his experiments, and have at all times been in full sympathy with his aims. We are therefore in a position to fully appreciate the scope, the importance and the possibilities of this work.

As we will have the full mechanical equipment of the Ideal Manufacturing Company with their entire force of skilled workmen and with Mr. Joseph A. Derby (who has been assistant manager for the past 15 years) in charge of this branch of the work, we can readily maintain the Ideal standard of quality and efficiency. Back of this we have our larger manufacturing and distributing facilities, insuring prompt and satisfactory service on all orders.

We solicit your correspondence and your orders, to which we promise careful attention.

Yours respectfully,

THE MARLIN FIREARMS COMPANY.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A., May 11, 1910.

ARMS AND THE MAN,

JAMES A. DRAIN, EDITOR,

1502 H. ST. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

MY DEAR GENERAL:

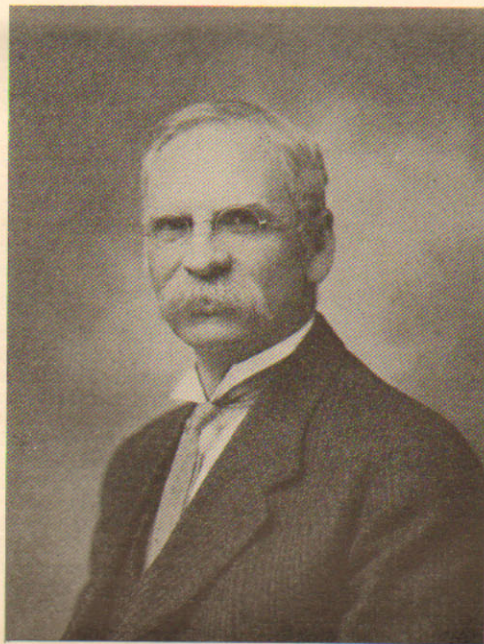
Your favor of the 7th inst. duly at hand. Please accept thanks for kind words. Enclosed herewith you will find formal announcement of the sale of my entire business to the Marlin Fire Arms Company. New Haven, Conn.

My records show that in 1886 I became an advertiser with the late A. C. Gould in the first issue of a small sheet that he then printed, entitled "The Rifle" which he later enlarged calling it "Shooting & Fishing" and which you, in the process of time, took over, changing the name to "ARMS AND THE MAN." Since the first issue of "The Rifle" through the entire life of "Shooting & Fishing" up to the issue of May 5, 1910, of "ARMS AND THE MAN," the advertisement of the Ideal Manufacturing Company has been before your readers. Many of these I am pleased to say have become not only business friends through business connections for the last quarter of a century, but I can truly say that among your subscribers I have many personal friends. To these and all of them, jobbers, dealers, salesmen, military men and the shooting fraternity in general, I desire to have you extend my most cordial thanks for the many favors and kindnesses received. A great many of my most immediate corre-

sponding friends who are your subscribers, I have never seen and perhaps never will see, yet friends they have been to me.

I have been benefited by their requirements in my line, by their very kind letters and the kind words that they have spoken of me and my business and my goods to their friends. To these I feel grateful, and I would ask ARMS AND THE MAN to please tell them so. I fancy many of your readers might like to see just what sort of a looking fellow they have befriended, so I enclose a picture of the "Ideal" man.

I am pleased at this time to say to my successors, the Marlin Fire Arms Company, that I have found my advertisement in the pages of ARMS AND THE MAN a paying investment, and believe that they will do the same, and it is with pleasure that I recommend it not



THE "IDEAL" MAN, J. H. BARLOW.

only to them, but any and all manufacturers of powder, arms, ammunition or sporting goods in general.

Thanking you, Mr. Drain, for your personal friendship and the business help to me in the past through ARMS AND THE MAN, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

J. H. BARLOW.

**Americans Lose International Match.**

The team representing the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association shot at Armbruster's Park, Greenville, N. J., on May 5, 6 and 7, its annual cable match against the Cercle des Carabiniers de Paris. The absence of wind and a good light enabled the Americans to score a first-class average.

Last year the French team won by 256 points, their superiority being with the rifle. The French total was 21,246, as against 20,990 for the American team. The American total this year is five points in excess of that scored by their opponents in 1909.

Dr. W. G. Hudson was the star performer of the team, making 1,517 points. In one of the earliest matches he exceeded this mark, and thus holds the record for high scores in the six years that the competition has been shot, no one having attained as high as 1,500 points. H. M. Pope and W. H. French tied for second place with 1,489 each.

Mons. A. Cellissie was the American club's representative at the Paris match, and John Taylor Humphrey filled the position on this side for the foreign team.

**Manhattan Team.**

	Rifle.	Rev.	Total.
Dr. Hudson	770	747	1,517
H. M. Pope	738	751	1,489
W. H. French	750	739	1,489
J. A. Dietz	723	757	1,480
G. F. Snellen	732	712	1,444
J. E. Silliman	679	755	1,434
Tom Anderson	679	735	1,414
M. Hayes	679	732	1,411
J. W. Hessian	672	738	1,410
Parmly Hanford	621	772	1,393
Dr. Sayre	624	749	1,373
R. N. Ryder	628	741	1,369
W. H. Sanborn	614	751	1,365
G. Taintor	630	733	1,363
Dr. Hicks	732	760	1,301

Totals..... 10,071 11,181 21,252

France won the match again this year, as the scores show, scoring a total of 21,457 against America's 21,252. The Americans beat the French with the revolver by seven points, but the Frenchmen won with the rifle by such a margin, 212 points, as to give them the match by 205 points.

The French team did their shooting at the Maisons Lafitte range. The Comte de Castelbajac made a world's pistol record by scoring 785 out of a possible 800. Following are the scores made by the French team.

