

# ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. XLVIII, No. 12.

JUNE 23, 1910.



**THE NATIONAL  
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

## CONTENTS:

**A Promising Automatic Rifle.**

**In the Officers' Instruction Camps.**

**Drift and Spitzgeschosse.**

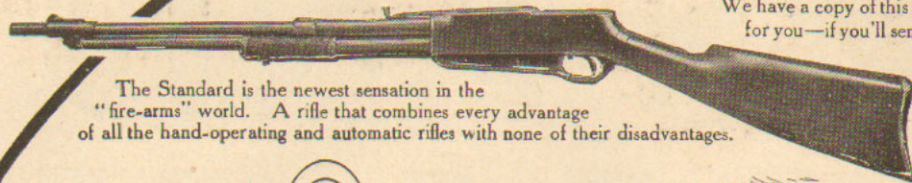
**America Wins International Match.**

**News of the Army, Navy, and National Guard.**

\$3 A YEAR

10 CENTS A COPY

**BIG GAME SHOOTING** is the name of a mighty interesting booklet which tells you why it is absolutely essential in going after big game nowadays, to make every shot effective; and how you can do it with a Standard High-power Automatic. We have a copy of this booklet for you—if you'll send for it.



The Standard is the newest sensation in the "fire-arms" world. A rifle that combines every advantage of all the hand-operating and automatic rifles with none of their disadvantages.

**STANDARD RIFLES**  
GAS-OPERATED HIGH POWER

are accurate, powerful—shoot as fast as you can pull the trigger—have almost no recoil. And a lighter, better balanced, handsomer automatic never delighted the eye of a true sportsman. Also made in a hand-operating model. Send for the booklet which tells you all about them.

**STANDARD ARMS CO.**  
125 F St., Wilmington, Del.



**Be Wise**

You can never tell what lies beneath the polish of hose that bear no name.

Your judgment should forbid from purchasing hose that have no reputation to maintain.

**Seagoing Socks**

are the recognized standard of the Services, and are made of the best wearing yarns that money can buy.

Their comparatively low price is made possible only by the extensive output, and our superior manufacturing facilities.

Every Shade in All Sizes—Lisle or Cotton  
Four Pairs, One Dollar  
Postpaid

The Eastern Hosiery Mills  
Riverside, N. J.

**UMC WON**

**The Intercollegiate Outdoor Rifle Championship of the United States**

The Massachusetts Agricultural College Rifle Team won the Intercollegiate Outdoor Championship of the United States, with the record score of 782, using UMC 172-gr. Thomas Pointed Bullets—.30 cal. Springfield '06 Cartridges—the record breaking kind.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total
A. H. Sharpe.....	41	45	49	135
F. A. McLaughlin.....	43	45	44	132
P. A. Racicot.....	42	31	45	118
E. R. Lloyd.....	40	44	46	130
L. O. Stevenson.....	45	48	42	135
A. C. Brett.....	39	46	47	132
				<u>782</u>

The team was coached by Gunnery-Sergeant Henry Baptist, U. S. M. C. 3rd Team, University of Pennsylvania, also shooting UMC Cartridges.

The Intercollegiate Indoor Championship of the United States was also recently won by this same team, shooting UMC .22 cal. Short Cartridges.

**UMC and Remington—the perfect shooting combination**

Same Ownership                      Same Management  
Same Standard of Quality

The Union Metallic Cartridge Co.                      The Remington Arms Co.  
Bridgeport, Conn.    Ilion, N. Y.  
Agency, 299 Broadway, New York City

**THE BULLET'S FLIGHT FROM POWDER TO TARGET**

The internal and external ballistics of small arms.  
A STUDY OF RIFLE SHOOTING WITH THE PERSONAL ELEMENT EXCLUDED, DISCLOSING THE CAUSE OF ERROR AT TARGET  
Illustrated with 185 plates showing the results of over 300 rifle experiments performed and chronologically arranged.

BY F. W. MANN, B. S., M. D.

Member of the Cornell University Alumni, Boston University Alumni, and life member of the Massachusetts Rifle Association.

Price, \$4.00

FOR SALE BY  
**ARMS AND THE MAN**  
Washington, D. C.

**THE U. S. SERVICE RIFLE**

MODEL OF 1903, WITH 1906 AMMUNITION AND

**Our Military Rifle and How to Use It**

Nomenclature with illustrations; how to reduce trigger pull, care for, clean and shoot. Also wind and elevation tables for new ammunition. Convenient pocket size. The best yet out.

10 CENTS EACH, OR BOTH FOR 15 CENTS      REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES

FOR SALE BY      **ARMS AND THE MAN**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

# ARMS AND THE MAN



FORMERLY  
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLVIII No. 12.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 23, 1910.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

## A PROMISING AUTOMATIC RIFLE.

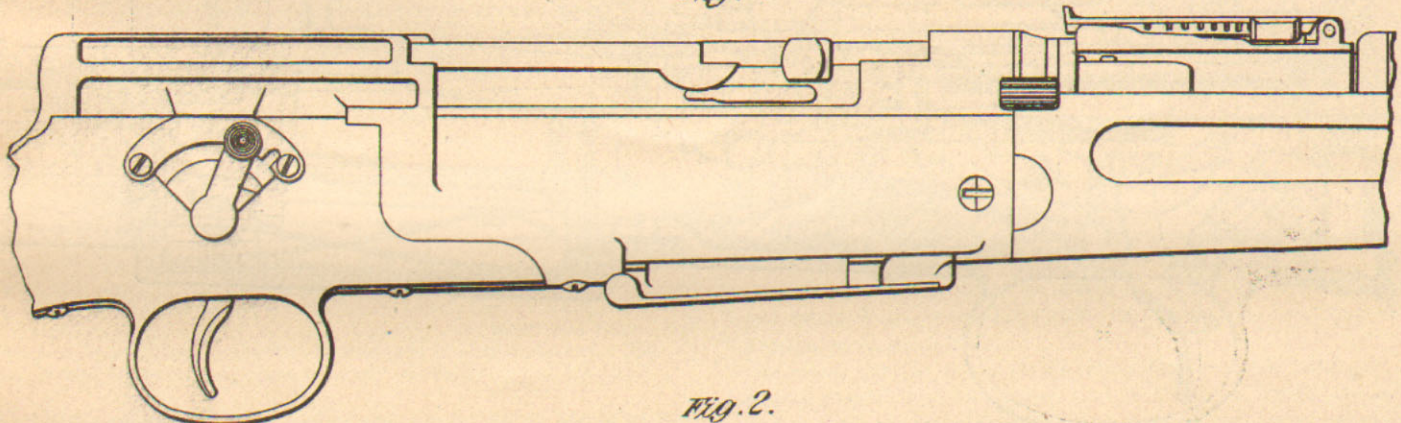
**W**HILE all the world watches, the ordnance experts of every principal country are striving their uttermost to discover, improve or invent a form of automatic rifle which will meet the exceptional requirements of military use. Not one first-class power has yet substituted the rifle which loads itself for the magazine weapon.

Mexico has its own automatic, as ARMS AND THE MAN has told you somewhat in detail. Our own Ordnance Department has been endeavoring to solve the problem for over 10 years; Great Britain, France and Germany have all had their experts trying, testing, demonstrating, but the fact remains that up to this moment no nation seems enough satisfied with

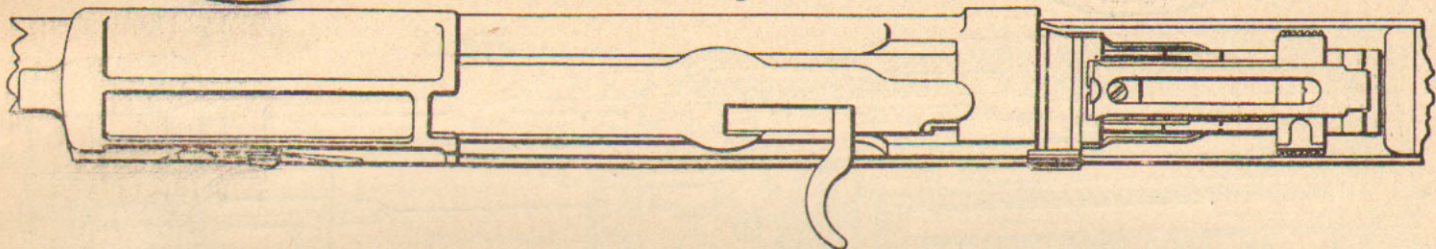
any weapon thus found to justify rearmament. It may be as has been said, that a somewhat satisfactory form has been found by one or more countries and is being held in reserve. That may be the case, and there are reasons for such a course.

It will cost a great deal of money to substitute a semi-automatic rifle for the magazine type, and no nation is willing to incur that cost without being sure the change is worth while, and it would be a fearfully serious thing if the wrong kind of automatic should be chosen. So I say, the countries go on experimenting, doing their level best to keep abreast of progress all over the world.

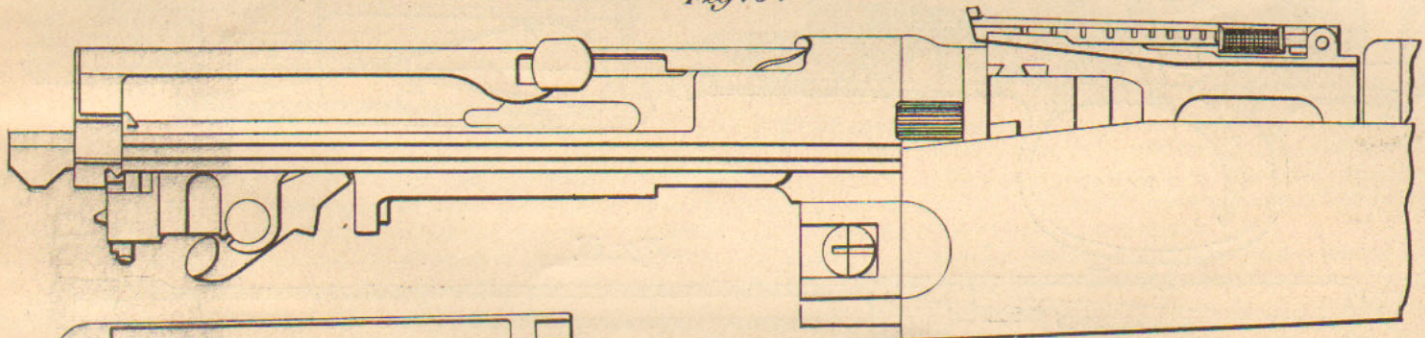
*Fig. 1.*



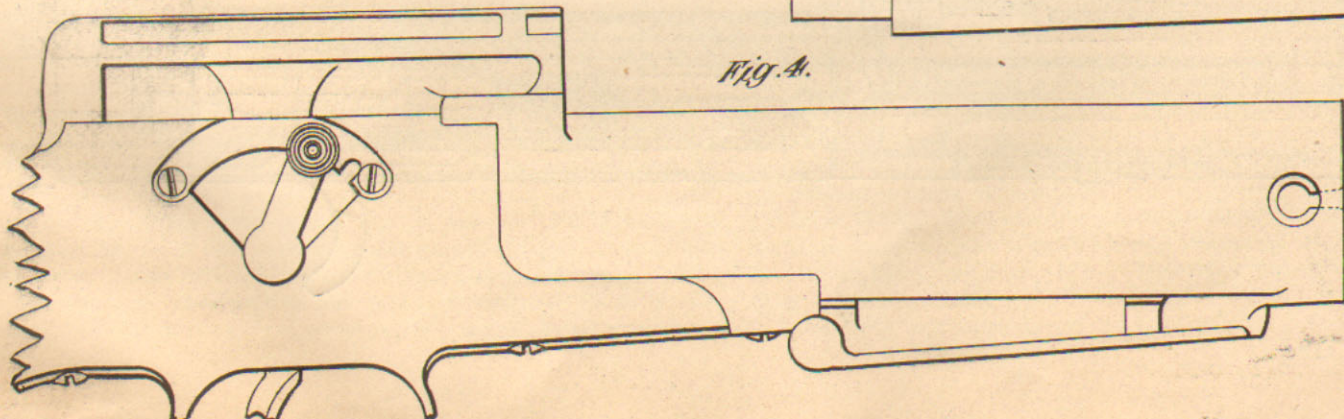
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



If any one of the first-class nations were now to adopt and issue what seemed to its experts a satisfactory automatic, others would be forced at once to similar action. We cannot say when that day may arrive, but it is liable to be upon us at any moment.

The Frenchmen seem to have been more active than any others. They have brought out an endless variety of automatics and it is understood they have found more than one, which on a pinch would answer their purpose. Probably, of the weapons they have put to the test, not one has

made so good a showing as that invented by Rudolph Henrik Kjellman, of Stockholm, Sweden.

As there is also an American patent covering this invention we have, by examining the records of the Patent Office here, been able to secure the specifications and drawings which we take pleasure in passing on for the information of our readers.

The specifications are exceptionally clear and we cannot do better than to quote from them.

Fig. 10.

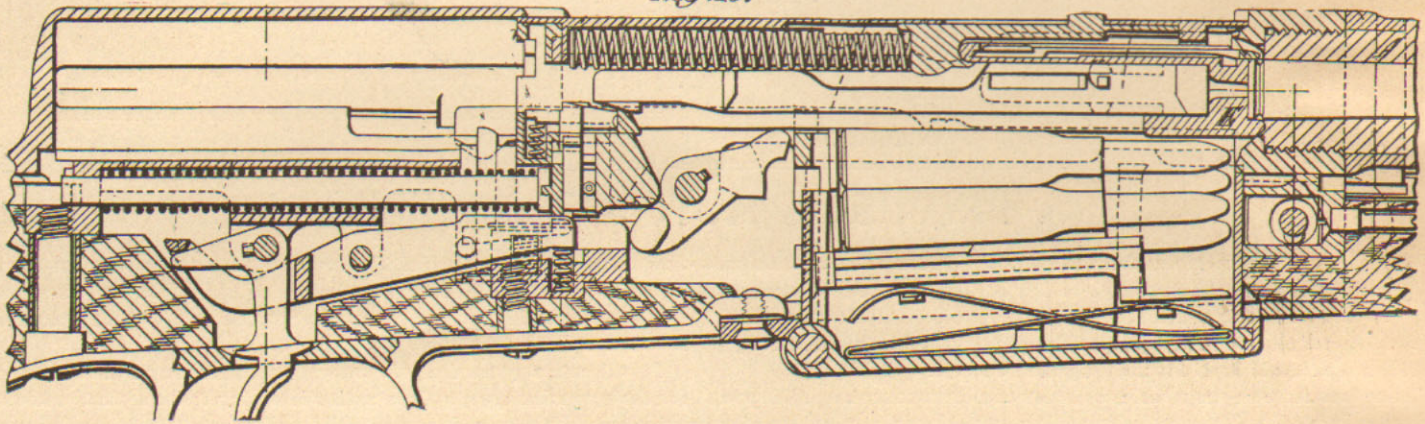


Fig. 11.

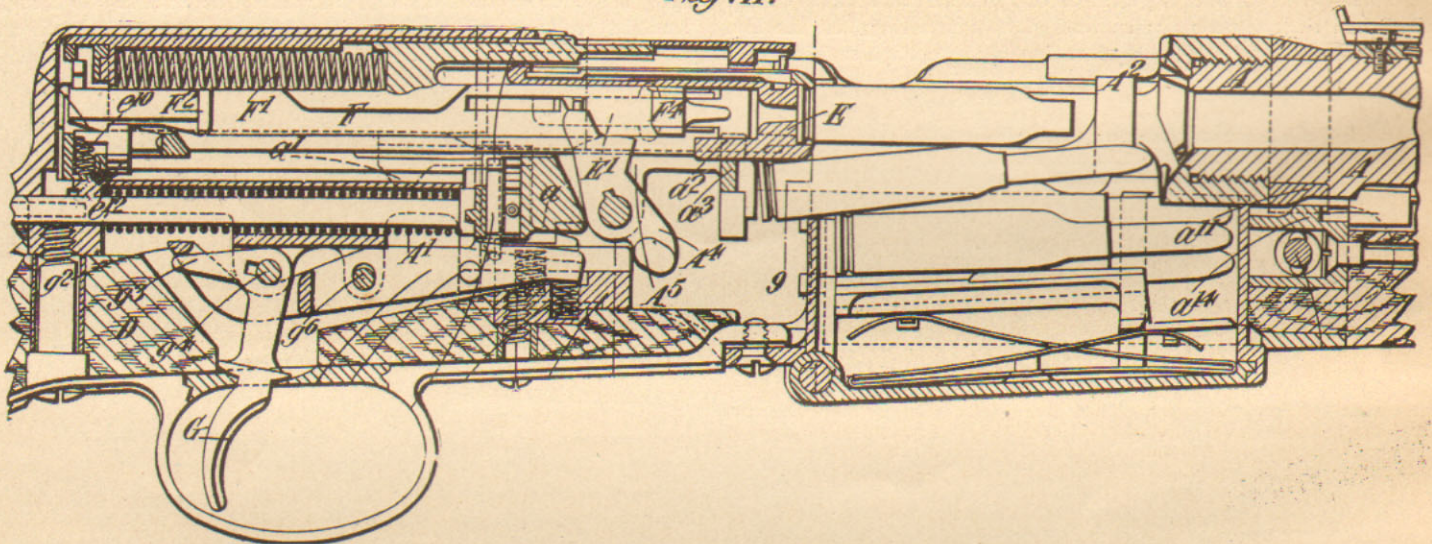


Fig. 12.