	Rifle.	Rev.	Total.
Johnson	728	759	1,487
Castelbajac	700	785	1,485
Regaud	701	769	1,470
Lecoq	725	744	1,469
Lardin	727	738	1,465
Fouconnier	707	750	1,457
Balme	706	744	1,450
Rumeau	692	749	1,441
Sartori	666	745	1,411
Colas	689	718	1,407
Parmentier	706	701	1,407
Lablee	674	723	1,397
de Boigne	643	752	1,395
Faure	613	754	1,367
Gautier	608	743	1,349

Totals..... 10,283 11,174 21,457

The totals of both team.

France	10,283	11,174	21,457
America	10,071	11,181	21,252

**Middies Again Winners.**

The Naval Academy rifle team won from the District of Columbia National Guard at Annapolis on May 14, by 2,063 points to 2,001.

Last week in the match with the Maryland National Guard the middies shot a score of 2015, not counting the skirmish total. The skirmish course was not shot this week.

The shooting was at the 200, 600, and 1,000-yard ranges, with slow fire, and at the 200-yard range with rapid fire. In the slow fire the midshipmen obtained a lead of 9 points at 200 yards. At 600 the District ran 8 points ahead, and with 2 points to the good at 1,000, finished the slow fire a single point ahead of their opponents. The midshipmen, however, in the rapid fire at 200 yards, ran 63 points ahead of the District men, giving them the match by 62 points. High man for the District team was Lieutenant Clausel with a score of 181.

Midshipman Ziegler, a new member of the team, was high man for the middies with the fine score of 184.

**Naval Academy Team.**

Yards	R.F.			
	200	600	1,000	200 Tl.
Badger	43	46	40	41
Cobb	44	47	42	47
Kerr	45	46	45	45
Hawkins	42	43	40	41
Martin	42	44	45	44
Bischoff	43	47	42	43
Saunders	42	44	41	48
Jacobs	38	43	34	42
Woodside	42	44	43	46
Howard	45	44	49	45
Lamberton	42	41	29	39
Ziegler	44	46	48	46

Totals..... 512 535 489 527 2063

**District of Columbia Team.**

Colonel Harvey	42	46	46	34
Colonel Young	39	42	42	27
Lieutenant Aldermann	46	45	45	37
Captain Brian	40	40	42	42
Lieutenant McAnally	39	47	44	36
Lieutenant Powers	41	45	37	37
Lieutenant Clausel	43	47	44	47
Sergeant Brown	42	45	37	37
Sergeant Cole	43	48	34	44
Private Clouser	42	45	39	42
Private Caldwell	42	46	41	36
Lieutenant Holt	44	47	40	45

Totals..... 503 543 491 464 2001

**The Outdoor Revolver League.**

We have been expecting to give our readers some information in regard to what is being done about the Outdoor Revolver League.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the United States Revolver Association is hard at work trying to get the League going, but as the entries are still coming in and there are numerous questions to be settled it is doubtful if the League will be in full swing much before the first of June.

One of the late entries is from Panama. We are very glad to know that some of Uncle Sam's boys who are helping to dig the big ditch find time to shoot the revolver. Of course there will be some delay in receiving reports of the shooting but it will not be much worse than the Indoor League, where it sometimes took two weeks to get word from some of the clubs.

This, of course, was due to carelessness more than anything else, for there was no reason at all why these reports should have been delayed. The team captain or secretary of each club is furnished with addressed labels and it is only necessary to place the proper amount of postage on the package of targets and send them in. The whole operation would occupy probably two minutes, but then it seemed to take two weeks.

It will not be possible to get word by telegraph or cable from the Panama organization because, to quote from the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association's letter "Cable messages cost fifty cents per word, including address, so I think we shall do a large part of our business by mail."





*The Sign of the Winning  
Ammunition*

# WINCHESTER

## .30 Caliber Rifle Cartridges

**Outshoot All Other Makes and are  
Selected as "The Most Accurate"**

## **By Government Board of Experts**

At the conclusion of the tests of various makes of .30 Caliber Rifle Cartridges held at Sea Girt, N. J., May 12-13, the Board of Experts appointed by the Assistant Secretary of War to conduct the trials, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas: the measure of the .30 caliber shots made on the targets fired under the supervision of the experts during the tests, May 12-13, 1910, at Sea Girt, New Jersey, having shown that the .30 caliber rifle cartridges manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company were the most accurate, therefore, be it resolved, that the .30 caliber rifle ammunition manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company be, and is hereby selected for use in the National Matches of 1910, and that the Honorable Secretary of War be so notified."

### **Results of Tests in Figures Showing Mean Radius of Targets**

	600 Yards	1000 Yards
Winchester.....	4.93 Inches	9.66 Inches
Frankford Arsenal.....	4.955 "	10.15 "
United States Cartridge Company.....	5.167 "	10.40 "
Union Metallic Cartridge Company.....	6.17 "	12.93 "

That Winchester Cartridges would prove their superiority over all other makes in the trials was to be expected. Their record of victories won, and high scores made last year put them in a class by themselves, and made their selection almost a foregone conclusion. It is futile to attempt to try and compare results of trials made in different years, as weather conditions, style of bullets and type of arms used in the tests are not alike, but in the opinion of competent experts, the targets made by Winchester Cartridges, this year, have never been equalled, all things considered. Winchester Cartridges have always been good. They are not good one year and poor the next, but, on the contrary, are better each succeeding season by reason of careful and consistent study and progress in their manufacture.

**To Win is the Thing—Shoot Winchester Cartridges to Win**



**Dickinson, No. Dak., Rifle Club.**

Sunday, May the 8th, the Dickinson Rifle Club shot a return match with the Bisbee Rifle Club of Bisbee, Ariz., which resulted in a victory for the Bisbee Club. The match was at the 600 and 800 yard ranges, six men, two sighting shots and ten shots for record. The Bisbee Club made a total of 543 while the Dickinson Rifle Club got but 516. This makes a victory for each club and arrangements will be made in the near future to shoot a third match.

**Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club.**

Rifle scores—B. Jonas, 203, 212, 208, 209, 219; Max Kolander, 215; W. F. Blasse, 204, 214; J. Williams, 209, 212; J. M. Klassen, 219, 227, 221; M. W. Housner, 222; Otto A. Bremer, 219; George A. Pattberg, 216, 211, 218, 220; J. C. Day, 218, 205.

Pistol scores—Martin Blasse, 81, 91, 85; Charles Whaley, 83, 81, 86, 84; J. G. Day, 76, 80; George Armstrong, 96, 93; A. C. Wilson, 84, 85; O. Lillemo, 93, 88, 88; C. F. Armstrong, 86, 89, 85, 83, 95; W. F. Blasse, 88, 87, 95; W. G. Williams, 82, 79, 81; James E. Gorman, 95, 98, 93, 98, 96; C. W. Linder, 91.

**Shooting at George Washington.**

The annual "Frat Shoot" was held at the rifle club range in the University buildings on May 11. Last year Phi Sigma Kappa won the match and by again winning this year gains possession of the cup. High score was made by Waller of the winning team, 89. All shooting at 50 feet, standing, with gallery practice Springfield on N. R. A. target.

Phi Sigma Kappa.			Tl.
Fehr.....	44	42	86
Cash.....	42	40	82
Wenderoth.....	43	40	83
Waller.....	45	44	89
	174	166	340

**Oakland, Calif., Revolver Club.**

The club held the inaugural tournament on its own new indoor range, 458 Ninth street, Oakland, on the evenings of May 5, 6, and 7, with pistol and revolver, twenty yards' distance, ten shots, possible 100. United States Revolver Association rules governed. There were thirty-five entries, and twenty valuable trophies were distributed. James E. Gorman won the first prize, a valuable trophy, with a score of 99. George Armstrong won second prize, with a score of 98. The scores were exceptionally high; the lowest winning score was 88.

Winners of trophies and prizes: James E. Gorman, 99; George Armstrong, 98; J. R. Trego, 96; W. Pritchard, 95; R. Merrill, 95; Henry A. Harris, 93; R. Prentys, 93; C. W. Linder, 93; W. Seaver, 93; W. Vaughan, 93; C. F. Armstrong, 92; George E. Barley, 92; R. Mills, 91; A. J. Brannagan, 89; Dr. A. Summers, 89; A. P. Miller, 89; Mayor J. W. Christie, 89; M. Housner, 89; Martin F. Blasse, 89; Capt. F. Poulter, 88.

**AT THE TRAPS.**

**The Grand American Handicap.**

The Interstate Association's Eleventh Grand American Handicap Tournament will be held at Chicago, Ill., on the grounds of the Chicago Gun Club, June 21 to 24, inclusive.

That the Grand American Handicap Tournament is the classic, the greatest event of its kind in America, is well known, and this signifies, of course, the greatest in the world, for no other country equals the United States with regard to general interest and proficiency in the sport of trap shooting.

The grounds on which the Grand American Handicap Tournament will be held are unexcelled—the equipment of the Chicago Gun Club, five sets of traps, housed in cement, set well apart, with cement walks for the contestants, affording ample room for twenty-five shooters up at one time, with spacious clubhouse and lawns, affording vantage points for spectators, with special train service for shooters only, in addition to regular express train service, makes for the success of any event in which five hundred contestants could be handled with ease.

The five sets of traps face the north, and the arrangement gives ample room for the contestants and spectators, while the clubhouse and commodious tents afford shelter for all in case of inclement weather.

Progressiveness and liberality have ever been conspicuous features of the Interstate Association's policy, throughout the Association's existence, in respect to the Grand American Handicap Tournament. Each year, in turn, it has introduced and established some features of marked improvement, and, not infrequently, many improvements. This year it has appropriated an additional \$500 for the financial interest of the tournament, and there will thus be \$1,500 added money.

The program of this tournament is not materially different from that of its predecessor, held last year. That program was so happily devised that it won the approval and support of the trap shooting fraternity to a marked degree. If the details of the program are scanned it will be found that the interests of the amateur have been carefully considered. The schedule of events, in the

main, follows the policy adopted by the Interstate Association in respect to its Grand American Handicap Tournaments, and which have proven in practice to be popular, equitable and successful.

**Columbus, Ohio, Gun Club.**

The annual spring tournament of the club was held May 11 and 12. Dr. F. M. Edwards won high amateur, Ed. Cairo second, and J. A. Smith, third. R. O. Hicks and J. R. Taylor tied for high professional, Fred LeNoir led the bunch the first day by breaking 194 out of 200. H. D. Freeman was one bird behind the leaders. Fred LeNoir third. Weather couldn't have been worse, rained all day Wednesday and blowed all day Thursday. The attendance would have been much larger if the weather man had been good. Every thing went off O. K., the only kicks that were heard were about the weather and too much to eat; the money-back plan sure worked good here for after paying all losses there remained \$60.06 for high averages. Ed. Cain won the Stevens gun the first day with 30 straight. J. A. Smith won the Webster and J. A. Penn tied the second day for the Baker gun, Smith winning, breaking 28 out of 30 and 18 out of 20 in the shootoff. Hutch and Jackson shot Talcum powder, Wednesday night, hence couldn't shoot smokeless, Thursday. Well, you all know how it feels the next day after. Freeman's last two birds meant high average but he didn't get them; too bad, old man. You have our sympathy. Hope to see you often, we like your company. Our next shoot will be held June 18, with a distance handicap, 16 to 20 yards on the money-back plan, 12-15 bird races for the day. This shoot will be held on Saturday as quite a number of our boys can't attend on any other day. Quite a nice squad will attend the state shoot. The Columbus Gun Club wants the next state shoot—everybody pull for us, then it will be in the center of the state where all can get to it. Every one wants to pull for Cleveland this year. They have out a crack-a-jack program and everybody ought to attend.