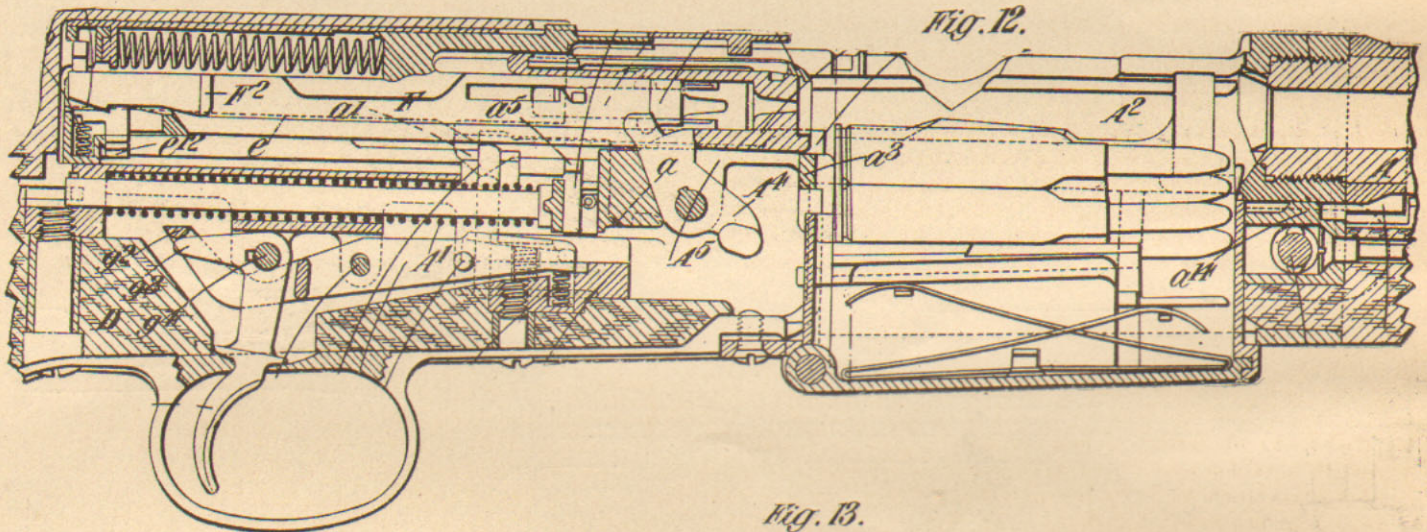
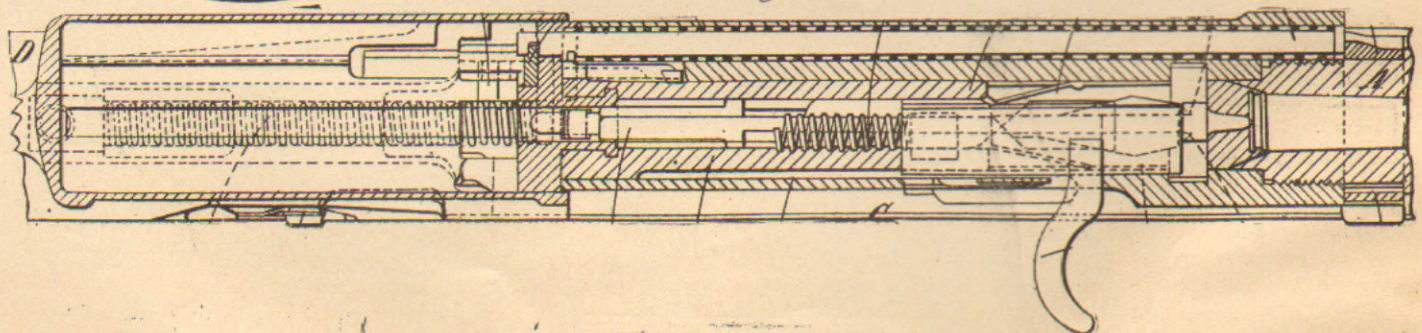


Fig. 13.



"This invention relates to automatic firearms, particularly to rifles of the straight-pull type in which the recoil of the barrel provides the necessary energy at each discharge for actuating the breech mechanism and performing the various operations necessary for reloading the gun and rendering it ready for a fresh discharge.

According to this invention the barrel and breech-bolt recoil together for a certain distance against the resistance of the recoil-spring. Then the bolt is unlocked from the barrel and continues its recoil movement (without the barrel) against the resistance of a return-spring, which is restrained from reacting until the bolt has completed its recoil movement and withdrawn the empty cartridge-case. The barrel is then released and the bolt still held retracted. The barrel then advances under the reaction of the recoil-spring and in so doing ejects the extracted cartridge-case. As the barrel approaches the end of its forward movement it liberates the retracted bolt, which then advances to close the breech under the influence of the return-spring, at the same time introducing into the barrel a fresh cartridge which has been previously raised into position in front of the bolt by the action of the cartridge-lifter of the magazine.

The extraction or withdrawal of the empty cartridge-case from the breech-chamber is effected by an ordinary extractor and takes place during the independent rearward movement of the bolt. The ejection of said empty case takes place as the barrel advances to its firing position.

The cartridges are contained within a detachable magazine which is adapted to fit into an opening in the under side of the breech-frame, said cartridges being supplied to the magazine through an opening in the upper side of the breech-frame by means of a clip, as is well understood.

The firing-pin is retained in its cocked position by a sear, which is indirectly connected with the trigger through the intervention of a lever having a double fulcrum. The difference of leverage thus provided enables the 'pull off' to be more satisfactorily effected than heretofore.

In order to enable the breech mechanism to be readily reached for inspection, cleaning, or repair, the butt and the stock of the rifle are made separable, the butt carrying the non-recoiling parts and the stock the recoiling parts of the mechanism. The separable butt and stock are locked together by a transverse spring-pin, which can be unlocked by a cartridge-case or other suitable implement.

The firearm can be fired as an ordinary magazine rifle, if required, a suitable actuating-handle being furnished for this purpose on the breech-block or a part carried thereby. A device may be provided for enabling the amplitude of the recoil movement of the barrel to be reduced when the firearm is being thus used. Suitable means may also be provided for enabling the firearm to work and fire entirely automatically or to work as a single firer, as desired.

In order that the said invention may be clearly understood and readily carried into effect, the same will be described more fully with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, and Fig. 2 a plan, of a rifle constructed in accordance with this invention, a portion of the butt and the stock being broken away. Figs. 3 and 4 are side elevations of the stock and the butt separated from each other.

Figs. 10, 11 and 12 are vertical sections of the complete breech mechanism with the parts in three different positions, Fig. 10 representing said parts when the rifle has been fired but before recoil, Fig. 11 when the barrel and breech-block have fully recoiled, and Fig. 12, when the barrel has returned to firing position and the breech-bolt is still retracted. Fig. 13 is a horizontal section taken approximately on the line 11 of Fig. 10."

The resemblance between this action and the Browning patent as seen in the Colt's automatic pistol and the Remington autoloading shotgun is plain. It is a recoil operated mechanism. We have it upon the best of authority from France that this rifle has made a better showing in the trials there than any other.

The success of the Colt's automatic pistol and of the Remington autoloading shotgun warrant a belief that this principle is a perfectly practicable one, so far as securing an arm which will function readily and satisfactorily is concerned, but it may be possible to improve upon it or to make a substitution of something else to give a better arm for military use.

It will be well to watch a system which has such a simple and positive action as the Kjellman gun.

## DRIFT AND SPITZGESCHOSSE.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

**B**EFORE going any further we desire to state that we are not Dutch and that we don't know any more about the language than the church federation knows about prize-fighting, but we simply could not resist the chance to put across one of our four lone German words.

It is interesting, when we get to the point where we think pityingly of the darkness in which our black powder pioneers of rifle shooting stumbled, to get hold of some of the rifle literature of 50 years back and to note how much the old riflemen really knew of the things we consider as of modern knowledge alone.

Reading over the experiments of Major Jacobs of the English army, one of the most advanced thinkers and experimenters of his time along rifle lines, the writer was interested in two of the theories advanced by this officer on things that puzzle us today.

At the time of his work—in the 50's—he was stationed in India and apparently had much time to devote to the subject of rifles. In those days close order fighting and close range shooting composed the tactics and for this reason little experimenting was done over ranges at which the fire of a field gun would not have been dangerous. Jacobs, however, with lots

of room and with plenty of help, worked for years on different shaped projectiles and different forms of rifling over ranges up to 2,500 yards, using mud walls on which were painted marks for his targets.

Jacobs became impressed with the idea that the sharp pointed bullet was the proper thing and proceeded to try out his theory. Strangely enough he found that he was unable to get the bullet out of the muzzle with its original sharp point preserved, that the bullet base, starting before the point, proceeded to crowd forward and fill up the space between the point and the bore, until the bullet had but a slight tip left of its sharp point, its new shape being that of a cylinder with very short, sharp tip, insufficient to give any decided idea as to its performance as compared with bullets of the old form. Here we have Dr. Mann's statement of the "putty-plug" action of a lead bullet before a powder charge, made 50 years ago and proved by the experiments of the early investigator.

By using zinc points Jacobs managed to get and retain through flight, the bullet shape he desired, and proved pretty thoroughly the efficacy of the sharp pointed bullet. In spite of this, his admirable results up to ranges of 2,000 yards from the standpoint of accuracy and the increased penetration, the old fogeys of the rifle stuck to the old blunt point bullet and it was not until nearly 50 years later that the virtues of the sharp point bullet were re-discovered and the old-new bullet dubbed "Spitzer" through our Teutonic friends being the first to adopt it for military rifles.

Another interesting point on which Jacobs is very positive is that of drift, something discovered by that time and theorized upon as rifle shooting phenomena is at the present time. He denies emphatically that the rifling and spin of the bullet has anything to do with drift, but states that it is due to the resistance of a right-handed shooter to the butt of the rifle.

He considered a man firing a rifle as a cylindrical column. The butt of the rifle being placed at some distance to one side of the long axis of this column, the recoil of the piece tends not only to drive it back, but to spin the column around on its axis, thus diverting the muzzle to the right as the gun is fired. In a left-handed shooter he states positively the drift is to the left for the same reason that it is to the right with a right-handed man. He gives this drift as being 20 feet at 800 yards with rifles of very heavy recoil. He also states that with rifles of extreme recoil, such as 8-gauge elephant rifles, with four-ounce ball, the deviation was far greater than with rifles of light recoil, such as the .32 bores.

This would probably be explained in our modern hypothesis of drift by one ball being much larger than the other and therefore its rolling on the air having more effect.

Another interesting point on which he touches is the Lancaster oval bore—which it will be noted is of sufficient antiquity to have itself criticised by an expert 50 years ago.

He states that in this style of rifling the projectile being not round, but oval-shaped in cross-section, acts as a cam or wedge, the tendency being to burst the barrel from the oval shaped bullet being forced through the correspondingly shaped bore.

Inasmuch as our Ordnance Board failed to take to it on their trials of the system in recent years and also as no other English gunmaker uses this style of rifling, it is possible that there is some truth in Major Jacob's strictures.

These papers by this officer, which were reproduced in recent issues of Arms and Explosives, would prove very interesting to shooting men who are curious as to the knowledge of the riflemen a half century ago—riflemen who in our present state of up-to-dateness, we think of as groping about in the darkness of utmost ignorance as regards rifle shooting.

## SPEAKING OF BRASS TACKS.

TIMES CHANGE AND TASTES ALTER, BUT AMUSEMENTS GO ON FOREVER.

**T**HE great popular amusement, the national entertainment furnished by professionals, used to be the circus. The circus still draws, and its billowing tents; monstrous elephants, ferocious wild beasts, and shocking but satisfying bill board literature, still coax interest—not to say principal—from an innumerable host.

There were once people who cared for Shakespearean dramas—can you believe it? And actors grew famous, actresses beloved through their portrayal of the wonderful characters drawn by the great master dramatist.

Negro minstrelsy came and grew and prospered once upon a time. The tank drama had its day with us, and I am not above saying that it still gives us heart palpitation in a greater or less degree, according to our sophistication. The musical comedy with its jingle-jangle, tinkle-tankle suggestive of the boarding-house piano has come and, as we write, seems prepared to stay, a diverting amusement enough if you are dog-tired and are without exacting expectations.

But in the last five years there have grown up like mushrooms in a night, so many temples dedicated to the Dessicated Drama that no one may count them, and even while we have been writing this it is a sure thing a few more have opened.

A beautiful four-dollar-a-week princess installed behind a near-plate

glass window with a hole to talk through; a ticket guardian in a second hand bandsman's uniform, generously decorated; an entrance as garish and rococo as the jig-saw and cheap gilding can compass; the darkened interior with its unmistakable odor of stale peanuts and wet clothes, and the piano player. Ah, do not forget that piano-player.

We have prowled into the dark fastnesses of more than one moving picture show, looking, oh, so ardently for a sight of the accessory before the fact of those unprincipled and brutal attacks upon a defenceless tinpan piano.

We have sat a whole film through with our eyes glued upon the place from whence the piano gave forth its anguished protest, waiting for the light to show us whether god or demon, man or woman, wrought there, so fearsomely.

We have a profound conviction that the minute the music stops—did we say music? well, let it go—between whiles we have a conviction we say that whatever it is plagues the piano dives into a convenient hiding place there to store up more dark inspiration for another attack.

They come by the yard, those sounds, cut off into convenient lengths as are the films, and alike whether you hear them in San Francisco or San Antonio, Portland, Maine, or Portland-remain, the last because if you ever go there you will never want to come away. Take note of this, you webfooted Oregonians, and do not forget I have said it!

What were we talking about when we stumbled upon a straight lead to the mine of our strong love for the Pacific Northwest? Oh, yes, moving picture shows. Canned carnage, compressed comedy, tinned tragedy, and preserved performances of divers and sundry sorts. Go easy and be patient now, there is really an earnest thought behind these verbal pyrotechnics and here it is.

I like to shoot with a shotgun at blue rocks, and for that matter with any other kind of a gun at anything. What's the use of concealing the fact? The smell of powder—wait, my hand is up, yes, both kinds—is a sweet savor in my nostrils—but let the ladies' kind alone and come back to gunpowder. It leaves fewer traces on your coat hence less difficulty explaining about it at home.

Shooting then, at blue rocks, is bully sport—in the words of a celebrated African sportsman, whose name is not unknown to fame—and a few Democrats—and it ought to be fostered and promoted as a clean and healthy form of amusement to the uttermost limit.

Why would it not be the best kind of an idea to point a moving-picture camera at some of our top-notchers engaged in knocking the daylight out of a few dozen swift-thrown clay pigeons. The moving picture audience would like it and it would popularize the sport. For that matter what is to prevent us having a moving picture of a skirmish run, or a little rapid fire with a revolver, at a bobbing target.

The suggestion is made for the benefit of Elmer Shaner, of shotgun celebrity; Lieutenant Jones, that able "liftinent" of the N. R. A., and "Come-Some" Axtell, whose thoughts are always revolverward. Any of the moving picture concerns ought to jump at the suggestion, if it were made to them, because I know to a surety that they want and are constantly seeking new and popular subjects to seize and perpetuate in the form of rag-time theatricals. Wait a minute, wait a minute. By Jingo, that is just what these moving picture shows are, notice that staccato obligato, nualatto, movement they have. Blinkety-blinkety-blink-blink-blink, rag-time theatricals. That's the best name yet.

One more earnest thought and then I pass on. I have to put these earnest thoughts in or our people would think me joshing all the time, but I am not; far be it from such and likewise. Watch me along about the first of the month when I am as earnest as any mere man could be, trying to induce one dollar to do the work of two. Ever try it? No? Yes? Uh-huh.

Five cent shows may not measure up to the standard of high grade performances by first-class artists, but at five cents per they are within reach of a good many people who could not touch grand opera or first-class tragedy with a ten foot pole, and because the people who are preparing the films seem to show an effective desire to eliminate obnoxious and offensive subjects these little camera-obscura places of amusement are really beginning to exercise no bad effect upon the general body of their patrons. Let's help them help us help the people to know more about the shooting game.

### REMEMBER ON THE RANGE.

HOW hard it is to remember back to the time when we did not know, how difficult to recall the occasion upon which we were awkward, and distraught, and ill at ease. Let a man learn anything well and he straightway forgets that there ever was a time when he did not know it. Swimming, shooting—anything which requires skill is the same.

Instructing other men, if we try each time to think the situation out anew, is the acme of tiresomeness. Teaching men to use the rifle is a case in point. I remember Captain Harlee of the Marine Corps saying one

time that his instructors repeated general items of important information so often and to such a large number of different men that they became totally weary of hearing themselves talk.

I recall also that he conceived a scheme by which he could avoid so much talking by painting on a black board cloth a series of notes, which in concise and terse language told a very great deal to the shooter. When I thought of these notes I got him to send them to me, and I am going to print them.

Any one who sees them is at liberty to use them. They are not copyrighted and they may save much time and labor to many a weary instructor.

### MARINE CORPS RIFLE INSTRUCTION NOTES.

That you should:

- Blacken your sights.
- Have your rifle clean and free from oil.
- Have pencil and score book.
- Study the diagram target and read the notes for the day on the target board.
- Ask an experienced shot what windage to start with.
- Tell scorer your initials and name, spell it out and watch him write it.
- Do not snap behind the line. If you wish to snap at target, get abreast of the firers.
- Do not dig holes on any firing line.
- Keep rifle unloaded when not at firing point.
- Do not load until moment of firing.
- Keep your ammunition clean and in the shade.
- Adjust your sling perfectly, sling must be tight.
- Wiggle close to the ground in the prone position.
- Be careful not to cant the rifle.
- Snap at the target at least once before loading or firing.
- Keep muzzle to front whether loaded or not.
- Focus your eyesight on the target and not on the sights.
- Squeeze the trigger evenly and get your shot off without a jerk.
- Try to maintain the aim during and even after firing; this will cure flinching.
- Call each shot aloud at once. If you have no coach, call it to scorer or aloud to yourself.
- Tell your coach the truth; if you get a bad pull, say so.
- Do not eject empty shell or reload until the moment for firing next shot.
- Pay strict attention to scorer when he announces your name and value of your shot.
- When your score is finished examine your score on the scoreboard.
- When you leave the range go at once to the cleaning rack.
- If you make a bad score do not grumble or try to excuse yourself, make it your reason for trying harder next time.

### IN THE OFFICERS' INSTRUCTION CAMPS.

BY JAMES A. DRAIN.

I HAVE been watching very closely the progress of events in the numerous camps of instruction for officers of the Organized Militia conducted by the War Department, in the different States. Personally I have had an opportunity of close observation of the work done in more than one of these camps. I am immensely pleased with what I have seen, and I am encouraged to believe the results which will arise, indeed which have arisen, cannot fail to be of tremendous service to the country.

It does not seem to me possible for us to instruct too many men in those branches of knowledge which would make them most valuable as officers in the event of war. AS ARMS AND THE MAN has previously said, it is without the bounds of reason to teach much more in these short camps of instruction than the *best way of learning*.

The efforts of the instructors, able officers of the Army, chosen with great care and a fine discrimination by the War Department, have been directed consistently and continuously toward the consummation of this purpose, namely, the teaching of officers of the Organized Militia *how to study* to qualify themselves to exercise command.

In the Southern States where the organizations have in the past been less well taken care of by their States than in the North, the amount of enthusiasm, interest and intelligence was beyond belief. In Massachusetts the work was greatly interfered with by the rain, which was continuous throughout the three days the school lasted. Still the work done there suffered only when compared with that done at other camps where the weather conditions were favorable.

Instructors and student officers were unanimous in their emphatic statements that the instruction was of great benefit to all who participated in it, far superior to anything they had ever done before.

In Massachusetts it was only possible to go on the ground for half a day, but that was sufficient to demonstrate clearly what would have been accomplished had the weather been favorable. It was found there, as always, that there is no end to the instruction work which can be done indoors, and it is work such as the war game, for which the National Guard officers are sufficiently well advanced.

Everything considered it would not have been strange had the enthusiasm lagged at South Framingham, but such was not the case. On the contrary the greatest enthusiasm and keenest interest were manifested throughout

the period. The best part of it is that the higher officers were as much attracted by the work as the younger ones.

But it was not until the school began in Maine that the instructing officers fully appreciated the important part the weather plays. The conditions could not have been better. They were on the ground every day from early until late, coming in only long enough for the midday meal, and the result has been the most progress in the instruction that they have observed as yet. There is a splendid lot of officers in Maine, and the pity is that there are so few of them.

Their enthusiasm and interest has been unbounded, and there can be no doubt about their wanting the course repeated. The regiment goes to Pine Plains, and its officers talked frequently of how much more value the work there will be to them because of the instruction they received in the school. And they are quite right; the Guard officers who have attended these camps have been given a knowledge of map reading and minor tactical principles that will assist them greatly in the maneuver camps and they in turn will be able to pass the instruction on to their men. In fact much of the instruction is of such a character that it may easily be adapted to the training of the noncoms. That has been pointed out to the officers in the schools, and they have speculated quite a little on the methods they propose to try out with their companies; and have frequently consulted with the instructor as to how far they might go with their noncoms.

I refer especially to the tactical walks. These are specially suited for the training of the noncoms, and in many towns it is quite practicable for a captain to take his lieutenants and noncoms out in the country for a day or two and, after a little preliminary preparation by the officers, put the noncoms through the same sort of work done in these schools. At any rate, many of the officers of the Maine regiment say they intend to give this a trial.

Taking all these camps from Florida to Maine, I believe them to be of sufficient value to say without reservation that they should be repeated next year with such improvements as this year's experience may suggest.

The success of these camps lies not so much in the amount of progress made in the few days they can last, as in the fact that the National Guard officers are put in the way of working intelligently by themselves. The map reading and tactical principles taught open up to the Guard officers a vast amount of literature that could not be read intelligently before, or the reading of which was formerly accompanied by so much effort, such as deciphering the maps, that the student became discouraged and gave up.

In later camps, if any are held next year, it will not be necessary to teach so much map-reading to officers who were present this year; in other words, with proper coordination the work may be made progressive from year to year. In the past years, the Organized Militia—like the Regular Army—has expended much of its energy in wrong directions. At best Militia officers can devote but little time to this work, and it is a pity that any of it should be wasted.

With properly selected officers of the Regular Service in sufficient numbers to assist the Militia officers—the efficiency of the Militia may be improved more than we imagine, and that without making any greater demands than at present on their time.

## AMERICAN ARMS AND AMMUNITION ABROAD.

**A** RMS AND THE MAN readers both in and out of the trade will be interested in the following extracts from the Weekly Consular and Trade Reports, issued by the State Department, showing the condition in relation to arms and ammunition as well as targets and game shooting, in a number of foreign countries. These facts are reflected by the reports of our consuls:

### BRAZIL.

#### LARGE INCREASE IN IMPORTS—TYPES IN DEMAND.

Vice-Consul-General J. J. Slehta, of Rio de Janeiro, writes that imports of firearms and ammunition into Brazil increased from about \$1,500,000 in 1908 to \$5,750,000 in 1909, the share of the United States in the trade being \$500,000 in 1908 and \$800,000 in 1909. He continues:

The various items of firearms and ammunition are not given separately, and it is impossible to show the trade in firearms alone. In shotguns the greatest demand seems to be for guns of small caliber, much hunting being done for small birds and animals. In rifles, high-power guns of both small and large caliber sell well. The rubber gatherers of the Amazon country are good buyers of repeating rifles of standard make, the use of these weapons being so common that a cartridge of standard use passes current as a medium of exchange.

No restriction is placed upon the importation of firearms other than as required by police laws in the various cities; neither is there any restriction upon their sale except under circumstances requiring the prohibition of all sale of such articles. A weapon enjoying special favor is the automatic .30 and .32-caliber. The police department has adopted a heavy .44-caliber army type of revolver, which is used almost exclusively by the several branches of the police.

#### SELLING PRICES—HOW TO EXPLOIT MARKET.

Firearms sell at comparatively low prices in Rio de Janeiro and other Brazilian cities, owing to the comparatively low duty and to the fact that many European and American manufacturers are reputed to sell their surplus products in this market at a low margin of profit. Retail prices for all kinds of firearms range from about 35 per cent to 50 per cent higher than in the United States, while prices of ordinary household necessities are 200 per cent to 300 per cent higher.

American manufacturers desiring to establish a business in Brazil should open a branch office in Rio de Janeiro, with other branches in the more important Brazilian cities. With an experienced American representative in charge of such office, any first-class manufacturer would be certain to get much business now going to Europe. In attempt to reach the Brazilian market through regular dealers who import all kinds of arms and ammunition and who have no particular interest in American goods, American manufacturers are at a decided disadvantage. The dealers in most cases favor the European product, but the purchasers know very little as to the various makes and do not care in what country they are manufactured. In some districts, as in the Amazon rubber country, there is a well-marked preference for American rifles, but in other parts of Brazil people who use guns simply in hunting have little if any preference, and a well-directed effort to place American arms on the market would probably be successful.

### VENEZUELA.

#### UNITED STATES LEADS IN THE REVOLVER TRADE.

Consul Isaac A. Manning, of La Guaira, writes that there is no restriction on the importation and sale of revolvers and shotguns in Venezuela, although there is a police regulation as to carrying concealed weapons. He says:

The ownership of revolvers is common among the classes able to buy them. No type seems more popular than another, although the .38 to .41-caliber pocket revolver is preferred. Police officers are supplied with a short-barrel carbine and rarely carry revolvers.

Trap shooting is practiced but little. The character of the forests and fields and the kind of game do not encourage hunting with shotguns. However, most of the planters of agricultural products, etc., would be interested in an efficient but moderate priced shotgun of the breech-loading type, using prepared shells or reloading shells.

The imports of revolvers in Venezuela during 1908 were valued at \$13,661 of which the United States supplied \$8,112; and of hunting arms \$5,526, of which \$4,226 came from Germany and only \$379 from the United States. The latter were principally cheap arms for sale to the poorer rural population. During the first six months of 1909, the value of the imports of guns and revolvers was \$9,615, of which \$7,494 was from the United States.

### ENGLAND.

#### AUTOMATIC REVOLVERS ARE BEST SELLERS.

Consul Homer M. Byington, of Bristol, writes that the use of revolvers is not common among the people of that English consular district. He continues:

The best selling type is the automatic pistol, and the Webley, which retails for \$10.34, is the best seller, while the Colt automatic, which retails for \$12.16, \$19.38 and \$20.69, according to size, also stands well on the market. The most popular type of cartridge is the smokeless. The police of Great Britain do not use either revolvers or pistols.

Trap shooting is not extensively practiced in this consular district. There is, however, a large amount of bird shooting enjoyed mostly by the upper classes, who use high-priced guns. A moderate priced single-barrel shotgun will have no chance in this district, as only the best double-barrel hammerless guns are used. (Copy of law regulating sale and use of firearms in the United Kingdom is on file in the Bureau of Manufactures.)

### DENMARK.

#### AMERICAN, BELGIAN, AND GERMAN REVOLVERS ON MARKET.

Consul-General Wallace C. Bond, of Copenhagen, writes that there are no regulations or restrictions on the importation or sale of revolvers in Denmark, but that a permit is necessary to carry a revolver. All kinds of revolvers are used, generally of American, Belgian, or German make, and prices range from \$1.60 to \$20. Automatic revolvers are becoming more popular. The American Colt, Smith & Wesson, and Johnson are sold for \$6.70 to \$20, and the Browning (Belgian) at \$13.40. Cartridges are of British and German make. The Copenhagen police use the Browning revolver. Target and trap shooting and hunting are practiced here to some extent, and members of the various rifle clubs would be interested in a highly efficient but moderate priced single-barrel shotgun.

## TO TEST AIRP EFFICIENCY.

**T**HE plan of the Atlantic City Aero Club to drop imitation bombs upon the decks of war ships, will not be carried out as planned.

It is understood the Navy Department, while very courteous in regard to the request that ships be made available and required to return defensive fire, declined to agree.

There is no reason why a most interesting test cannot be made using other ships. So far as the return of fire is concerned the suggestion of having a camera snap when the gun is discharged would be of no use as indicating the effect of the shot because if the gun were directed at the air at the time of discharge the projectile would not hit it.

To disable an airp by gun fire will be just the kind of problem encountered by the gunner who engages in wing shooting at swift flying birds.

## MOTOR CARS FOR SHOOTING.

WHEN I was a boy I used to dream, sleeping and waking, of a glorious day when in what seemed to me in those days a palatial houseboat, I could float down the Mississippi River, shooting whither I listed, and fishing where I chose. The longed for day never came, but many a warm thrill of joy rose from my juvenile contemplation of it.

I picked up a British sporting paper the other day, and chanced upon an article on the subject of shooting by motor car. That sounded suggestively pleasant, so I dipped into it and I ran slap-bang into the dearest, duckiest shooting caravansary a fairy god-mother could give one.

The tantalizing author told about a motor car fourteen feet long, with cubby holes and drawers and receptacles for everything the heart of man could desire—and then some.

A kitchenette; a removable hood which would act as a tent; and most beautiful of all, four folding bunks which you could let down and thus sleep in your own car, wherever you were. Man alive, think of it! Being able to take to the road, with three good shooting companions, a man to drive and do the dirty work, and have beneath your own roof, and on top of your own four wheels, a place to sleep and a place to eat, and for all the miscellaneous junk which it pleases you to carry into the shooting field.

And yet there be millionaires who buy yachts, and race horses, and chorus girls and other useless things like that! Me for a shooting motor car, and I'll be hanged if I care if I ever shoot anything from it or not. The joy of having it would be enough.

## A NAME FOR THE NEWCOMER.

CURTIS with his frail airship fought the turbulent air currents that home in the Palisades on his memorable journey from Albany to New York. Plucky Hamilton buzzed to Philadelphia and, barring a little halt on the return journey, swung back again to his starting place. Every day pupils of aviation increase in number and gain in knowledge. The time is drawing on apace when not to know how to navigate the air will be a sign of senility or a token of a timid temperament.

The heavier-than-air machine became possible through the evolution of the gasoline engine, as it lent itself to the service of the automobile. The lighter the engine the heavier the load which you may bear through the circumambient ether.

Day by day, almost hour by hour, improvements are made in the artificial bird, which shall come in time to bear man through the most unstable of all the elements whither he listeth, as free and untrammelled, as gloriously light and gladsome as a bird—but not with the name now in use for the air craft. Aeroplane, with no other burden is enough to bear any machine to the ground. See how topheavy it is, and how the contiguous vowels make a speaker wrap his tongue twice around his left eye tooth to get the sound out.

It has been so with a lot of newcomers. Stately formal terms of introduction and the use of the full name and title make for stilted conversation and limited intimacy. It is only when we commence to call each other by our first names that we really commence to see behind the veil and become able to judge what the other fellow is like.

Let us call the aeroplane by its first name and let ARMS AND THE MAN be the discover and announcer of that name. Here it is. "Airp!" We can fly farther, faster and surely more happily in the airp than we ever could in its forerunner, the name-burdened aeroplane.

Hereafter, then, airp let it be. And if you hear us using the word intimately and conversationally, you have full warning and first-hand knowledge of what we mean.

For the passenger or operator airpist will suit. If not, you suggest something better. You may be able to do that but you will be a bird if you beat our airp.

## TWO MORE STARS.

ONCE more and for the last time old Glory will bulge with new stars. Not quite true, is it? Alaska may come knocking a little later on, and be worthy, but that is a long time in the future. So far as the continental limits of the United States are concerned the only thing territorial left is the District of Columbia, and that is so full of congressmen it doesn't need a place on the flag.

Arizona and New Mexico, upon performing those small acts required of them by Congress, may now enter full sisterhood with the other States.

The passage of the law can be credited to President Taft; without his persistent urging another Congress would have relegated to the realm of unconsidered things the claim of the two lusty young commonwealths to be considered full grown, and worthy of acceptance.

## NAVAL BILL OUT OF CONFERENCE.

AS the Bill covering the annual appropriation for the Navy came out of conference it has provisions for four submarine torpedo boats and six torpedo boat destroyers. There is also retained the item of \$445,000 for the purchase of smaller torpedo boats to have machinery and other vulnerable portions placed below the water-line. The Senate amendment for the fleet collier on the Pacific Coast was agreed to.

Authority for the abolition of the Bureau of Equipment and the distribution of its work among other bureaus, as requested by Secretary Meyer, was given for one year only. It is supposed the purpose of the conferees was in this manner to make a test of the Secretary's plan. Of course the two dreadnoughts authorized when the Bill passed both houses were not in dispute and were not therefore considered.

On the whole the Bill may be characterized as one satisfactory to any reasonable person interested in the welfare of the Navy. Under the conditions in Congress and elsewhere politically and commercially, it is really better than could have been expected.

## HE CAME, HE SAW, WE SEE.

ONE Theodore Roosevelt, lately lecturer to the world; before that a big game hunter; prior thereto President of the greatest republic in the world; previously public official; for a little time volunteer soldier, author, student, scientist, ranchman and always above all, strong man, sturdy, clean and wholesome, has once more returned to the bosom of his people. And they are his people; proud of him, and being proud of him, not ashamed of themselves. They showed that in their recollection, but did not need to.

The chiefest of the reasons and they are many, many, why they like him is because he has so many strains of their own blood that he is more than a tiny bit like any one of them entitled to call himself American.

The plain people, as distinguished from the playin' people, or the politicians, are tickled to death to have T. R. once more safe at home.

Divers pen-pushing gentlemen desirous of achieving merit as soothsayers, have unfolded to a palpitating populace the plans of Colonel Roosevelt. But, sad to relate, so far Theodore Roosevelt declines to confirm or deny. He's jest simply not talkin', and that's all there is ter it.

We might prophesy a mite ourselves on this subject and not run a big chance of making a mistake.

Why not shy our caster into the ring toward that hub upon which all eyes are turned? And this is it: Is Theodore Roosevelt going to stand for Mr. Taft, and with him, or against him and with that motley crew to whom a desire to do the right thing, to be foreninst the government, or to political capital, furnish into each of the three classes the motives for their opposition to Mr. Taft.

Hysteries were not uncommon in the middle west when we were a boy. Girls who had had too little to do and a disinclination to do it, used to get up tantrums that would be taken as a sure sign of some horrible seizure by any one not on the inside.

The proper treatment as we recall it was to slap the malingering into insensibility with a hard and horny hand. Consciousness brought peace and a reasonable frame of mind.

That is what needs to be done to a large part of the American population just now. They need to be slapped into insensibility that they may regain their right minds. I am not sure whether Mr. Roosevelt is going to slap them or just honey them along, but I lean to the slapping process. He has to do one or the other.

I know that he chose Mr. Taft to be President after him, because he thought Mr. Taft the best man for the place.

Colonel Roosevelt is a good judge of human character and he had a fine opportunity to learn all there was to know about Taft. Taft is unchanged, except he has grown bigger since he became President.

He still has the brains, the understanding, and the desire to do the best he can for the country. Do you think any amount of wah-wahing is going to fool Mr. Roosevelt about that?