**Eagle Grove, Iowa, Gun Club.**

Over thirty-five shooters took part in the registered shoot of this club on May 5 and 6. F. F. Slocum was high amateur for both days with 188 out of 200 on the first day and 182 on the second day. The best professional score was made by R. R. Barber; on the first day he broke 183 out of 200 and on the second 189.

**Brooksville, Miss., Gun Club.**

The three day registered shoot of the club on April 26, 27 and 28 was a hummer in every respect.

The best amateur work was done by Ira Galbraith, who broke 189, 190 and 198, respectively, out of his 200 targets each day. C. M. Bowers, with 189, 190 and 196, finished second.

**Professionals, at 200 Targets.**

	1st Day	2nd Day	3rd Day	Total
W. R. Crosby.....	199	196	196	591
E. R. Halt.....	190	184	192	566
Guy Ward.....	181	189	193	563
R. O. Heikes.....	194	176	192	562
H. D. Gibbs.....	193	177	188	558
J. W. Hightower.....	187	174	186	547

**Cannonsburg, Pa., Gun Club.**

There was a good attendance on hand for the registered shoot of the club on May 3, over twenty-five shooters taking part. The best score of the day was made by George A. Painter, breaking 140 out of 150 shot at. The high professional score was made by L. J. Squier, 134.

**Peerless Rod and Gun Club, Bellaire Grove, Mo.**

The two-day registered shoot of the club held May 7 and 8 was very successful, and some fine scores were made. W. S. Spencer being high amateur with 187 out of 200 on the first day and 195 on the second day. The best professional score was made by Charles G. Spencer, who broke 196 the first day and 195 the second. A. Killam broke 193 the first day and 197 on the second.

**Montclair, N. J., Gun Club.**

Six trophy events were run off on May 14, six members participating. In the first event at 25 targets, added handicaps, Winslow broke 22 blue rocks, and this with his handicap of 3 gave him a perfect score. In the trophy events 2 and 3 at 25 targets each, handicaps constituted the second leg on the Members' Cup for May, J. C. Atwater winning out with a total of 49 points.

Events 4 and 5 at 25 targets handicap were won by Messrs. Frazee and Brown respectively, each scoring 25 points.

I. S. Crane had tied for first place in the fourth event with Frazee but the latter won out in the shootoff in a miss and out.

Targets.....	H. 25	H. 25	H. 25	H. 25	H. 25	H. 25	H. 25	H. 25
E. Winslow.....	3	25	4	18	4	16	5	18
G. T. Frazee.....	5	24	3	21	3	19	4	25
J. C. Atwater.....	4	24	4	25	4	24	3	23
C. A. Brown.....	7	23	6	17	6	24	6	19
I. S. Crane.....							2	25
Geo. Balten.....							3	20

**PERFECTION TARGET SPOTTERS**

Will be issued by the Ordnance Department only in the following sizes, as adopted for use of the Army:  
 "A" 3x3 inches; "B" 5x5 inches; "C" 10x10 inches  
 Sizes "AM" 2½x2½; "BM" 4x4; and "CM" 5½x5½ inches as generally used by the Militia, if desired, must be ordered direct.

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 2½ TIMES AS LARGE AS 25c SIZE!

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### Catchpole Gun Club, Wolcott, N. Y.

The third annual registered tournament of the Catchpole Gun Club was held on their grounds May 12. Messrs. Wells, Fanning, Elliott and Stevens were the professionals present, Mr. Fanning winning high average with a score of 183 out of 190 targets broken. Mr. E. A. Wadsworth of the home club won high amateur average with 181 out of 190 broken, Mr. C. J. Dally winning second amateur average, score 178 out of 190, and Mr. T. E. Clay winning third amateur average with 177 out of 190, the three high average men receiving \$5.00 each.

The long run of the program, 61 straight, was made by E. A. Wadsworth, for which he received \$3.00. Second long run, 47 straight, was made by T. E. Clay, for which he received \$2.00. The low average man, Mr. Wilson, received a nice prize, a leather bag, valued at \$5.00. About six thousand targets were thrown and the shoot was voted a success.

### Manning, Iowa, Gun Club.

There was a good attendance present for the registered shoot of the club on April 29. E. A. Anen was high amateur with 175 out of 200. Some of the best scores follow:

Amateurs.					
	Shot at.	Bk.	Shot at.		
A. Provost.....	200	163	A. Reinholdt....	155	118
E. A. Anen.....	200	175	A. J. Kelley....	200	170
G. A. Rober.....	200	170	W. A. Brown....	180	147
Breckenridge...	200	164	L. Cleveland....	200	132
Hy. Hoffmann..	200	171	H. Hollister....	200	171
J. Frahm.....	200	160			

### Professionals.

G. Maxwell.....	200	182	L. Fitzsimmons..	200	157
Dorkendorf....	200	158	F. C. Whitney...	200	107

### Monongahela Valley Sportsman's League.

The second shoot of the Monongahela Valley Sportsman's League held at Fairmont, W. Va., was a crack-a-jack as far as scores go. They all hit about all of them, weather conditions being fairly good except a strong wind which made the targets dance just enough to keep one on edge. W. A. Wiedebusch of Fairmont was high amateur with only 6 down in 200 while Woolfolk Henderson of Lexington, Ky., was high over all with 5 down and an unfinished run of 100. Mr. Henderson was unfortunate in missing in only two events. Gerstell, one of the new beginners, had 98 out of his first 100. The five-man team race was won by the Fairmont team with 93 out of 100. W. A. Wiedebusch won the Individual Championship, 19 out of 20. Lantz and Higgenbotham won the two-man team 38 out of 40. The next shoot will be held at Morgantown, June 3rd, and we hope to see you there.