The only thing which could make him take any other position except that of absolute support of Mr. Taft would be a selfish desire to build a political pedestal for himself. But he could not do that and be Roosevelt. He could not be a self-seeker and be the man who is justly more greatly beloved by the American people than any other American who ever lived.

Mr. Roosevelt is going to be for Mr. Taft and he is going to tell the people about it in the right way and at the right time. You can just write that down in your little book and go about your business, which, if you will allow me to say it, should be to tackle those things which are closest to you which you are fitted to do, and to do them with all the vigor and ability of which you are capable.



# 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.

## SERVICE FIRING AND THE REGULATIONS.

It is too soon to say the new course of fire found in the Firing Regulations for Small Arms for 1909 is a failure, or to pronounce it an unqualified success. It would take at least one year's demonstration of it by the Army to give us a line upon its usefulness. It seems probable many changes will have to be made and it is quite likely some considerable modifications can be carried out to the betterment of the whole plan.

It has been a long time since anything radical has been done with or to our firing regulations; that is, until last year. It seems incredible that a progressive people like ourselves should have clung for so long to a system of target practice which in the nature of things could not result in the best instruction.

The development of a few very fine shots was admirably accomplished by the old system, but it failed to make the large number of fairly good shots which should be the purpose of any scheme of target practice. The interest of the men must be excited if they are to be carried very far or given anything more than the rudiments of rifle knowledge. We are wondering whether the new firing regulations may not have a tendency to increase the interest of the soldier.

Americans like to do that which they realize to be of practical use, and it is very hard to interest them in anything which they cannot follow up to a point where it will serve some utilitarian purpose. We can expect the new target practice plan to appeal to the men, and enlist their growing interest.

It should serve a higher purpose in awakening officers to a realization of the difficulties which will confront them when they command troops in the field. Estimating distance, the location of obscure targets, the control of fire, the protection of firing units, the supply of ammunition—all of these things must be vividly suggested to any officer who goes through the field firing, and these considerations should be emphasized by his experience in collective practice.

We know the new firing regulations to be a great improvement upon those which they superseded, and we expect progress in rifle instruction along practical lines to be continuous and steady, in harmony with hard sense and good judgment, from now on.

The enlargement of the School of Musketry and perhaps an addition in the early future of other schools, where field firing, including combined fire, may be carried on, will further facilitate the progress along actual Service lines.

In the National Matches this year, rapid fire from the kneeling position at the figure target using the battle sight, and the employment of the figure target in the skirmish run and the battle sight after 600 yards, are a distinct advance over what has gone before. Next year it will be possible to incorporate something yet more difficult, probably moving targets. The next year we may go a little farther.

It will be impossible to make the National Matches as valuable for instruction purposes as they could be made if the necessity for preserving the competitive features were less pressing, but at any rate we expect to see very considerable changes each successive year, not only in the National Matches but in the firing regulations themselves.

We must not go on teaching men year after year to shoot at the same eternal bullseye. That kind of firing is all right for the beginner and for certain special purposes, but it cannot fully answer the need of teaching every man who bears arms in peace as much as you can of how he would and should use his weapon in war.

## CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Some of us give in coin, or sympathy, or both, to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and not a few of us are aroused to pity by the earnest attacks made upon the vivisectionists. Here and there it is easy to find men and women who deprecate in strongest terms the cruelty of those blood-lusty individuals—Theodore Roosevelt, for instance—who kill game.

Criticism of men who shoot is often unmodified by any consideration of the dangerous character of the creatures pursued. But so far we have not notice the slightest protest against the most distressing, disagreeable and useless form of animal torture of which we are cognizant.

A good many thousand years ago some barbaric monarch, desiring to add to the pomp and circumstance of his primitive court, tied up by a rough, home-made leash, a half-grown tiger, captured by some sturdy adherent, and gained glory thereby. He was imitated immediately of course, and he is still imitated to this day.

We direct your attention to the zoological gardens all over the world in which thousands upon thousands of poor wild creatures, deprived of everything which would make their lives worth living, fret out existence behind the cruel bars of a steel cage. And for what reason, and in what cause?

We might say the educational advantages derived from the observation of the wild creatures are sufficient to offset the pain and suffering inflicted upon them by thus filching their freedom.

Well, if it is necessary to learn of wild things we had better kill them swiftly where we find them and employ a taxidermist to reproduce the life forms for the purposes of instruction.

It seems to us a most outrageously brutal proceeding to deprive animals or birds of their freedom for no other cause than that we may look at them. The atrocities committed by the game hog who slays his thousands of helpless creatures sinks into the most absurd insignificance alongside of the cruelty of the faunal naturalist who studies his subjects in confinement, and yet the mawkish minded sentimentalist who holds up his hands in holy horror at the distressing exhibition of brutality on the part of the man going out into the fields to shoot legitimate game is never directed toward the useless and obnoxious practice of caging the wild creatures for show.

Our gorge rises when we think of it, and we feel especially bitter toward those who blame men fond of shooting game. Someone asked us not long ago to give a definition of a hunter. We said:

"The man whose love of nature takes him to the woods and fields, where for an excuse he carries a gun.

Killing things is a subordinate motive; having its origin in a desire inherited from his savage ancestors, to pit his intelligence and skill against the self-preserving wood-craft wiles of the denizens of outdoors."

And that is true. That is a true definition of hunter. One of them is usually worth as a citizen all of the pasty faced, wishy-washy critics in the country.

If we were powerful enough we would tomorrow fling open the door of

every cage, tear down the doors of each enclosure and let back into the wild wood again the creatures stolen from it, in defiance of a foolish custom which never had a good reason even in the beginning and has none at all now.

### STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

**J**OVE, master of the lightnings, has hurled many bolts in his day, but we doubt if he ever came closer to seriously interfering with the eternal economy of the gods than when he offended Mars by allowing electrical fluid to pass down the bayonets of a Russian patrol in this wise, destroying the poor soldiers as they stood rain spent.

The old-fashioned lightning rod man still plies his trade in the remote country districts and there is some reason to believe some kind of a rod erected to catch the lightning is a benefit through the relief of mind it brings, if for nothing else. It seems to us, though, shooting the jagged lightning bolts at poor little pitiful human beings is darned small work for a real god. If he would wipe out a nation or two at a stroke it might be worth while, but it is a trifling sort of proceeding to commence on one squad of soldiers.

Lightning has been chiefly useful to the world through furnishing that figure of speech which leaps to the lips of the man who wishes to dodge bad luck, and exchange it for good, so consoles himself by saying after the event: "Lightning never strikes twice in the same place!"

It may be observed inconsequently and incidentally that it is rarely ever necessary for it to strike twice in the same place, and possibly this is the reason it doesn't.

Meanwhile we do not consider the incident of enough importance to justify disarmament, although no doubt Mr. Carnegie would take it that way.

### NOTES ON RELOADING SMOKELESS CARTRIDGES.

BY CHAS. NEWTON.

**A**BOUT twenty years ago the American repeating rifle of the lever action type had been brought to such a degree of perfection that many sportsmen concluded the limit had been practically reached and that further improvement along regular lines was practically impossible, and it was freely predicted that the next innovation must be in some form of electric ignition of the charge displacing the primer and mechanism for its explosion.

And then came smokeless powder with its accompanying metal cased bullet opening new fields for experiment and improvement to such an extent that we may keep busy for still another decade without touching upon the question of automatic arms.

With the advent of the high pressure nitro powders, or rather as soon after their advent as the element of mystery and surprise at their ballistic possibilities had time to wear off and we felt on really friendly and familiar terms with them, the experiments of the rifle crank began and those experiments at present show no tendency toward cessation.

The path of the experimenter is so studded with new ideas and experiences, with the fragments of preconceived theories which went to smash under the stress of actual test, and it is so constantly being trodden by the numbers of new devotees who might profit by the experience of those who have gone before, that a few notes of some of the points learned might be of interest.

One of the first efforts of the average crank is to load some of the black powder cartridges with metal cased bullets and high-pressure smokeless powder and ascertain their possibilities; and this is sometimes disappointing. The writer's first effort in this line was with the .32-40 cartridge, using the metal cased bullet and the same charge of the same powder as used in the .30-30, the idea being suggested by the similarity in dimensions of the ammunition. This proposition, which was tried out in 1898, was a success, as witness the .32-40 high power and .32 Winchester special produced several years later by the factories.

Therefore it was with great confidence that attention was turned to the .38-70, the idea being to get a powerful cartridge for the '86 model Winchester. This cartridge was loaded with 45 grains "W.A." powder and the 255-grain bullet and it seemed that a very powerful load was developed. 34 grains "W. A." powder in the Krag shell would give a 220-grain bullet an instrumental velocity of 1,960 feet per second. What would not 45 grains of the same powder do to a 255-grain bullet?

But, sad to relate, the instrumental velocity was but 1,856 feet per second. A search for the cause showed a few slight rings of unburned powder, showing that we were not getting the full benefit of our fuel, owing to its burning too slowly, so "Lightning" was substituted and 39 grains gave an instrumental velocity of 1,921 foot-seconds. Even this was disappointing and looked mysterious until studied over for some time when the solution was discovered in comparing the size of the bores of the two rifles.

To give a bullet of a given length a certain velocity the powder gas must give a certain pressure and maintain it during a certain time. To produce the pressure one must use a charge of powder proportioned to the chamber space to be filled. This chamber space comprises, not merely the inside of the shell, but also that portion of the bore to the rear of the bullet as it passes along the barrel, consequently it is constantly increasing as the bullet moves along.

In determining the chamber space to be filled, therefore, the most important element to be considered is the diameter of the bore, and as "similar solids (or spaces) are to each other as the squares of their like dimensions" the chamber spaces of two rifles of equal length are practically as the squares of their diameters. Applying this rule the chamber space of the .38-70 was to that of the .30-40 as the square of .375-inch was to the square of .308-inch. The necessary powder charge being proportional to the chamber space, solving the proportion showed a charge of 50 grains for the .38-70 was proportional to one of 34 grains for the .30-40; and the shell would not hold it.

The principal trouble in getting high velocities by using smokeless powder in black powder shells is in the lack of sufficient shell room to hold a charge of powder proportionate to the diameter of the bore of the rifle.

Therefore if one desires to ascertain whether he can get a high velocity with one of the black powder shells and bullets, let him select a smokeless cartridge having the same length of bullet and of a known velocity, square the diameters of the two bullets and from the proportions of the squares and the known load for the high velocity cartridge ascertain the necessary charge for the proposed load, and try if he can get it in the shell without sacrificing too much air space.

The velocity of a bullet driven by gas of a certain pressure depends largely upon its length. A pressure of 38,000 to 40,000 pounds per square inch will drive the Krag 220-grain bullet, which measures 1 1/4 inches long at 1,960 feet per second, while the Savage 190-grain bullet, which measures 1 1/16 inches long, is driven 2,217 feet per second by a pressure of 37,800 pounds and 2,385 feet per second by a pressure of 43,500 pounds. This relation between velocity and length of bullet under a given pressure has been tested by the writer with high-power cartridges of .22, .25, .30, .32, .38, .40 and .45 calibers and it seems to be the actual length of the bullet, regardless of caliber, which controls.

As we have seen, the principal difficulty in obtaining from our black powder cartridges the high velocities of the high-power type is in the lack of shell room in which to put a sufficiently large charge of powder to properly fill the bore upon discharge, but when we come to reloading revolver cartridges with Bullseye powder we are confronted with the opposite condition; we have too much shell room.

Most beginners in reloading revolver cartridges with Bullseye powder are surprised to find their cartridges seem to vary in strength, some going off like squibs and others acting very strenuous indeed.

They ultimately discover that this trouble is largely due to varying resistance offered by the different bullets, and when reloading shells it is almost impossible to get the resistance, which depends upon the degree of crimp, tightness of mouth of shell and other elements, uniform, in consequence of which, while the dyed-in-the-wool rifle crank will use no shells except those of his own loading, his brother of the one-hand gun usually either uses factory ammunition or loads new shells when he particularly wants to make good; this because of the variation in pressure in the revolver shells which have been used before. And we will consider the reason for this variation in pressure and how to avoid it.

(To be continued.)

## ARMY AND NAVY.

### *New Infantry Equipment to be Made.*

The Chief of Ordnance has been directed by the Secretary of War to make enough of such articles of equipment for the Infantry soldier as are ordinarily manufactured by the Ordnance Department to equip eleven battalions.

After the trial of this equipment, that of it which is proven satisfactory will be manufactured in larger quantities and be furnished to all troops. Rock Island Arsenal will do the work.

### *Trying the 14-Inch Guns.*

As this paper goes to press a board of officers of the Army is carrying on tests of the 14-inch guns at Sandy Hook. The efforts of the Board are directed toward establishing the armor penetrating capacity of the 14-inch. When the Board has completed its labors we shall not be privileged to tell what the results were, but we may judge by future acts of the War and Navy Departments in connection with the use of 14-inch guns.

If they have proven hard hitters and superior to the 12-inch guns in their penetrating power then the new big ships will surely carry them. Otherwise we may expect the 12-inch to remain in favor.

### *Another Use for the Automobile.*

Among the very large number of details of officers for duty at the joint camps of instruction this year, is that of Lieut. Harold C. Fiske, Corps of Engineers, who has been directed to make tests of an experimental auto-

mobile surveying outfit at Gettysburg, and Pine Camp. This outfit is intended for use in connection with the duties of the engineer troops.

The whole hearted enthusiasm with which details of regular officers are made for these camps and the alacrity and good feeling which the details are accepted is a most encouraging symptom of the strong interest which the War Department and the officers of the Army are taking in the instruction of the Organized Militia. Such an attitude and such efforts cannot fail to be of incalculable benefit.

#### *Let There Be Light.*

The question of insufficient or improper illumination at the Naval Academy raised by the failure of a number of midshipmen on account of defective eyesight, seems after close inspection to be one which can be exorcised by a reasonable attention to the position of the lights and their character.

It is hoped such improvements will be undertaken as well give the Naval Academy a satisfactory lighting scheme. It is a shame to send young men there with good eyes which are ruined in an attempt to perfect themselves in their studies.

#### *To Develop the Wireless Telephone.*

The Signal Corps of the Army is seriously undertaking to make those improvements in the wireless telephone apparatus which shall make it suitable for certain important and necessary field uses.

Fortunately the Chief Signal Officer has an appropriation which is available for the purpose. If as the result of these experiments a light and serviceable form of portable wireless telephone could be produced the resulting benefit would be great.

#### *For the Sparta Range.*

Orders have been issued placing Col. R. K. Evans, 28th U. S. Infantry, in charge of the construction of a rifle range at the reservation near Sparta, Wisconsin. His instructions call for work to begin at once and direct him to prepare such a range as shall be suitable for the National Matches. It will be remembered a Board, of which Colonel Evans was the head, was sent to Sparta two or three months ago to look into the availability of the tract there for a range. The report being entirely favorable, work will be commenced and carried to completion as soon as possible.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

#### *Assistant Executive Officers.*

As told in a previous number of ARMS AND THE MAN, Col. N. B. Thurston will be Assistant Executive Officer for the National Matches.

Col. L. W. Howard, 6th Ohio Infantry, will be Assistant Executive Officer for the Ohio State Rifle Association, Ohio, State, and National Rifle Association Matches.

#### *At the Top of the Infantry List.*

An officer of the Ninth Pennsylvania Infantry has called our attention to a paragraph in ARMS AND THE MAN of recent date, which may be open to more than one interpretation. He says he hopes we know that the Ninth Pennsylvania Infantry already stands at the top of the Infantry regiments of that State, in rifle practice.

We do know that, and the regiment deserves great credit for its excellent work. It is not yet at the top because the Cavalry have a higher figure. With the new range for the Ninth, we shall expect to see the regiment pressing the Cavalry hard for first place.

#### *Michigan Attendances and Proficiency.*

In the published report of the Inspector-General of the Michigan National Guard, showing the percentage of attendance and proficiency of the organizations, it is noted the regiment making the best showing is the Third Infantry, with a percentage of 90, after which comes the Second; after that the First. Battery A, Field Artillery, is to be complimented upon the attainment of 100 per cent in courtesy, discipline, military appearance, condition of armory, and condition of arms and equipment, a record which is not equalled by that of any other of the organizations, although a number of them stand high, and not a few show 100 per cent in the condition of arms, a result most commendable.

#### *Proposed New Law For Louisiana.*

There was introduced into the Legislature of Louisiana, last Tuesday (June 14), a bill which contains radical changes and amendments to the present Militia law of that State. The bill was prepared by a committee composed of Col. L. A. Toombs, Assistant Inspector-General of Rifle Practice; Col. C. Robert Churchill, Assistant Adjutant General, and Col. Kantz, commanding the Second Regiment Infantry, of New Orleans. Col. Kantz is a member of the Legislature. The present Militia law of Louisiana has been declared insufficient and cumbersome and in preparing the new law the committee chose from the law of every State whatever looked good and retained as much of the old law as was deemed worthy of retention. The bill is expected to pass as Governor J. Y. Sanders, while in camp with the National Guard of Louisiana last July at Alexandria, told the Militia officers that if they would prepare a bill containing whatever provisions they desired he would give it his support. The committee that prepared the bill was appointed by Adjt.-Gen. D. T. Stafford, and has been at work on the new measure for months. It was delayed in its work by the severe illness of Colonel Toombs, caused by the bite of an insect, but Colonel Toombs has now recovered and has been assisting in preparing the measure.

### MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

#### *Field Message Book Available.*

Copies of the Field Message Blank Book, Signal Corps, No. 217-A, may be obtained as a purchase for cash under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law, as amended, at a cost of seven cents each.