### Amateurs, 200 Targets.

W. A. Wiedebusch...	194	E. Halfast.....	184
T. A. Niell.....	187	H. Heckman.....	182
A. G. Higgenbotham..	185	L. Lantz.....	181
G. Hoover.....	184	F. O. Funk (100)...	89

### Professionals, 200 Targets.

W. Henderson.....	195	H. E. Young.....	174
Ed H. Taylor.....	185		

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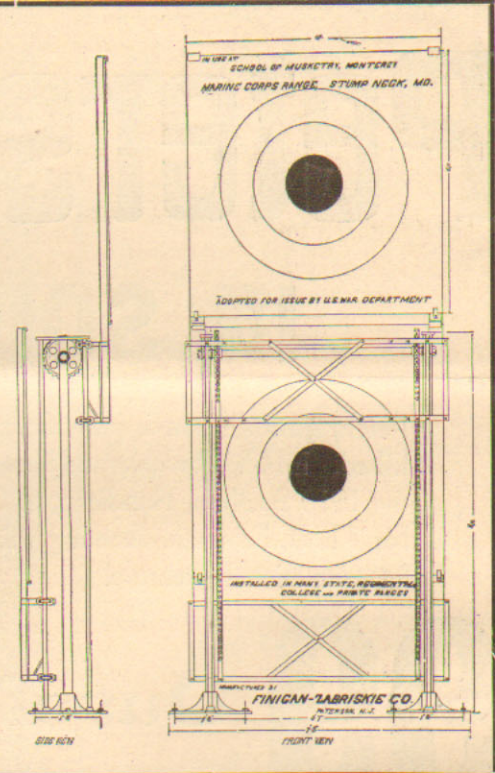
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Can be operated by one man with less effort than any other machine now on the market.

Is shipped in a good stout crate after being tested at point of manufacture.

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Paterson, N. J.



# Dead Shot Smokeless

Oklahoma State Shoot  
April 26, 27, 28, 1910

ED. O'BRIEN broke 544 out of 550  
98.9 per cent

MRS. AD. TOPPERWEIN broke 532 out of 550  
96.7 per cent

All you have to think of is good pointing when you use Dead Shot—not what it will do to the target.

American Powder Mills  
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### Nichol's Park Gun Club, Jacksonville, Ill.

The weather was of the worst kind or the attendance would have been good at the registered shoot of the club on April 25 and 26.

The Jim Groves division gave entire satisfaction, and at Springfield, Ill., it was tried for the first 100 and by unanimous vote was used for the second.

We wish to thank those who braved the storm, also those who helped.

Amateurs.					
	Shot at.	Bk.	Shot at.		
A. M. McCrea...	200	176	F. Woolman....	200	183
C. C. Connor...	200	153	Ball, 1st Day...	200	147
S. E. Ranson...	200	165	Ball, 2nd Day...	200	168
I. C. Davidson...	200	137			

### Professionals.

H. D. Freeman...	400	372	D. Holland.....	400	369
H. Cadwallader..	400	361	Ward Burton...	400	387

### Madeira Rod and Gun Club, Calif.

Nearly fifty amateur shooters took part in the registered tournament of the club on April 16 and 17.

There were nine professional shots taking part and while the scores were not particularly high they were of a good quality and very uniform. The best professional score was made by H. C. Poston, who broke 170 out of 180 on the first day and 171 on the second day.

### Columbus, Ohio, Gun Club.

Owing to the street car strike, nothing was doing at the traps Saturday afternoon, April 30. Seven of the boys were at Cleveland attending the Spring tournament of the Cleveland Gun Club, also a match was shot with the Cleveland team, 5 men on a side, Cleveland winning by 9 birds. Columbus shot well in the first half when the score stood a tie, but in the last half lost out. The team was treated royally, but had to rush away to catch a train.

On May 11 and 12 a return match will be shot on the Columbus grounds, where the Spring shoot will be held; a different story will be told, we hope.

The program will read for this shoot, May 10th, preliminary day, 100 targets, \$8 entrance, 4 moneys, 40-30-20-10-11-12. 200 targets each day, entrance \$18, 4 moneys Rose System, 8-5-3-2, with the money-back plan; all anyone can lose is \$5 a day, the price of targets and \$1 to shoot for a gun. All stand at 16 yards. All surplus after all losses have been paid go to high averages based on 400 targets. Targets go in all events, contestants must shoot the entire program for May 11 and 12 including gun races.

We have the promise of a good crowd, with a team from Cleveland. It ought to be one of the best attended and up to date. You all are invited, no one barred, not even you, hope to see you all.



# Peters Shells First IN SOUTHERN HANDICAP

Peters Ammunition is justly famed for the old RECORDS it has broken, and the new RECORDS it has established. In Rifle, Revolver and Shotgun Shooting PETERS goods have time and again distanced all previous scores, and the 1910 Southern Handicap, at Columbus, Ga., May 3-5, is the latest instance. In the big Handicap Race Mr. H. D. Freeman, shooting PETERS FACTORY LOADED PREMIER SHELLS, made the wonderful—in fact, sensational—score of

## 99 Out of 100 From 21 Yds.

No such 21-yard score has ever before been made, and it is given especial importance because it was made in one of the big trap shooting events of the year, in "fast company" and under regulation conditions. All credit to Mr. Freeman and to his ammunition. Such a score could only be made with loads having high velocity (without excessive recoil), quick ignition and perfect pattern.

**THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, - CINCINNATI, OHIO**

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St. T. H. Keller, Mgr. SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St. J. S. French, Mgr. NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St. Paul R. Litzke, Mgr.

**Pillow, Pa., Gun Club.**

Some very good shooting at the registered shoot of the club on May 10.

D. A. Harrold and S. M. Trozell tied for high amateur score on 139 out of 150 shot at. The best professional score was made by J. M. Hawkins, 148; O. S. Sked broke 142 and L. R. Lewis 133.