#### *Estimates Must Accompany Requisitions.*

Paragraph 70 of the Militia Regulations requires that requisitions for funds to be placed to the credit of a disbursing officer be accompanied by an approximate estimate covering the funds called for. Requisition cannot be made on the Secretary of the Treasury for the issuance of a warrant unless such estimate is forwarded with the request for funds.

#### *Intrenching Tools.*

Intrenching tools which may be desired for use in connection with the instruction of the Organized Militia, may be procured by the States on requisition of the Governors as a charge against the allotment to the State under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or as an issue under the Act of May 27, 1908, or as a purchase for cash under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law.

#### *States May Pay—U. S. Not.*

The pay of recruits of less than three months' service prior to their participation in joint encampments, cannot be made from Federal funds appropriated for the support of the Organized Militia, but their subsistence and transportation is properly chargeable against the appropriation "Encampment and Maneuvers, Organized Militia."

#### *Disbursing Officers Take Heed.*

In reply to a request for information as to the course to be adopted by the disbursing officers of the Organized Militia in regard to conceding disallowances made by the Auditor for the War Department in the settlement of their accounts, and the disposition to be made by them of refundments of overpayments, the Adjutant General of a State has been informed as follows:

"When the Auditor for the War Department, in settling the accounts of a disbursing officer of the Organized Militia, makes a disallowance in connection therewith, the disbursing officer should at once concede the disallowance and take up the amount thereof on his account current, unless it be his intention to appeal to the Comptroller of the Treasury. In case the disallowance is conceded, the disbursing officer should immediately deposit the amount to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States with the depository with whom his funds remain, indicating that the appropriation "Arming and Equipping the Militia" is the one to which the funds pertain. Thereupon, the depository will issue a certificate of deposit in duplicate and forward the original certificate to the Treasurer of the United States and give the duplicate to the disbursing officer for file with his retained accounts.

The Treasurer of the United States, upon receiving the original certificate of deposit, will forward it to the War Department and the amount deposited will be recredited on the books of the Division of Militia Affairs to the allotment of the State under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, and then become subject to the requisition of the Governor either for funds or for issues of stores and supplies."

#### *Morning Reports at Joint Camps.*

In connection with the joint camps of instruction to be held during the ensuing summer, it is thought to be desirable that the form of Morning Report in use in the Regular Army should be used. This, however, is a matter that is optional with the State authorities and the form of Morning Report in use among the Organized Militia may be employed if desired.

#### *Sanitary Troops for a Regiment.*

In accordance with paragraph 24, Field Service Regulations, 1910, the personnel of sanitary troops attached to a regiment of Infantry are as follows: 1 Major; 3 Captains and Lieutenants; 1 Sergeant, first-class; 3 Sergeants and Corporals; 20 Privates, first-class and privates (1 wagoner); 1 field wagon; 1 pack mule.

Summary of personnel.—4 officers (mounted); 24 enlisted men (8 mounted).

#### *May be Used as Range Instructors.*

It is strictly within the limit of duties of non-commissioned officers detailed for duty with the Organized Militia, as prescribed in paragraphs 379-380 of the Militia Regulations, that they be utilized as instructors on rifle ranges. The number of hours which would be deemed advisable for attendance on the range would be determined by the State authorities according to the exigencies of the Service.

#### *No More Officers.*

Because of the large number of officers of the Regular Army now on detached service, which number must be increased considerably in August on account of the demand for officers to conduct the National Matches and the combined camps of instruction in July and August for the Regular Army and Organized Militia, it is absolutely essential that all requests for details with the Organized Militia which will increase the number of officers on detached service and which are not necessary should be disapproved. Requests of this nature, received since 1908, have been disapproved by the Department, because of the necessity for refraining from increasing the number of officers on detached service.

#### *New Barrels.*

A complaint having been received of the United States rifle, caliber .30, Model of 1903, being "shot out" and not fit for team work or fine shooting in matches, the Adjutant General of a State has been advised as follows:

"The estimated cost of furnishing new barrels and attaching them to old rifles in an ordnance establishment of the Army is \$5.15 each. In view of the fact that the new barrels cannot be readily fitted to the rifles by State authorities, the rifles should be surveyed by a disinterested officer of the Organized Militia, who will recommend that the rifles be sent to an arsenal for repairs. When this recommendation is given the approval of the Secretary of War, the rifles may be sent to the Springfield Armory for repair and subsequent reissue to the State, the cost of such repairs to be made a charge against the allotment to the State."

# AMERICANS WIN MATCH.

INTERNATIONAL SMALL BORE MATCH BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, AND THE UNITED STATES.

United States Score, 24,539; Great Britain, 24,439; Australia, 23,883. The match was won by 100 points.

The essential facts as set forth above tell the story of the International Small Bore Match between Great Britain, Australia and the United States. Natal was supposed to enter a team, but as no word has been received from that country it is assumed that they either did not shoot or their scores have not yet been turned in.

No opportunity was given us to get a line on what the other teams were doing in practice. None of the practice scores were published in the shooting papers of England, at least they did not come to our attention. It will be remembered that last year the English team of fifty men beat us by over 400 points, averaging 291 per man. Our team averaged 283 points. But last year the telescope was not used, fifty men constituted the team, and only twenty-five shots were fired.

It is a strange thing but true, nevertheless, that Americans have often to be beaten by the other fellow before their enthusiasm can be sufficiently aroused to spur them on to their best effort.

London, June 17.

Britain two four four three nine, Australia two three eight eight three."

What the high individual score was for the other teams is not known. Our team average per man is 490.39. The English average is 488.78; the Australia average is 477.66, so those members of the American team who made 489 or better can safely say, "Well, I held my man!" and forty of the American team can say it.

Only twenty-nine points separated the high from the low man on our team, there being two scores of 499. Sergt. James H. Keough, of Company A, 6th Massachusetts Infantry, whose reputation as an outdoor short and long range military shot is well known; and W. C. Andrews, of the Cuyahoga Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio, who is a new man to us. The nine, which is the only one he made, was so close that only a hair separated it from the coveted 10 ring.

To appreciate what it really means to place fifty shots in a circle of half an inch, shooting in any position, at 75 feet, with any .22 caliber rifle and telescopic sight, one must stop and consider what fine holding and good physical condition a man must have to make this score. The element of luck of course enters into the question, but then it is just as liable to go the other way as it is to go toward the center.

A man must absolutely know where the center of his cross hairs are when he pulls the trigger; then the bullet will go where those cross-hairs show the rifle to be pointed, providing, of course, the rifle is properly sighted and the ammunition is as near perfect as it is possible to make it. There is no doubt that the .22 caliber ammunition which our manufacturers are turning out today is pretty nigh perfect or it would not be possible to make such scores.

Our team shot very well in practice, averaging close to 494; but shooting under match conditions is a different proposition and a good many of the men who made up this team had never before shot in such a match under such conditions. It must be mentioned that the score of H. J. Gussman of the Winchester Rod and Gun Club, New Haven, Conn., suffered considerably by his gun going off before he was ready. A gun will sometimes do this, you know. Of course he got a miss for the shot which struck just outside of the outside ring at one o'clock. This pulled ten points from his score and placed him near the bottom of the list. It was the only wild shot in all of the shooting.

J. H. Fitzgerald, of Manchester, N. H., fell into seventh place with 497. He has been practicing diligently and deserves a great deal of credit.

In a letter to the National Rifle Association Capt. J. H. McMahon, who supervised the shooting of Keough, who made 499; Carlson, who made 497; Reid, who made 494, and Foster who made 492, says that Carlson and Foster shot their scores on Wednesday evening, the 8th, and Keough and Reid shot theirs on Thursday evening, June 9.

If it were not for an unforeseen accident there is no doubt Keough would have put up a possible score. In the preliminary practice preceding his record score, he started in with two tens, getting a nine at three o'clock on the third shot. He continued with three full scores of five shots each and had a run of twenty-seven straight tens when he started on the official targets. He started off with a ten and never left the circle until his forty-seventh shot which was his second shot on the last target. After this target was in place he complained of the light being poor and not being able to define the bullseye clearly. He fired one shot, however, which was a ten and the target was then brought to the firing point for readjustment as it was discovered that one corner had become unfastened from the cardboard backing which was attached to the carrier. As some time elapsed before the firing of the first shot on the target and the readjustment of the target for the remaining four shots, it is thought that the rifle being opened allowed the residue to congeal and caused the one nine that appears in the score. For the last three shots in his score he had to make a slight allowance in his hold to offset the result of his forty-seventh shot.

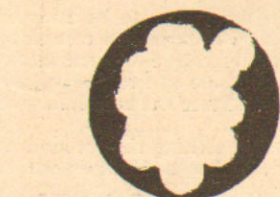
To Secretary Jones of the N. R. A. belongs a great deal of credit for the successful outcome of the match. He has worked indefatigably to turn out a winning team. Training an International Match team is no sinecure and a constant watch must be kept on the practice work of the members.

The spirit which prompted several of the members to resign from the team some time ago was a most commendable one. The reasons given were that business would interfere with practice, or being on the road, etc. It must be said that the honor of being one of the members of such a team is no small one and for these men to unselfishly give up their places was a great sacrifice.

Now that the Dewar trophy comes to this country we must defend it against allcomers. To do this we must in the future select the team about two months in advance of the contest so that sufficient of practice will be had under the conditions which the other countries do all of their indoor shooting.

Meanwhile Secretary Jones in his office will have the pleasure of gazing upon the Dewar trophy once in a while and with pride show visitors what another team of American riflemen was able to accomplish.

1. Sergt. James H. Keough, Co. A, 6th Mass. Inf., Wakefield, Mass.—  
50 49 50 50 50 50 50 50 50—499
2. W. C. Andrews, Cuyahoga Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio—  
50 50 50 50 50 50 49 50 50—499
3. Theodore Carlson, Massachusetts Rifle Association—  
50 50 49 49 50 50 50 50 50—498
4. Joseph J. Lorenz, Rocky Mountain Rifle Club, Butte, Mont.—  
49 50 50 50 50 49 50 49 50—497
5. F. C. Fry, Cuyahoga Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio—  
50 50 49 49 50 49 50 50 50—497
6. Capt. J. C. Semon, O. N. G., Cleveland, Ohio—  
50 50 49 49 50 49 50 50 50—497



50 Shot Composite by W. C. Andrews.



50 Shot Composite by J. H. Keough.



Reproduction of 5 shot group by J. H. Fitzgerald of the Manchester, N. H., Rifle and Pistol Club with a Stevens rifle and Peters long cartridges.



Reproduction of 5 shot group by G. Fred Snellen, 1st Infantry, N. G. N. J., of Newark, N. J., with a Pope Ballard rifle, U. M. C. .22 short cartridges and Sidle telescope, 6 power.



Reproduction of 5 shot group by Thad Eastwood of the Myles Standish Rifle Club, Portland, Me., with a Stevens rifle, U. M. C. long cartridges and Stevens 4 power aperture telescope.



Reproduction of 5 shot group by Theodore Carlson of the Massachusetts Rifle Association who won third place, with a Stevens rifle, Peters .22 long cartridges and Sidle 14 power aperture telescope.



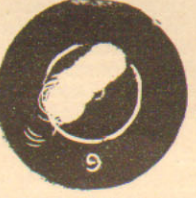
Reproduction of 5 shot group by Harry Wheelock, of the Warren, Pa., Rifle and Revolver Club with a .22 caliber rifle, U. M. C. .22 long cartridges, and Stevens 4 power telescope.



Reproduction of 5 shot group by John Hessian of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, New York, with a Stevens rifle, Stevens 4 power telescope and U. M. C. long cartridges.



Reproduction of 5 shot group by H. H. Foster, Co. A., 6th Mass. Infantry, Wakefield, with a .22 caliber rifle, Peters .22 long cartridges, and Mogg 8 power telescope.



Reproduction of 5 shot group by Capt. B. Hamilton, Coast Artillery Corps, C. N. G., with a .22 Stevens rifle, U. M. C. long rifle cartridges and a Stevens 4 power telescope.

It is only necessary to cite the International Matches we have lost to prove this. In each case the following match was won by us. Last year we lost this match to England; and now we win again. And this is the Englishman's game, too! Nearly all the indoor shooting in England and Australia is done with small caliber rifles with all kinds of refinements.

All the information we have of the shooting on the other side is that which was contained in the following cable message, dated

7. J. H. Fitzgerald, Manchester Rifle & Pistol Club, Manchester, H. N.—  
50 48 50 50 50 50 50 50 49—497
8. M. M. Foster, Cuyahoga Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio—  
49 49 50 50 50 50 49 50 49—496
9. John W. Hessian, National Rifle Association, Stamford, Conn.—  
49 49 50 50 50 50 49 50 49—496
10. Dr. A. E. Lemon, Osborn Rifle Club, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—  
50 48 50 50 50 50 49 49 50—496
11. E. W. Sweeting, Warren Rifle & Revolver Club, Warren, Penna.—  
50 49 47 50 50 50 50 50 49—495
12. Moses P. Stiles, Myles Standish Rifle Club, Portland, Me.—  
50 50 50 50 49 49 49 50 49—495
13. John T. Barton, Myles Standish Rifle Club, Portland, Me.—  
50 49 50 49 49 49 50 49 50—495
14. Thad Eastwood, Myles Standish Rifle Club, Portland, Me.—  
50 49 50 50 50 48 50 50 49—495
15. Capt. A. F. Laudensack, C. N. G., New Haven, Conn.—  
50 49 49 50 50 50 50 49 48—495
16. H. S. Williams, Winchester Rod & Gun Club, New Haven, Conn.—  
50 50 49 49 50 50 50 48 49—495
17. Thomas J. Graham, Osborn Rifle Club, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—  
50 49 49 50 50 49 50 50 48 50—495
18. Henry W. Stevens, Myles Standish Rifle Club, Portland, Me.—  
50 50 50 48 50 50 50 48 49—495
19. George H. Reid, Co. A, 6th Mass. Infantry, Wakefield, Mass.—  
49 49 49 50 50 49 50 48 50—494
20. W. H. French, Manhattan Rifle & Revolver Club, New York City—  
48 50 50 50 48 50 50 49 49—494
21. Thomas E. Booth, Rocky Mountain Rifle Club, Butte, Mont.—  
47 50 50 50 49 48 50 49 50—493
22. Charles Leacy, Fort Pitt Rifle Club, Pittsburg, Pa.—  
48 48 50 50 48 50 50 48 50—492
23. R. H. Luckes, Osborn Rifle Club, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—  
50 48 50 49 49 50 50 50 47 49—492
24. Lovell H. Page, Winchester Rod & Gun Club, New Haven, Conn.—  
50 49 49 48 50 50 48 48 50—492
25. C. W. Scripture, Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn.—  
50 47 50 49 49 49 48 50 50—492
26. H. H. Foster, Co. A, 6th Mass. Infantry, Wakefield, Mass.—  
50 50 50 49 49 49 50 46 49—492
27. Capt. Arthur Kemp, 74th Infantry, N. G. N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y.—  
48 49 49 50 48 50 49 50 49—492
28. Frank A. Anderson, Rocky Mountain Rifle Club, Butte, Mont.—  
50 49 50 49 50 48 48 48 50—492
29. Capt. D. W. Wentworth, Myles Standish Rifle Club, Portland, Me.—  
48 49 49 49 50 50 49 50 49—491
30. J. W. Dearborn, Winchester Rod & Gun Club, New Haven, Conn.—  
48 49 48 50 49 49 50 50 48—491
31. Capt. B. Hamilton, Coast Artillery Corps, C. N. G., Stamford, Conn.—  
50 49 50 48 50 47 48 50 49—491
32. G. Fred Snellen, Newark, N. J.—  
50 49 50 50 48 49 48 50 47—491
33. Harry Wheelock, Warren Rifle & Revolver Club, Warren, Pa.—  
48 50 50 48 50 50 47 50 49—491
34. Dr. W. M. Robertson, Warren Rifle & Revolver Club, Warren, Pa.—  
50 49 49 49 49 50 49 48 48—491
35. H. M. Thomas, Winchester Rod & Gun Club, New Haven, Conn.—  
48 49 48 50 49 49 50 50 48—491
36. S. Ferree, National Capital Rifle & Revolver Club, Wash., D. C.—  
50 49 50 48 50 50 49 48 47—489
37. P. J. O'Hare, 1st Infantry, N. G. N. J., Newark, N. J.—  
50 48 48 49 49 48 49 49 49—489
38. John Alden, Winchester Rod & Gun Club, New Haven, Conn.—  
47 49 50 49 47 48 50 49 50—487
39. Lieut. F. V. Berger, Seattle Rifle & Revolver Ass'n, Seattle, Wash.—  
47 48 49 48 50 49 49 49 48—486
40. R. E. Brown, Fort Pitt Rifle Club, Pittsburg, Pa.—  
47 49 50 49 47 48 50 49 50—485
41. Jarvis Williams, Jr., The Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn.—  
50 49 49 46 48 47 50 49 48—485
42. M. Buttstadt, Winchester Rod & Gun Club, New Haven, Conn.—  
49 49 49 50 45 49 49 47 48—485
43. Capt. Stuart W. Wise, 6th Massachusetts Infantry, Boston, Mass.—  
49 50 49 48 49 49 47 48 48—485
44. Capt. P. Patterson, Osborn Rifle Club, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—  
49 47 47 49 49 49 48 48 48—484
45. E. C. Simpson, Winchester Rod & Gun Club, New Haven, Conn.—  
49 47 47 49 49 49 46 49 50—484
46. Maj. E. W. Bird, Minnesota N. G., Fairmont, Minn.—  
47 50 47 49 48 49 47 49 49—483
47. August Larsen, Citizen's Rifle & Revolver Club, Rochester, N. Y.—  
49 49 49 48 49 49 46 49 44—481
48. H. J. Gussman, Winchester Rod & Gun Club, New Haven, Conn.—  
40 49 49 50 49 50 50 47 48—481
49. H. M. Dietrich, Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn.—  
46 47 47 45 45 46 49 48 49—471
50. S. L. Greer, Manchester Rifle & Pistol Club, Manchester, N. H.—  
50 47 46 48 44 48 44 48 49—470

Team total..... 24,439

**INTERCOLLEGIATE RIFLE MATCH WON BY MASSACHUSETTS.**

On Saturday, June 18, the rifle range of the District of Columbia National Guard at Congress Height was the scene of one of the hardest fought inter-collegiate rifle contests ever shot. It is true there were but five entries but what it lacked in numbers was made up in a competition spirit which held the interest of the group of visitors from Washington who had come out to see the match.