**Maple Park Gun Club, Maple Park, Ill.**

The registered shoot of the club on May 11 brought out a good attendance, twenty-one shooters taking part.

The high amateur was R. A. King, with 195 out of 200 shot at. The high professional was E. S. Graham, with 190. W. D. Stannard broke 188.

**Amateurs, 200 Targets.**

R. A. King..... 195	A. W. Erwin..... 187
R. Kuss..... 184	H. J. Butler..... 183
J. Barto..... 191	W. F. Holtz..... 180
J. R. Graham..... 189	W. F. Riley..... 160
John Stillson..... 180	Robert Winters..... 171
A. Vance..... 184	Oscar Winters..... 181
A. Harter..... 190	Ben Stilling (100).... 88

**Forest Park Gun Club, Atchison, Kans.**

The attendance at our tournament, May 8 and 9, was cut down by the inclement weather a few days before the shoot, but we managed to turn out forty-three entries. The shooting was most remarkable, there being no wind to bother the shooters, and at the close of the tournament we found that there had been eight runs of 100 straight or better, as follows:

Ed. O'Brien.... 169 ...	Wm. Veach..... 113 106
Mrs. Topperwein 123 ...	Harry Snyder... 111 ...
Fred Bills..... 116 107	Chris. Gottlieb.. 108 ...

The second day Harry Snyder won a gold medal offered by the Du Pont Company to shooters running 100 straight with Du Pont powder.

May 9, Squad No. 1, Event No. 2, broke 100 straight. Squad composed of O'Brien, Bills, Hensler, Gottlieb, and Page.

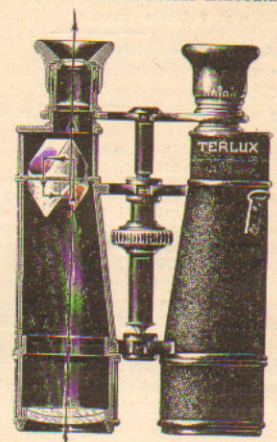
- First professional average won by Fred Bills, 413-420.
- Second professional average won by E. O'Brien, 412-420.
- Third professional average won by G. Maxwell, 400-420.
- First amateur average won by Wm. Veach, 411-420.
- Second amateur average won by Harry Snyder, 405-420.
- Third amateur average won by Jno. Bauer, 403-420.



H. D. Freeman of Atlanta, Ga., who established a new world's record at the recent Interstate Association handicap at Columbus, Ga., May 3 to 5. Mr. Freeman scored 99 out of 100 in the big handicap event standing on the 21 yard line; a feat which has never before been accomplished. In this race he used Peters Premier factory loads, purchased from the stock of a Columbus jobber.

The **Biggest BARGAIN** Ever Offered

By a singularly fortunate arrangement, I was able to secure a limited number of the magnificent Busch Ten Power Terlux Prism Binoculars.



I will sell these while they last for \$55.00  
THEY COST REGULARLY \$75.00

There is no better glass. Every officer needs one for field maneuvers and each rifle team should have at least one pair. Orders filled as received, and the supply will not last long.

**Read the specifications:**

Magnification, 10 diam.; field of view at 1000 yards, 80 yards; weight, 29 oz.; object glass, 1 1/4 inches; height, 7 1/2 inches. Body, aluminum with oxidized bars and japanned trimmings, covered with best morocco leather; leather covered sun-shades; eye-piece adjustable for different strength of eyes; adjustment for pupillary distance; Universal Focusing Attachment.

Adopted by U. S. Army and U. S. Navy.

**F. H. EDMONDS, Optician**  
Washington, D. C.



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with a  
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Because it combines *guaranteed* shooting ability with the simplest and strongest repeating mechanism—handles quicker and shoots harder than any other repeating gun.

The *Marlin* solid top prevents powder and gases blowing back; the side ejection of shells allows instant repeat shots. The closed-in breechbolt keeps out rain, snow and sleet, and the dirt, leaves, twigs and sand that clog up other repeaters.

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In the brush or at the traps you want to feel *sure* of your gun. A second's loss of time means the loss of your bird or a failure to score in the competition. The strongest insurance policy the world over for sportsmen is a Hammerless Smith Gun with the Hunter One-Trigger attachment.

THE HUNTER ONE-TRIGGER gives a pull short, clean and quick. There's no creep or drag. The speed of the mechanism far exceeds the speed of the trigger finger. The aim is not disturbed—because there is no relaxing, no re-gripping, no accommodating yourself to the different lengths of the stock—but just a firm, steady grip and pull.

The very newest Hammerless Smith Gun is the 20-Gauge Hunter One-Trigger—and it's a beauty. Weighs only 5½ to 7 lbs. Just the finest gun that can be made at the price—*simply all gun and no frills*. Be sure to ask your dealer about it.

Write today for handsomely lithographed Catalogue—it is free.  
**THE HUNTER ARMS CO., 73 Hubbard Street, Fulton, N. Y.**

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

"Seagoing Socks."

Seagoing Socks are all fast dye, With double heels and toes; The soldier with a pair to wear Need never darn his hose, A dollar brings them in the mail No matter where he goes.

A Suggestion for Your Vacation Trip.

Stevens small bore rifles, particularly such models as the Favorite No. 17, the Crack Shot No. 16, and the Maynard Junior No. 15, have for years made a wonderful appeal as these are the pioneer small caliber rifles at popular prices. The Stevens No. 70 visible loading Model has recently been added to the Stevens line and is a unique little firearm of unquestionable merit. It is made in two models; one for .22 Short and the other for .22 Long Rifle R. F. Cartridges.

The Stevens Visible Loading Repeating Model is a splendid camping companion and guaranteed to be the most accurate .22 caliber repeating rifle made.

All up-to-date hardware and sporting goods dealers carry in stock the leading Stevens models and can supply these at attractive prices.