Promptly at 2 o'clock Col. James E. Bell, Executive Officer of the Match, called time at the 200 yard stage and the race was on. A rather stiff breeze from the 3 o'clock quarter made it real hard for the boys at first but it soon settled down to a gentle zephyr.

All of the Massachusetts boys shot above centers here, except A. C. Brett, who totaled 39. By LaGarde of George Washington scoring but 35 Massachusetts led at this range by six points, totaling 250 to 244 for George Washington. Pennsylvania finished in third place with 230, Delaware, fourth, 226, and Georgetown University, fifth, 213.

But the 300 yard stage furnished the best exhibition of shooting by students ever seen. At this time the day was almost perfect for the making



MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE RIFLE TEAM AND ITS COACH.

of good scores. A soft grey light causing the targets to stand out quite clear and the light being fairly even few changes in elevation were required. A light breeze fishtailing from 11 to 3 o'clock held throughout the 300 and 500 yard stage. L. O. Stevenson of the Massachusetts team put on a 48, as did Fehr of George Washington. Both teams did consistent work and George Washington finished with one point to the good over Massachusetts, the total being: George Washington, 260; Massachusetts, 259; Delaware, 236; Pennsylvania, 234; Georgetown, 194. Thus, the race for first place was between Massachusetts and George Washington, between Pennsylvania and Delaware for third, with Fehr and Stevenson struggling for high individual honors.

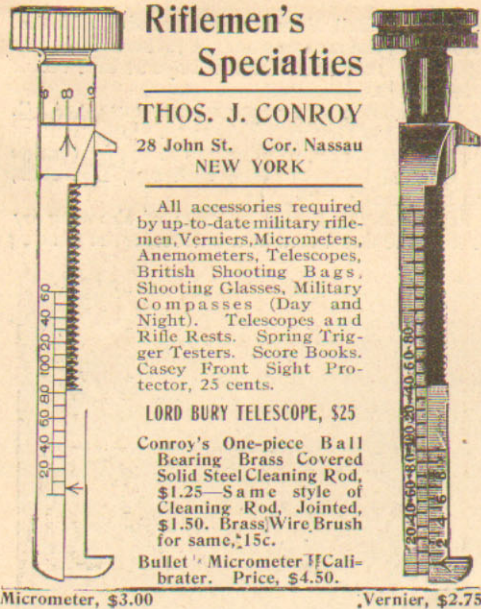
It was about 4.45 when Colonel Bell called time at 500 yards and the clouds began to darken a little. Here the magnificent coaching of Baptist began to have a telling effect and the white disk to flash with more frequency for the Massachusetts boys but when two of their men, Sharpe and McLaughlin, finished with 49 and 44 respectively to 44 and 43 for Frazier and Cash of George Washington, it began to look bright for the Massachusetts team. The next two men up increased the lead 15 points and it was a foregone conclusion that unless one of the boys blew up accident only could prevent Massachusetts from winning. LaGarde and Wenderoth of George Washington each scored a miss in their string, probably through shooting on the wrong target. The last two men for each team shot up to form and George Washington got back 4 points here but the consistent work at this range by the Massachusetts team gave them the match by 22 points. The University of Pennsylvania dropped into third place with 725, Delaware, fourth, 712 and Georgetown, fifth, 496. The poor showing made by Georgetown was due to their inexperience and few of their men could find the target at 500.

The race for high individual between Stevenson and Fehr was a pretty one but a miss on Stevenson's seventh shot put him out of the running. Fehr got two bulls for sighters and his first record was a good four. He found the black on his next shot and finished with 49 out of a possible 50. All of his shots were nearly centered. His total score was 141 out of a possible 150. George Washington exceeded their winning score of last year by 22 points.

In passing it must be mentioned what bearing expert coaching always has on the turning out of a successful team. In this case the winning team, as has already been stated, was coached by an expert rifleman from the United States Marine Corps; the George Washington Team, which finished in second place, was also coached by a Marine Corps man, Sergt. O. E. Schriber.

A remark by one of the Massachusetts team, in the hearing of the ARMS AND THE MAN representative, was to the effect that when Sergeant Baptist took hold of the boys they knew or thought they knew all there was to know about rifle shooting—and then some, but the quiet firmness displayed by Baptist in handling the boys soon brought them back to earth and they shortly began to realize that his judgment and advice were rapidly putting them in the shape to become a successful team. The Massachusetts men of course, attribute the winning of the Outdoor and the Indoor Inter-collegiate Championship Matches to the excellent instruction and coaching of Baptist.

Adjournment was made to the veranda of the clubhouse where the presentation of medals to the first and second teams was made by Colonel Bell, who, in a brief speech of congratulation complimented the winners on their magnificent shooting. The team captain, A. H. Sharpe, accepted the medals, and in a few well chosen words thanked those in charge. A few



**Riflemen's Specialties**

**THOS. J. CONROY**  
28 John St. Cor. Nassau  
NEW YORK

All accessories required by up-to-date military rifle-men, Verniers, Micrometers, Anemometers, Telescopes, British Shooting Bags, Shooting Glasses, Military Compasses (Day and Night), Telescopes and Rifle Rests, Spring Trigger Testers, Score Books, Casey Front Sight Protector, 25 cents.

**LORD BURY TELESCOPE, \$25**

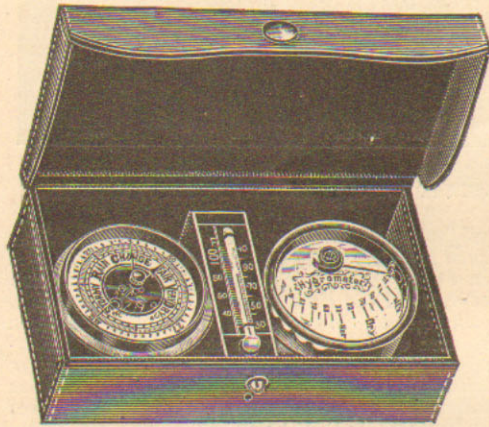
Conroy's One-piece Ball Bearing Brass Covered Solid Steel Cleaning Rod, \$1.25—Same style of Cleaning Rod, Jointed, \$1.50. Brass Wire Brush for same, 15c.

Bullet 1/2 Micrometer If Calibrator. Price, \$4.50.

Micrometer, \$3.00 Vernier, \$2.75

The only Micrometer and Vernier made especially for the new Springfield Army Rifle, reads plus at all ranges, has two steel bushings, one above and below, which prevent any lost motion, made in special hard German silver and will not rust.

None genuine unless stamped "Thos. J. Conroy, Maker."



Russel Leather Case, Containing Hygrometer, Barometer and Thermometer. Price, \$7.50.

**NATIONAL TARGET CARRIER**

Can be drawn from War Department on Governor's Requisition

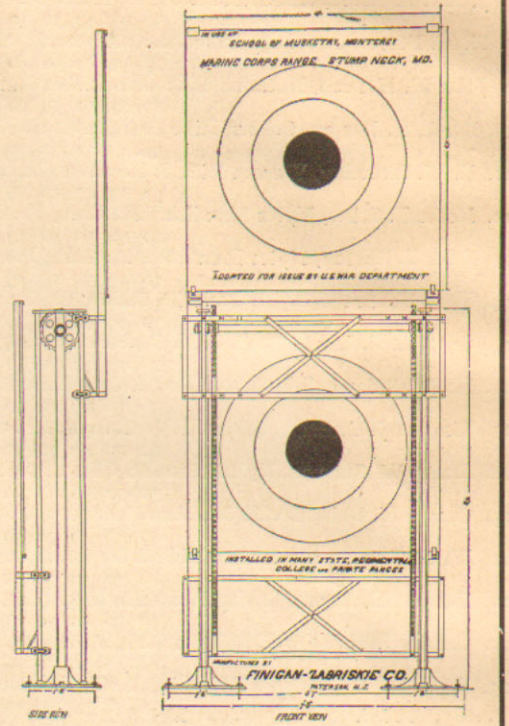
Carries All Size Interior Targets A. B. C.

**"NATIONAL" THE UP-TO-DATE CARRIER**

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.

**Finigan-Zabriskie Co.**  
Paterson, N. J.



**IF YOU ARE AN OFFICER**

YOU MUST STUDY TACTICS

NOTHING CAN HELP YOU MORE THAN

**Tactical Principles and Problems**

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

Can be drawn on requisition or purchased for \$2.50 per volume.

**To All National Guardsmen:**

You are invited to attend the TWENTIETH ANNUAL SEA GIRL TOURNAMENT 1910

held at Sea Girt, New Jersey  
September 1st to 10th, inclusive

Including matches of the  
NEW JERSEY RIFLE ASSOCIATION  
NEW YORK STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION  
PENNSYLVANIA STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION  
Programs can be procured by addressing  
THE POST ADJUTANT, Sea Girt, N. J.

moments of strenuous college yells completed the ceremony.

A favorable impression was made by the Massachusetts team, and a fine manly set of boys they seemed to be, clean cut and thorough gentlemen in every sense of the word, which was practically demonstrated when they acknowledged the congratulations of their competitors.

Sergeant Baptist, who is one of the best shots in the Marine Corps, and an old timer, although still a young man, coached the college team to victory in the Intercollegiate Indoor Match which was shot recently under the auspices of the N. R. A. and they had some of the best in the country to compete against. Baptist does not say much but he gives one the impression of being able to carry out to a successful conclusion anything which he might undertake, certainly in the rifle shooting line.

J. R. Fehr, Jr., was the recipient of the "Searing" medal for high individual from the hands of the donor, G. R. Searing of Newark, N. J., who came to Washington to witness the shooting.

The spirit which prompted the giving of this solid gold medal in the form of a watchfob, was a highly commendable one and might well be emulated by some of our patriotic citizens who possess an abundance of worldly goods. In the evening a supper was given at the National Press Club by Lieutenant Jones in honor of Mr. Searing.

Col. J. E. Bell was executive officer of the match, with Lieut. A. S. Jones, Capt. Sheridan Ferree, Mr. John W. Hessian of the U. M. C. Co., Mr. F. E. Randolph of the Militia Division, War Department, and F. J. Kahrs as range officers. Mr. Wm. Wolf Smith, Secretary of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, was busy with his camera taking views with which to illustrate some of his news stories.

**MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**

Yards	200	300	500	Total
A. H. Sharpe	41	45	49	135
F. A. McLaughlin	43	45	44	132
P. A. Racicot	42	31	45	118

**Massachusetts Rifle Association, Walnut Hill.**

The marksmen who faced the targets at the Massachusetts Rifle Association Range on June 18, had almost everything in the line of poor conditions to contend with. The Creedmoor Trophy Match was won by A. Neidner with 237. The features of the day were Major Hinman's 49 at 1,000 yards and A. Neidner's 90 at 200 yards.

Creedmoor Trophy match, 200 yards, offhand, 30 shots Standard American Target.  
A. Neidner 90 76 71—237

L. Lewis 80 79 77—236  
Medal and Badge match, 200 yards, offhand—L. Lewis, 80, 79, 77.  
Practice match, 200 yards, German Ring Target—L. Lewis, 218, 217, 209.  
Shield Medal match, 3 shots, German Ring Target—S. Lewis, 63, 61.  
Long Range match, 1,000 yards—Maj. C. W. Hinman, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5—49, 47, 45; R. L. Dale, 44.  
Pistol Medal and Badge match, 50 yards, 10 scores to count—F. S. Beckford, 81, 80, 79, 81, 93, 86, 86, 90, 82, 80, 89.  
Pistol Practice match, 50 yards—D. R. Sears, 83, 79; C. F. Lamb, 80; F. S. Beckford, 79.

**Los Angeles, Calif., Revolver and Rifle Club.**

50 Yard Monthly Class Medal Shoot.  
A. B. Douglas won Champion class, gold; L. M. Packard won first class, silver; Ed. Dietrich won second class, bronze.  
Champion.  
A. B. Douglas, pistol 90 98 90—278  
W. E. Smith, pistol 85 83 92—260  
R. J. Fraser, pistol 91 86 82—259  
First Class.  
L. M. Packard, pistol 82 90 88—260  
H. D. Thaxter, pistol 84 90 91—255  
J. E. Holcomb, pistol 81 90 85—256

E. R. Lloyd	40	44	46	130
L. O. Stevenson	45	48	42	135
A. C. Brett	39	46	47	132
Totals	250	259	273	782
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.				
R. T. Frazer, Jr.	40	39	44	123
W. B. Cash	41	44	43	128
L. A. La Garde, Jr.	35	41	36	112
E. F. Wenderoth	40	43	40	123
F. H. Heidenreich	44	45	44	133
J. R. Fehr	44	48	49	141
Totals	244	260	256	760
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.				
J. F. R. Scott	37	37	42	116
G. A. Smith	39	40	47	126
J. C. Emhardt	40	34	42	116
H. R. Segar	41	42	45	128
H. B. Price, Jr.	39	38	39	116
O. R. Paine	38	43	42	123
Totals	234	234	237	725
DELAWARE COLLEGE.				
W. S. Corkran	38	41	45	124
C. H. Heisler	41	39	41	121
C. E. Taylor	35	39	42	116
R. Carswell	35	41	36	112
B. A. Vandergrift	39	39	46	124
P. B. Patterson	38	37	40	115
Totals	226	236	250	712
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY.				
H. K. Parsons	37	28	7	72
T. R. Clark	29	21	10	60
N. W. McKernan	36	32	25	93
O. H. P. Scott	28	33	6	67
A. E. McCarty	41	41	20	102
J. A. Maguire	42	39	21	102
Totals	213	194	89	496



# The Marlin

New Model 25 Repeating Rifle

The gun to take camping, boating or on any outing.



It handles all .22 short cartridges and C.B. caps; is an excellent gun for small game and target work up to 50 yards. You quickly save the price of your rifle in the reduced cost of ammunition. It conforms to the high quality standard of all Marlin repeaters, yet sells at a surprisingly low price.

The solid top and side ejection are always a protection, keep shells, powder and gases from your face, allow instant repeat shots. Quick take-down construction—easily cleaned—takes little space and brings greatest pleasure at small expense.

**The Marlin Firearms Co.**  
41 Willow St. - NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Learn more about the full Marlin line. Send 3 stamps postage for the 136 page Marlin catalog.

## DON'T GO TO MANEUVERS without several copies of HAMPTON'S FIELD MESSAGE

### AND SKETCH BOOK

By Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton  
Twenty-first Infantry, U. S. A.

Up to date, Universally Approved, Complete

It has the features essential to every message and every sketch book combined in such a way that sketches may be transmitted with messages.

The six pages of concise, practical "Field Service Helps" alone are worth the price of the book.

ALREADY IN THE THIRD EDITION

Send 25c. for Sample  
Write for particulars

THE EDWARD T. MILLER CO., Columbus, O.

## What's in a Score?

NOTHING—Unless you write it down in a RIGHT score book!

The book you want—the one which will suit every rifleman best, is the Bull's-Eye Score Book, for the Springfield Rifle prepared by Capt. E. N. Johnston, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.

Once it was called the Army and Navy Target Book, last year the Bull's-Eye Score Book, this year again the Bull's-Eye Score Book.

The 1910 edition is written up to date according to the Provisional Small Arms Firing Manual, 1909.

It shows the proper point of aim when using the battle sight, and when firing at moving targets.

There is no better score book.

AVAILABLE FOR ISSUE TO THE STATES AND TERRITORIES UPON REQUISITIONS AGAINST ALLOTMENTS UNDER 1661, R. S.

For sale by ARMS AND THE MAN.

### Make Your Requisitions Now

Single Copies.—Fixed leaf, 25 cents each. Loose leaf, 50 cents each.

For Quantities.—Fixed leaf, \$2.50 per dozen; in lots of 50 to 100, 20 cents each. For lots of over 100, a special price will be made. Loose leaf, with pencil elastic fasteners, etc., \$5.50 per dozen. Reduction on quantities.

#### District of Columbia Wins from Middies.

The District National Guard carried off first honors in the first of a series of shoots with the midshipmen of Annapolis, Md., on the District range on Monday afternoon, June 20, by seventeen points. The local riflemen made a score of 2,866, while the visitors finished with 2,849. It was one of the best events of its kind ever held, and a large attendance of prominent people were present.

R. A. Clouser made the highest score for the National Guard, with 259 points, while Bischoff led the midshipmen, having a total of 256. Corp. Thomas Brown was the second best for the local aggregation, getting 256. Saunders was a close second in the Annapolis contingent, as he finished with a score of 246.