Detailed descriptive matter will be sent to any applicant upon demand. Write to the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

With Remington and U. M. C.

Mr. W. L. Straughan won Second Amateur Average at Crawfordsville, Ind., April 28-29, with Arrow shells and a Remington pump gun. Mr. Straughan broke 393 out of 430 targets.

At Brooksville, Miss., April 26-28, Mr. Ira Galbraith captured another high amateur average, breaking 577 out of 600 with U. M. C. shells and a Remington pump gun.

Nearly fifty shooters attended the Oklahoma State Sportsmen's Association tournament given on the grounds of the Pawnee Gun Club, Pawnee, Okla., April 26-28. The Oklahoma State Championship was won by Mr. Geo. A. Schwake of McAllister, Okla., with a perfect score of 50-50. Mr. Schwake used Arrow shells and Remington Autoloading Shotgun. Mr. W. H. Heer won First Professional Average with the remarkable score of 545 out of 550 targets, with the U. M. C.-Remington combination. Second and third amateur averages were won by T. E. Saxon and W. R. Campbell who broke respectively, 535 and 533 out of 550. Both of these gentlemen also used U. M. C. Steel-Lined shells.

Mr. Howard Schlicher, a well-known trap shooter of Allentown, Pa., was high amateur at the Selins Grove tournament, Sunbury, Pa., April 29, breaking 374 out of 400 targets, with Arrow shells. The second amateur average was captured by Mr. D. A. Harold of Sunbury, Pa., breaking 362 out of 400 with U. M. C. Nitro Club shells.

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Size 1, ( 7-8 in.) 30c. per M.  
" 2, (1 1-16 in.) 40c. per M.  
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Packed in cartons containing 10 Boxes of 100 pasters each. In bulk 5c. per M less.  
Sent prepaid on receipt of price.

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**STANDARD AMERICAN TARGETS**

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

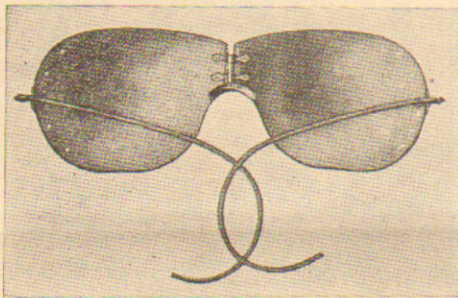
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At the Southern Handicap at Columbus, Ga., last week, there were thirteen runs of 100 straight and over. This is a very remarkable showing and one which has been seldom duplicated and it is interesting to note that 9 out of 13, including that of Mr. Lester German, of 222 targets and still unfinished, were made with U. M. C. Steel-Lined shells. Six of the 13 runs were made with Remington guns. The details follow:

W. H. Heer, 101 targets with Remington Gun and U. M. C. shells. W. H. Heer, 156 targets with Remington Gun and U. M. C. shells. H. R. Howard, 134 targets with Remington Pump and U. M. C. shells. Lester German, 222 targets with U. M. C. shells. Sim Glover, 152 targets with Remington auto and U. M. C. shells. W. H. Heer, 126 targets, with Remington gun and U. M. C. shells. H. D. Gibbs, 119 targets with Remington Pump and U. M. C. shells. An Illinois Amateur made two runs of 114 and 116, using U. M. C. Steel-Lined shells.

### Some Peters Wins.

The Interscholastic Rifle Team contest under the auspices of the National Rifle Association was completed about May 1, the winning team being that of the De Witt Clinton High School of New York City, who made the splendid score of 1821 out of a possible 2000. Every member of the team used Peters Semi-Smokeless .22 Caliber Cartridges including Mr. Krefeld, who made the highest score of any individual in the contest, 190 out of 200. This victory, together with the winning of the five man Interclub Championship by the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club of Butte, Mont., only serves to more firmly establish the reputation of Peters cartridges, as the most reliable on the market.

The Interstate Association's Southern Handicap Tournament held at Columbus, Ga., May 3 to 5, 1910, witnessed the breaking of another world's record and again it is Peters ammunition which turned the trick. Scores ranging from 95 to 100 per cent have become common in these days, so far as 16 to 18 yard shooting is concerned; back of 18 yards such scores have been exceedingly rare. It has remained for H. D. Freeman to establish a new mark for 21 yard shooting, breaking all previous records and establishing a new one, which will probably not be equalled or excelled for many a day.

## WANTS AND FOR SALE.

One half inch or less, 50 cents an insertion, 10 cents for each additional line. Cash must accompany copy or advertisement will not be inserted. Stamps of larger denominations than 1 and 2 cents will not be accepted.

**FOR SALE.**—Springfield Sporting Rifle, Model 1903, for 1906 ammunition. Has pistol-grip, sporting stock, shot-gun butt, checked steel butt-plate and a lovely disposition. Lyman gold bead front, Lyman receiver rear. Plain finished but handsome gun in perfect condition. Owner is in urgent need of a 22 H. V. and must dispose of above in order to get one. Price \$30.

W. B. KNOBLE,  
P. O. Box 754,  
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**FOR SALE.**—Remington Walker 32-40-200. M. L. bbl. complete 1/2 oct. 32" fitted for Ballard action, weight 7 1/2 lbs. Starter, mould, lubricator, etc., \$22.00. Also 5A brand new Winchester Telescope.

A. H., 1253 Myrtle Ave.,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Competing in the Southern Handicap event on May 5, and having been placed by the Handicap committee on the 21 yard line, he missed his fourth or fifth target in the first event and ran the balance of the 100 straight, making the wonderful score of 99.