The second shoot of the series will be held at Annapolis, Saturday afternoon, June 25. The scores follow:

District National Guard.						
S.F. R.F.						
Yards	200	200	600	1000	Skir.	Tl.
Kookon	44	40	43	34	85	246
Captain Cookson	41	36	43	30	80	230
Lieutenant Holt	40	38	46	16	73	213
Lieutenant Alderman	43	42	47	41	60	233
Lieutenant Clausel	42	42	42	29	83	239
Lieutenant Powers	42	41	47	34	86	250

Lieutenant Joynes	39	48	44	34	76	241
Corp. T. Brown	45	42	45	41	83	256
Sergeant Cole	36	8	45	49	80	218
Corporal Forsythe	45	42	47	42	70	246
Private Groom	41	40	43	35	76	235
Private Clouser	46	43	44	37	89	259
Totals	504	492	537	392	941	2866

Saunders	45	41	43	32	94	255
Barber	41	38	41	27	85	235
Woodside	42	37	46	45	50	220
Kates	41	41	45	43	73	242
Cobb	43	45	42	45	68	243
Leidel	42	43	40	42	81	248
Thomas	46	45	48	39	40	218
Bischoff	42	45	47	40	81	256
Barr	41	41	40	40	60	222
Bergles	35	38	49	40	81	243
Hawkins	45	43	47	34	70	239
Kerr	43	33	48	37	67	228
Totals	506	489	539	464	851	2849

#### Minneapolis, Minn., Rifle and Revolver Club.

While we cannot lay claim to the hectic versatility of either language or shooting which emanates from the

burg made notorious by E. C. "Xman" yet we are now in shape to report results on a little flyer in the rifle game up here in the original northwest.

Climatic conditions have served to bar outdoor competition—it's so dod-gasted hot up here in the banana belt that the attractions of a nice, cool basement are overwhelming. Hence and consequently the indoor branch of the sport was selected for the first trial of strength between our new Minneapolis Rifle and Revolver Club and the hardened old hausenpeffers of the St. Paul Rifle and Pistol Association.

Ed. Narum, "Battleship Bill" Boeringer, "Percy" Lundt, "Bad Bill" Maiden and George Washington Keys of the St. Paul outfit wandered up to the local range to look things over and signed us up for four jolts of "education"—ten-man teams, any rifle, any sights, two shoots offhand in Minneapolis and two shoots, five sitting and five prone, in St. Paul.

The initial orgy was pulled off in Minneapolis and, after a lot of bad shooting, the smoke cleared away on a score of 704 to 645—the possible was 1,000—in favor of the Minneapolis novices.

The next week's pilgrimage to St. Paul served to convince the hardy and independent spirits of the Mill City bunch that the prone position did not make possibles a cinch to the tune of 904 to 840 in favor of St. Paul. This gave the down river bunch a lead of 5 points on the grand total.

But the miscellaneous collection of Queen's Arms and Kentucky rifles of the Minneapolis bunch proved superior at the offhand game again in the third match and the score, 747 to 681, gave the Minneapolis infant class a lead of 61 points to take to St. Paul with them for the final.

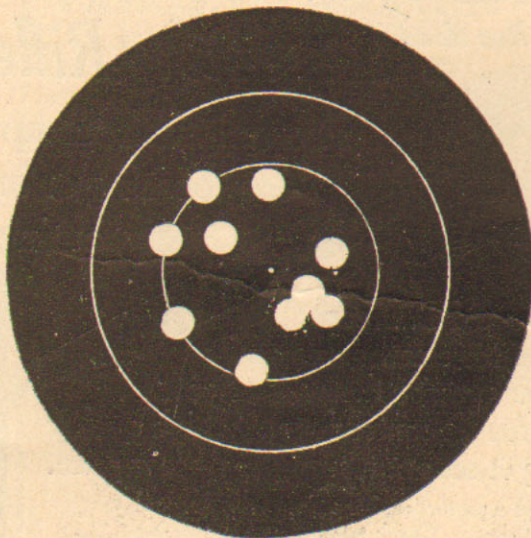
Hard luck hit teams before this match. Dr. Ferguson, the demon pill roller of the Sainly City, got called out of town. But Ordnance Sergeant Jones from Fort Snelling proved a pretty fair substitute. Hall of Minneapolis left the city depriving the team of a good shot and its only telescope sight. Stoke initiated himself to the military positions in his place and scored 93. "Bad Bill" enticed another pillar of the younger club into a scatter gun fest and came around joyous until he found that Buck, who came down as a non-combatant, had borrowed a gun and shot 91 in his place. With Captain Baldwin shooting early, Lundeen, of the team which won the company championship at Camp Perry coming down late and Colonel Mauldin stripping his Schuetzen of its sights to dress up a \$8.50 rifle, the Minneapolis outfit had a fair bunch of 90 or better scores to record. Keys plugged in a couple of possibles for St. Paul.

But the final result showed a winning for St. Paul by only two points which gave the series to Minneapolis by the lax and luscious grand total score of 3,182 to 3,123—and the possible only 4,000.

Altogether it was a most pleasant and profitable exchange of hostilities and one which has done much for the increase of interest in the game in both of the twin cities. We expect to repeat the dose at frequent intervals, though it is probable that the next meeting will be on the outdoor range.

Let this account of its first appearance in the field of competition serve to introduce the newest club. It

# ANOTHER WORLD'S RECORD



Wonderful score made by Mr. A. M. Poindexter at the range of the Monmouth Revolver Club, Red Bank, N. J., May 21  
Diameter of bull's-eye, 1 1/8"; distance, 20 yards; arm, regulation target pistol; score, 100 out of a possible 100; ammunition used

## PETERS

### .22 CAL. SEMI-SMOKELESS CARTRIDGES

The kind that won the U. S. Indoor Rifle Championship twelve successive years; that holds the World's Individual Rifle Record, 2481 out of 2500; the cartridges that won the N. R. A. Inter-Club Team Match, the Inter-Scholastic Team Match and many other honors.

Shoot PETERS CARTRIDGES and Keep Up with the Procession

## 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.

remains only to announce that we are eager to receive the calls of all riflemen stopping over in Minneapolis. We shoot Tuesday and Friday evenings in the basement of the Hotel Revere. Between shoots we can be located through any of the following officers: President, Henry C. Hanke, county treasurer; vice-president, Henry Howling, taxidermist shop across the street from the West Hotel; secretary, C. L. Gilman, The Daily News Office; treasurer, Jack Babcock, over the Bijou Theater; executive officer, Capt. George Sinclair, north side police station.

Take your choice of these and in any case, don't fail to let us know you are in town.

#### Fort Pitt Rifle Club, Pittsburg, Pa.

The fourth match of the season was held by the Fort Pitt Rifle Club yesterday afternoon.

This was an entire innovation differing altogether from the regular slow or rapid fire matches.

Conditions were 10 shots rapid fire at 200 yards with rifle and 10 shots rapid fire at 50 yards with revolver—or 10 shots rapid fire at 500 yards with rifle and 10 shots rapid fire at 20 yards—two men on a team for two handsome cups presented by a member of the club. The winners of the first match, which came off at 200 yards and 50 yards, are liable to be challenged for possession on a week's notice. The challenging team to have the privilege of naming the particular ranges over which the match is to be shot.

The event was full of surprises as was anticipated. Misses showing up in the first string shot and continuing with great regularity throughout the match. The necessity of getting 5 shots fired within the limit of 20 seconds, jams due to swelled reloaded ammunition, failure to pull the bolt entirely back after each shot and the coaches getting rattled and giving the shooters the wrong time in which they had to finish the score, all contributed to this end.

Fuller and Douds, the first two men up, made a good start at 200, despite 3 misses for the team. Winsor and Borchers, two of the latest recruits, topped the list, while Brown and Hodges the ultimate winners made a fairly good score.

The second half of the match at 50 yards, with the one hand gun, put a different complexion on the matter,

Brown's good showing putting the team in first place, while Beal was responsible for the second place attained by him and his partner. They did not have much to spare on the next pair, Stewart and Wilson, beating them by only one point.

The winners have already been challenged, the match to come off next week when better scores will undoubtedly be turned in, the rain interfering greatly yesterday, and the shooters becoming more familiar with the conditions.

Team Challenge Trophy match (revolver scores were divided by two before listing).

R. E. Brown	200 yds.	26
	50 yds.	36-62
R. O. Hodges	200 yds.	24
	50 yds.	15-39-101
T. C. Beal	200 yds.	27
	50 yds.	35-62
J. McGlashan	200 yds.	21
	50 yds.	15-36-98
G. H. Stewart	200 yds.	26
	50 yds.	24-50
C. H. Wilson	200 yds.	17
	50 yds.	30-47-97
C. C. Borchers	200 yds.	30
	50 yds.	21-51
G. B. Winsor	200 yds.	26
	50 yds.	7-33-84
F. C. Douds	200 yds.	24
	50 yds.	16-40
A. M. Fuller	200 yds.	30
	50 yds.	8-38-78

#### Colonial Revolver Club, St. Louis, Mo.

Scores made with revolver at 50 yards on June 12:

Geo. C. Olcott	88	88	87	92	84-439
C. C. Crossman	86	86	84	88	87-431
Mrs. Crossman	85	89	82	83	84-423
Dr. M. R. Moore	87	79	86	79	85-416
W. C. Ayer	64	87	84	93	86-416
Paul Frese	72	79	84	82	83-400
Theo. Bunding	74	78	83		

#### Ohio and Kentucky Revolver League.

The series of eight matches was ended with the match between the Covington Police and Cincinnati Revolver Club teams, held on the former's range, June 10. The Cincinnati team finished in the lead with a margin of 155 points. Pugh made high individual score of 153.

Covington shot under the handicap of being a man short, and repeating the low score for the sixth man. The scores:

Cincinnati Revolver Club.		Covington Police.	
Pugh	153	Lieutenant Taphorn	144
Thompson	148	Hendrix	137
Phillips	144	Conley	128
Erd	140	Blick	127
Cox	136	Gough	81
Yungblut	132	John Doe	81

Total	853	Total	698
Team average	142.1	Team average	116.3

The Cincinnati Police team finished in the lead with 7 matches won and 1 lost; Fort Thomas, second, 6 won, 2 lost; First Regiment (O. N. G.) 3 won, 5 lost; Cincinnati Revolver Club and Covington Police each won 2 and lost 6. High 20-shot score, W. H. Cox, Cincinnati Revolver Club, 172 out of a possible 200, on April 8.

High 5-shot score, W. H. Cox, Cincinnati Revolver Club, April 8, 49.

High score for the 8 matches—P. L. Curliis, Cincinnati Police, 1194.

The Cincinnati Police made high team scores, 918 and 900.

The Cincinnati Police team won the cup given for team winning the most matches. Other prizes will be awarded on June 24.

#### Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, Emeryville, Cal.


The Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club held its regular .22 caliber indoor rifle shoot on the 25-yard range June 10 and sixteen members took an active part.

Each member donated a prize and at the conclusion of the shoot everybody was allowed to pick a sealed envelope according to their best 5 shot target. Inside of the envelope contained a card which called for a prize. This method was used on account of so many poor shooters and to enable them to secure a chance to get a good prize.

The shoot was very successful and the members of the club were well pleased at the manner in which the committee handled the same. The use of telescope sights was omitted.


The scores of evening out of a possible 125 (5 shots, 25 ring target) are as follows: E. Schierbaum, 120; J. Phillips, 118; Wm. A. Siebe, 116; C. Otten, 116; W. Guild, 116; W. R. Servis, 113; L. Delavergne, 113; C. Thiele, 111; Capt. Geo. Larson, 110; A. Thompson,





**Grand American Handicap**  
Chicago, June 21-24, 1910

*May the Best Man Win*



**“SCHUETZEN”** for 200 yards  
**S M O K E L E S S** off shoulder shooting

*The Best Powder*

Is handled and loaded the same as **Black Powder**.  
100 rounds loaded with “Schuetzen” costs the same as 100 rounds loaded with **Black**.

---

*Packed in 8 oz. canisters*

---

For Information Address  
**RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION**  
**E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Powder Co.**  
Wilmington, Del.

110; G. Holstien, 110; M. Nielsen, 109; J. Phillips, 107; F. Mullen, 98; A. Duassaa, 92; Geo. Skinner, 53. After the prize shoot Wm. A. Siebe, C. Otten, M. Nielsen, J. Phillips and Geo. Holstien shot a match for a silver spoon. Siebe, Otten and Phillips gave Holstien and Nielsen a handicap of 5 points each. The result made C. Otten the winner by one point. The scores were as follows: C. Otten, 118; Wm. A. Siebe, 117; J. Phillips, 116; M. Nielsen, 111; Geo. Holstien, 80.

On Tuesday evening June 21, 1910, the pistol shooters are going to have a shoot among themselves and it is expected that a larger attendance will be present. A great many of the members are trying hard to win the silver spoons offered by the club and the members are all excited over the inducement.

The club will hold a grand theater party in the Oakland Orpheum during the month of October, 1910, to be known as sharpshooters' night. A committee of twenty-five has been appointed to handle the affair. Wm. A. Siebe has been selected as chairman with the aid of Geo. W. Hughes, Secretary and Treasurer.

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

In the second event on June 18 at 15 targets Winslow won out with a run of fifteen straight with Atwater and Dukes close seconds with 14 targets each.

In the contest for the June Cup at 50 targets (events 3 and 4) handicap Messrs. Atwater and Winslow tied at 49 each. In the shootoff, event 5, they tied again but in the final shootoff, event 6, Winslow lost his nerve and went to pieces while Atwater won out with 24 breaks to his credit.

In the final event, No. 7, Atwater again broke 24 targets. The scores were all the remarkable for being made during a driving rain and hail storm.

Targets	10	15	H.	25	H.	25	H.	25	25
G. W. Boxall	9	10	3	21	3	22	3	22	2
J. C. Atwater	7	14	3	24	3	25	2	25	1 25 24
C. A. Brown	6	8	6	24	6	17			18
Ed. Winslow	6	15	6	24	4	25	5	25	5 19
Thos. Dukes	14	2	24	2	23	2	25	2	22 3
E. Marshall									12

**West Chester, Pa., Gun Club.**

Sloan, with the good score of 193 out of 200, won high amateur average at the registered shoot of the club on June 16. F. Jebb was second with 189. Lin Worthington was high professional, 197 out of 200. He broke 140 straight. Neaf Apgar got 196 and Harry Overbaugh 190.

**St. Paul, Minn., Rod and Gun Club.**

The great quint-state championship tournament of the St. Paul Rod and Gun club failed to attract the number of marksmen that the management had confidently hoped would come. Seventy shooters faced the traps, but not all of them shot through the regular program. The personnel of the men in attendance, however, could not be excelled, and it proved to be an interesting study to one who knows trap shooters and the game of trap shooting. From all over the country came the men who like to shoot at the disks of clay. Fred Bills, who, however, is a member of the St. Paul Rod and Gun Club, participated in the shoot and tied with Johnny Garrett of Colorado Springs, Colo., for high honors among the professionals by breaking 142 targets out of 150 shot at.

Vietmeyer of Chicago and R. H. Barber of Minneapolis, both professionals, scored 140 apiece. Billy Heer of Concordia, Kan., was a little off color and finished with 139.

The bright light appeared to bother some of the shooters, and the only Jack Frink of Worthington, went to the races on the first event by missing ten out of fifteen targets, and Jack is some shooter.

Charlie McQuaid, the fellow who isn't the fellow who threw the rock through the cow in the halcyon days of the wonderous West—but the nice young fellow who calls St. Paul his home, just took the bit in his teeth on the second day, and led the whole bunch, professionals and amateurs, home to the hay. Charlie broke 191—count 'em—191 targets out of a possible 200, in spite of a nasty head wind that tossed the targets very erratically.

Billy Heer of Concordia, Kan., was high gun among the professionals, with 189, just one point above Little Willie Wetleaf of Iowa, who was next to McQuaid in the amateur ranks.

McQuaid's showing was a surprise to nearly all the boys, for he is a shooter who has taken part in very few tournaments, and did not begin shooting at the clay birds until last summer. However, there was not a man on the grounds who was not glad that Charlie shot as well as he did. McQuaid's score simply shows what a good man can do when he puts his mind on his work and gets down to business. Besides getting out and showing the bunch how to shoot, Charlie also had charge of the cashier's office, and yet the cares of that responsible position did not bother him when he was down on the firing line.

Unheralded and unsung, jocosely nicknamed "The Arkansas Traveler" by a spectator on account of his appearance, John E. Maland of Jewell Junction, Iowa, the man who first showed Billy Hoon how to shoot, showed the shooters from several states how to shoot at the great quint-State tournament of the St. Paul Rod and Gun Club. He broke 94 out of the last 100 targets that he shot at. Jesse Aylesworth of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and A. R. Chezik of Portal, N. D., were next with 93 each. "Wonderful Willie" Wetleaf of Iowa, finished with 92, and Bottger of Ray, N. D., was right behind him with 91.

The race was close and exciting. Chezik finished first with 93 and many believed that he would land the \$100 prize. Then it was noticed that Maland was down only two birds in sixty, which was wonderful shooting in the high, gusty wind that was blowing. In the next event Maland had a bad half hour and last four targets. He recovered his speed in the next event and broke all twenty targets, going out with 94.

Billy Heer of Concordia, Kan., and Harry G. Taylor Meckling, S. D., were tied for high honors among the professionals on the last day's program, each breaking 138 targets out of a possible 150. Fred Bills of Chicago and John W. Garrett of Colorado Springs, Colo., tied for second honors with 137 each. R. R. Barber of Minneapolis was third among the professionals with 135. Maland led the amateurs on the entire day's shoot and was closely followed by Wetleaf, Bottger, Chezik, Frink and Capt. Jack Wulff of Wilwaukee.

Wetleaf won the high amateur average for the entire three days' shoot, scoring 458 out of a possible 500, Maland was just 3 points behind him with 455. Next came Bottger with 454, Aylesworth with 451, McQuaid of St. Paul, 449, Chezik with 449, Walf with 449, Aune with 443, Swatre with 437, Frink with 434, L. S. Parker with 433, C. H. Parker with 429, Slocum with 426, and Converse with 423.

Billy Heer led the professionals with 466, Bills was second with 462, Jack Garrett third with 458, R. R. Barber fourth with 452, Harry G. Taylor fifth with 450, H. C. Hirschy sixth with 431, Henderson of Kentucky, seventh with 429 and Vietmeyer of Chicago eighth with 420.

To President G. A. Wood and the able and efficient work of Secretary Pleiss, Charlie McQuaid, Herman Hirschy and Cashier Robbins is due the credit for the successful conduct of the tournament from a managerial standpoint.

Three men who took part in the tournament whose showing was a disappointment to themselves and their friends were Hamilton of St. Paul, E. W. Hicks of Fairmont, Minn., and Dr. Bailey of Fargo, N. D., the latter the man who won the Western handicap in St. Paul last year. They all appeared to be unable to strike their pace.

**Hickman, Ky., Gun Club.**

The three days' registered tournament, which closed Wednesday, June 15, will go down in trap-shooting history as one of the most successful tournaments ever held in the South.

The first of the regular program started off Tuesday morning with 80 shooters reporting. Walter Huff, of Atlanta, was high professional, breaking 237 out of a possible 240, making a straight of 260 before losing a single target. He was closely followed by Jake Gibbs of Union City, Tenn., who broke 236. A. P. Smith of Alton, Ills., James Day of Midland, Texas, and E. R.

**Books for Everybody.**

**FIREARMS, SCORE BOOKS, ETC.**

Bull's-Eye Score Book, fixed leaf	\$0.25
loose leaf	.50
The Book of the Rifle. T. F. Fremantle	5.20
Hints on Revolver Shooting. Walter Winans	1.10
The Pistol and Revolver. A. L. A. Himmelwright, Cloth \$1.00, Paper	.60
Suggestions to Military Riflemen. Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 1909 Edition	1.10
The New Springfield Indoors	.25
Keough's Score Register	.75
The United States Service Rifle, Model of 1903, with 1906 Ammunition; Its Mechanism and Its Use	.10
Our Military Rifle and How to use it	.10
The Bullet's Flight from Powder to Target. By F. W. Mann, B. S., M. D.	4.00
Rifle Range Construction	1.00
Indoor Target Practice with Sub-Target Gun Machine. Captain John F. Parker, U. S. Army	1.00

**MILITARY SUBJECTS.**

Instruction for the Infantry Private of the National Guard. John W. Norwood	.25
The Law and Customs of Riot Duty. Byron L. Bargar	3.00
Officers' Manual, Revised and Enlarged. Moss	2.50
A Military Primer. Capt. F. C. Marshall and Capt. Geo. S. Simonds	1.50
Noncommissioned Officers' Manual. By Capt. James A. Moss	1.50
The Privates' Manual. By Capt. James A. Moss	.50
The Story of a Troop Mess. By Capt. James A. Moss	.75
Moss-Dalton Company Records. Set	4.80
Individual books, each	1.00
Infantry Drill With Interpretations	.75
Drill Regulations for the Infantry	.50
Field Artillery Drill Regulations	1.00
Coast Artillery Drill Regulations	1.00

**SHOOTING RECORDS** are easily and accurately kept by the use of our Score Cards. They serve the double purpose of an official record and a score book at only a fraction of the cost of the latter.

Let us send you samples and quote price. It is our business to supply you with Range and Target Supplies. Tell us your wants; we'll be pleased to quote you prices.

**Target Supply Co.**  
Chattanooga, Tenn.

### NITRO POWDER SOLVENT No. 9

For Cleaning High Power Rifles, Shotguns and Revolvers

PREVENTS  
REMOVES **RUST**

☞ Positively removes the residuum of any high power powder now on the market.

☞ If you fail to clean your rifle thoroughly, Nitro Powder Solvent No. 9 will do it for you.

☞ This has been tested and endorsed by the most prominent riflemen of America.

☞ No rifleman or military organization can afford to be without it. If your dealer does not keep it, order direct.

FRANK A. HOPPE, Sole Manufacturer,

1741 N. Darien Street

Philadelphia, Pa.



### Target Pastors EXTRA QUALITY

Size 1, ( 7-8 in.) 30c. per M.  
" 2, (1 1-16 in.) 40c. per M.  
" 3, (1 5-16 in.) 50c. per M.

Packed in cartons containing 10 Boxes of 100 pastors each. In bulk 5c. per M. less.

Sent prepaid on receipt of price.

**RHODE ISLAND LABEL WORKS**

LABEL PRINTERS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

### DOES YOUR RIFLE SHOOT O.K. IF NOT GET IT "VENTED!"



This Improvement in its latest form will please you and is guaranteed to make your rifle shoot better.

Get Circulars: P. E. KENT  
2582-Briggs-Av. New York

King of Delta, Colo., amateurs, broke 24. For Monday's and Tuesday's shoot, Walter Huff, professional, led with 353 out of 360, closely followed by E. R. King, amateur, with 352, and Homer Clark, professional, with 351. Never in the history of the shooting game has there ever been such uniform records made by both professionals and amateurs as made here.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Topperwein, of San Antonio, Texas, were to have been here for Tuesday's shoot, but missed connection in Memphis, and didn't get in until Tuesday night, when they were met at Gibbs by S. L. Dodds' car.

For Wednesday's shoot, R. A. King of Delta, Colo., was high amateur, with 217 out of a possible 220, closely followed by A. P. Smith of Goodwine, Ills., with 214. The high professionals were Walter Huff, H. D. Gibbs, R. O. Heikes, with 218 out of 220, followed by George Lyon with 217 and Guy Ward with 214. C. O. LeCompte with 213, and H. D. Freeman with 213. Mrs. Topperwein, professional, made the remarkable record of 217 out of 220.

For the entire three days' shoot R. A. King, amateur, was high, with 569 out of 580, J. E. Day and O. P. Smith, 561, and W. T. Laslie, 559.

The High Professional of the 3-days' shoot was Walter Huff, with 571 out of 580, making over 98 per cent, an astounding record. H. D. Gibbs, 567; Geo. Lyon, 566.

Walter made a remarkable run of 252, without losing a target, H. D. Gibbs, 176; R. A. King, 157; Mr. Clark, 131; H. Dixon, 127; Mr. Pegler, 114; C. C. Bates, 113; A. P. Smith, 112; and C. O. LeCompte, 111.

In the handicap for two shotguns, for first and second high gun, the following gentlemen broke 25 straight, shooting from the marks as indicated:

John Livingston, 19; Homer Clark, 21; D. A. Edwards,

18; H. T. Edwards, 18; H. Dixon, 18; Chenault, 17; and W. C. Rains, 17. In the shootoff Homer Clark and D. A. Edwards both broke their twenty-five, in the second shootoff they broke twenty-five again and in the next shootoff both broke twenty-four, making a total of 99 out of a 100, Homer Clark tying the world's record from the 21-yard mark made by H. D. Freeman at Columbus, Georgia, during the Southern Handicap.

Darkness prevented any further shootoff so they tossed the coin for first choice of guns, D. A. Edwards winning first choice.

#### West Virginia State Sportsmen's Association.

At the tournament of the association on June 16 and 17, held under the auspices of the Charleston Gun Club, G. E. Painter broke 385 out of 400 which gave him high amateur for the shoot. J. R. Taylor was high professional with 381 out of 400. J. F. Phillips won the State Championship with 49 out of 50.

#### Another Big Stevens Victory.

May 29 to June 6 was the big week of the year in Schuetzen circles. At Union Hill, New Jersey, the Sixth Tri-Annual Shooting Festival was held under the direction of the National Schuetzen Bund.

This shoot is probably the most interesting and picturesque that is held in the entire United States. Foming but once in three years and being made up of the Allied Shooting Associations from all parts of the country, it has an interest enjoyed by none of the other rifle tournaments.

The principal event of this meet is known as the Honor and King Target "Columbia." The winner of this event is crowned "Schuetzen King" with due pomp and ceremony.

The first winner of this shoot was F. C. Ross of Springfield, Mass., who won it in 1894. Mr. Ross again won this event last week with the remarkably good score of 71 out of a possible 75.

Mr. Ross also won fourth place in the Public Point or Champion Target which was won by T. R. Geisel.

The other two big events out of the seven were the Champion Ring Target also won by T. R. Geisel and the Stitch Target Germana was won by G. Greizer.

It is a significant fact that all these men used Stevens Ideal Schuetzen rifles.

#### With Peters Shells.

At Sioux City, Iowa, June 7 to 9, Mr. R. R. Barber shooting Peters factory loads won third professional average, 545 out of 600.

Mr. C. E. Robbins won second professional average at Brodhead, Wis., June 9 with Peters shells, scoring 181 out of 200.

At Sullivan, Ill., June 8-9, third general average was won by Mr. H. W. Cadwallader, 326 out of 360, with Peters shells.

Harvey Dixon shooting Peters factory loaded shells won high amateur average at Marshall, Mo., June 7-8, 292 out of 320; also high amateur average at the Missouri and Kansas League Tournament at Higginsville, Mo., June 9-10, score 391 out of 400.

At Claremore, Okla., June 8, T. E. Saxton won high amateur average and J. K. Tubbs second amateur, with scores of 185 and 174 respectively out of 200. The high professional for the day was Mr. H. J. Donnelly, 183 out of 200. All three of these gentlemen shot Peters shells.

Second professional average at Brownsville, Pa., June 9 was won by Mr. J. C. Garland with Peters shells, score 155 out of 175.

At London, Ohio, June 10, Mr. Geo. Volk won high amateur and high general average, 98 out of 100, using Peters factory loaded shells. Mr. W. R. Chamberlain, second 95 out of 100, and Mr. Lon. Fisher, third, 89 out of 100, both gentlemen using Peters shells.

#### Some Good Averages.

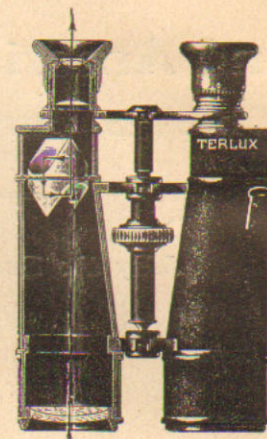
Messrs. A. P. Smith and J. W. Veatch won first and second amateur averages at Sullivan, Ills., June 8-9, using U.M.C. shells. First and second amateur averages at the Rushville, Ind., shoot were also won by the steel-lined shells; Geo. C. Kanouse captured first honors breaking 340 out of 400 with his Remington Pump and Nitro Club shells leading Dr. W. L. Straughan by one bird.

At the Vermont State Tournament June 14-15, Mr. J. S. Fanning, the well known trade representative, made a straight run of 179 with Nitro Club shells. Mr. H. H. Stevens was high professional with the same shell, breaking 392 out of 400. Mr. Stevens also made runs of 108 and 111 straight with the steel-lined shells and a Remington Pump.

The registered tournament at Hickman, Ky., last week was largely attended by southern trap-shooters. First, second and third professional averages were won respectively by Walter Huff, H. D. Gibbs and G. L. Lyon, with U. M. C. shells. R. A. King was first amateur, A. P. Smith, second and W. P. Laslie, fourth, all of whom used U. M. C. steel-lined shells.

### 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 1/2 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.

### ARMS AND THE MAN PUB. CO.

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

JAMES A. DRAIN, PRESIDENT.

E. M. DRAIN, SECRETARY.

FRANK J. KAHR, TREASURER.

\$3.00 a Year.

10 Cents a Copy.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

United States and Mexico—One Year, \$3.00; Six Months, \$1.50; Three Months, 75 cents.

Canada—50 cents a year additional.

Foreign countries—\$1.00 a year additional.

A subscription can begin at any time; payable invariably in advance.

The trade supplied through the American News Company and its branches, Washington News Co., local distributors.

The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the world.

#### ADVERTISING.

Rates for advertising space furnished on application to this office.

#### REMITTANCES.

Remittances may be made by Express Money Order Draft, Postoffice Order, or Registered Letter.

Postage stamps will be received in part payment for subscriptions, for the convenience of remitters, but must be of the denominations of One or Two Cents ONLY.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks, postoffice and express orders payable to ARMS AND THE MAN PUBLISHING CO., 1502 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

### 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—Brand new 8 mm. Sauer-Mausler, No. 50, 25-inch barrel, weight 7 1/2 pounds, handsome stock, perfect condition, not fired 20 times. Fitted with Lyman Mauser sight, costing \$7.00, rifle cost \$50.00. Guaranteed in new condition. Price \$40.00, express charges to be paid by purchaser.

J. M. GORE,  
619 Delta Building,  
Los Angeles, Cal.



# GOVERNMENT



# AMMUNITION TESTS

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY

## STILL HOLDS HIGHEST RECORDS

For Both Rifle and Revolver Cartridges

### 1909

#### RIFLE

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

#### REVOLVER

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

### 1910

#### RIFLE

Highest Competitor, Mean Radius:	
600 yards Rapid Fire . . . . .	4.930
1000 " " " . . . . .	9.701
Mean of Means . . . . .	<u>7.3155</u>

#### REVOLVER

Highest Competitor, Mean Radius:	
50 yards . . . . .	1.430
75 " . . . . .	2.018
Mean of Means . . . . .	<u>1.724</u>



United States Cartridges Demonstrating Their Superiority in 1909

## RECORDS OF 1909 UNBEATEN

The Ammunition Made Under the New Specifications for 1910 Trials is Best for Service but not for Target Work



IF YOU WANT AMMUNITION FOR ACCURATE WORK  
AT TARGETS, YOU SHOULD CONTINUE TO USE



UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY

New York City

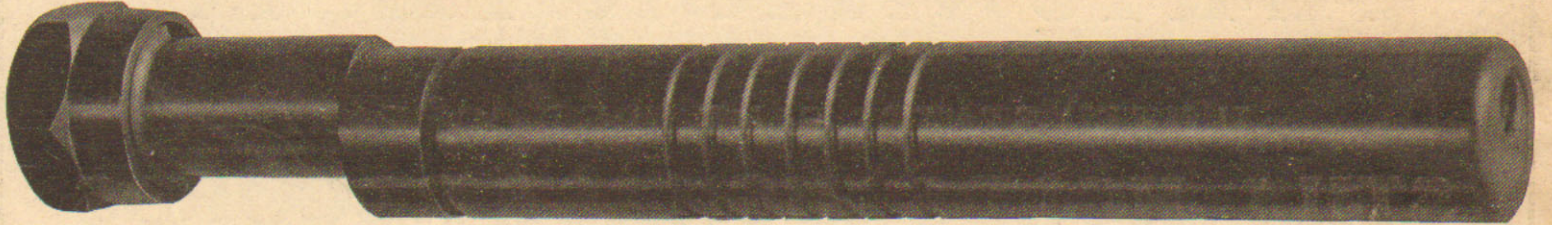
Lowell, Massachusetts

San Francisco





United States Service Silencer on rifle, and bayonet affixed.



(Exact Size.)

Special Target Silencer and Coupling for Springfield Rifle.

Equip your men with the

# MAXIM SILENCER

and they will stop finching. You know what this will do for their scores.

CONCUSSION ELIMINATED ENTIRELY  
ACCURACY GREATLY INCREASED

RECOIL REDUCED OVER ONE-HALF  
ADDED INTEREST IN SHOOTING AROUSED

The MAXIM SILENCER is now an official article of issue by the United States War Department to the regular troops of the Army, and to the Organized Militia in all the States and Territories.

To secure rifles with SILENCERS, make regular requisition on your headquarters in the usual way.

If you want to own your own silencer order special target SILENCER and coupling direct of us. It can be attached to any service Springfield rifle and removed at will. **Price, \$8.50.** Write for further particulars to

MAXIM SILENT FIREARMS COMPANY  
Room 820, 38 Park Row, NEW YORK

BRANCH OFFICE:  
717 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

For Sale in Great Britain and her Colonies by  
MAXIM SILENCER CO., Ltd., 72 Victoria Street, LONDON, S. W

## U. S. Army Shoes

Made by the present contractors for Shoes for the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., will be supplied to the different organizations of the National Guard.

We make contracts with

STATES :: REGIMENTS :: COMPANIES

*Write for plan*

JOSEPH M. HERMAN & CO.

BOSTON - - - - - MASSACHUSETTS

## YOUR RIFLE TEAM

COMPANY  
REGIMENTAL  
STATE  
or  
NATIONAL

Depends on your

MAKING - - - GOOD

Get Busy!

PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO RIFLEMEN:

"Range Construction," by Major H. C. Wilson, N. G. N. Y., and Captain K. K. V. Casey, N. G. Pa., Edited by Colonel J. G. Ewing. Price \$1.00.

"Modern Rifle Shooting from the American Standpoint," by W. G. Hudson, M. D. Price 50c.

"The Reason Why in Rifle Shooting," by John M. Davidson. Price 10c.

For Information Address

RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION

E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Powder Co.

Wilmington, Del.

## Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS

Medals and Trophies for  
Military Tournaments,  
Races, Athletics & Sports

The highest standard for workmanship and quality has been established by this Company. Special Designs and Estimates on request, without charge. A large collection of Photographs of newest designs immediately available.

1218-20-22 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia, Pa.