His performance was loudly acclaimed and he was the recipient of congratulations from almost every individual in the great crowd present. Naturally his ammunition came in for a goodly share of favorable comment, and it was a source of gratification to many of the spectators and contestants that Peters Premier factory-loaded shells helped to make his remarkable performance possible. A fact which lends special interest and significance to this new record and one which perhaps was not generally known, was that the shells used by Mr. Freeman were bought by him from the Sol. Loeb Company, the Columbus jobbing representatives of the Peters Cartridge Company, and were regular stock goods—not special loads in any sense. This merely emphasizes the splendid shooting quality of the loaded shells of the regular output of the Peters Cartridge Co. Any dealer or shooter can procure goods of the same standard of excellence by simply specifying Peters on his order.

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### International Acheson Company's New York Office.

The International Acheson Graphite Company has established a branch office at Room 511, West Street Building, New York, from which office every effort will be made to promptly supply the Eastern trade with its products and information.

Some fine scores made by Mrs. Ad. Topperwein during the past week at Kansas State Tournament, Hutchinson, Kansas. Practice day 73 out of 75, first day 195 out of 200; second day, 190 out of 200; third day 192 out of 200 winning high professional average including a straight run of 113. You will remember that Mrs. Topperwein always uses Dead Shot smokeless.



# HE PICKED the RIGHT PAIR



You Can't Stop the Winning Team!



## *Remington*

### Winners of Southern Handicap of 1910

The Southern shooters insured their shooting with the winning combination—U. M. C.—Remington—resulting in a clean sweep for the trap shooters' favorite guns and ammunition.

U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells are winners of four consecutive Southern Handicaps.  
Remington Guns have won three of the five Southern Handicaps.

The following is a list of the winnings:

- Southern Handicap**, won by J. S. Young, at 22 yards, score 96-100, shooting U. M. C. Steel-Lined Shells and Remington Gun.
- Preliminary Handicap**, won by an Illinois amateur, at 21 yards, score 97-100, shooting U. M. C. Steel-Lined Shells.
- High Amateur Average**, won by an Illinois amateur, score 395-400, shooting U. M. C. Steel-Lined Shells.
- High Professional Average**, won by W. H. Heer, score 395-400, shooting U. M. C. Steel-Lined Shells and Remington Gun.

## U.M.C. VICTORIOUS

Again U.M.C. Carries off the Laurels at the 1910 Annual Indoor Championship of the U. S. Revolver Association.

The continued success of U.M.C. at these championship meets demonstrates the superior merit of U.M.C. products—the popular choice of expert revolver shots.

Any Pistol Championship, won by Dr. R. H. Sayre of New York, score 454, shooting U.M.C. cartridges. 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th places in this event were also won by shooters using U.M.C. cartridges.

The following State Championships were scored at the same time by shooters using U.M.C. cartridges,

California, Match A	New York, Match A	New York, Match B
District of Columbia, Match A	Missouri, Match A	Pennsylvania, Match B
Maine, Match A	Pennsylvania, Match A	District of Columbia, Match B

The above matches were held simultaneously in twenty-five cities—hundreds of expert revolver shots competing.

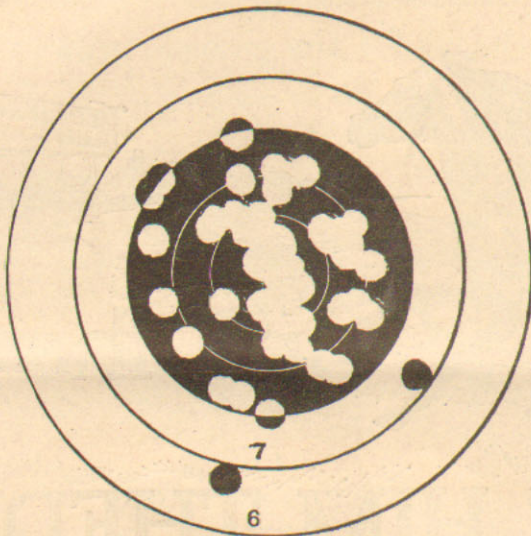
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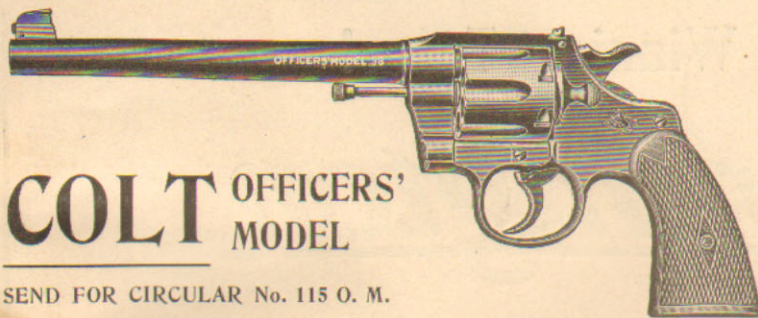
## Indoor Revolver Championship

Won by  
Oscar I.  
Olson  
Score  
461



48  
out of a  
possible  
50  
bull's-eyes

Proof of the ACCURACY of the Arm Used



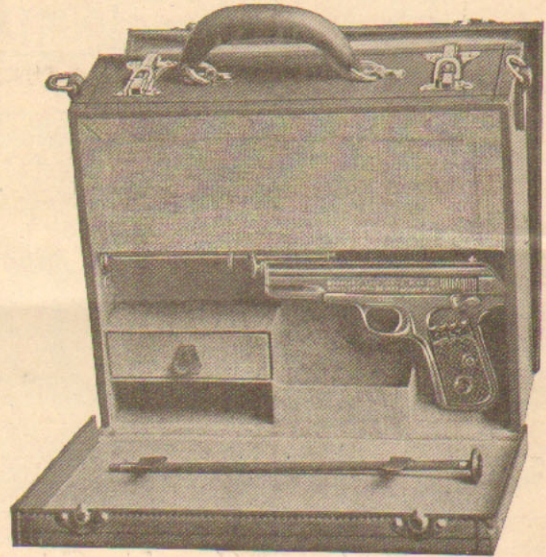
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