

ARMS AND THE MAN

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THE PILGRIMAGE TO PERRY.

BY SERGT. E. N. ERGIE.

YES; I am a *sucker*, and out here in Illinois where I was born and have lived most of my life, I have been rather proud of the fact. Mine is a great State, mother of strong men, full of good citizens, the Chicago anarchists and crooked legislators to the contrary notwithstanding. The finest fertile farms are all over this State and here grows the best corn in the world. In its fields and pastures hogs and cattle unsurpassed in excellence have their homes and grow to a delectable fatness fit to delight the palate of a king. To this high finish a lot of them actually come since Chicago began to pack pork for the world.

Not for me was the drudgery of drill in the high school cadet corps. I was too wise in my day and generation. What did I care about "Right shoulder, *huh!* For'ard, *double time, huh!*"—and all that rot, when I might be strolling along some rose-barred lane with pretty Peggy Ellen. No, not for uncle Ernie, by any means. It always seemed genuinely silly to me: all that soldier—or rather imitation soldier—business, and I gave it a wide berth.

Out of school and after a couple of years in college I had no more time for institutions of theoretical learning. I wanted to know real things and I had more than a fancy I could only learn them of the real world. About that I have had no reason to change my mind since.

A college education is a right good sort of thing for a man who needs that kind of an education, but there are only a few graduated from any school with all the benefits which the course could furnish them, and this applies as fully to the School of Hard Knocks as to the richly endowed College of Favorite Sons.

A place in a wholesale house looked good to me, and I started in at \$12 a week, which was fine pay where I lived. I dug along for a couple of years, and gained ground all the time. The daily circle of my life was bed, alarm clock, bath, breakfast, office, supper, bed, alarm clock, over and over and over, with scarcely a skip or a break. I did not know many girls or boys, I did not have time to.

One night in the middle of the summer, too hot to sleep I was walking along the street, when I encountered Ralph Pohlman. I suppose I knew Ralph as well as I knew any boy. We walked along together, idly chatting, and I asked him where he was going. He said, "I am going to drill. My company leaves for camp next week, and we are drilling every night now to get ready."

I knew Ralph belonged to the local military company, which did not seem to me a matter of much consequence, but the idea of going to camp interested me, and I asked Ralph about it. He told me that this company was part of a regiment which was considered the best in the State.

He said every year they went into a camp where they lived like soldiers did in the field, and besides having a mighty good time, they learned a great deal about what a soldier has to do, and then he told me about their rifle shooting, which interested me more than anything else.

I have always been fond of shooting and when he related how they had good ranges, free ammunition and prizes for high scores, I began to feel that there might be something in the world which I had missed.

Finally he said to me, "Ed, you ought to join the company. There's the place where you would get more pleasure than any other I know of."

HE SEES A LIGHT.

Up to the minute he spoke I had no idea of it but I saw at once that I could get some good exercise, come in contact a little more with men of my own age, have free shooting, and maybe rest myself a little from the eternal grind. So I asked him what I had to do.

"You come right along with me now; I will take you to the Captain, and he'll fix your papers up so quick it'll make your hair curl!"

I went to the armory with him, and we went in to see the Captain. I knew the Captain. He was cashier in the First National Bank, and a very good business man, but I never knew he could be so much of a soldier and so little of anything else when soldier work was to be done.

I want to say right now that they make mighty few captains as good as my first one was. He knew me, of course. We had been born within half

a block of each other, and all he asked me was if I wanted to join the company and when I said I did he had me sign the papers, and agree to go to the examining surgeon next day.

Things were a little looser in those days than they are now, but there never was a time in my company when there was not some real military efficiency. The Captain told me if I would go to the quartermaster, and get fitted with a uniform, he would have somebody drill me all the spare time I had between then and next Saturday week and I could go to camp with them.

Well, I did it and I took an interest from the very beginning. I found out that the manual or arms done right was not so easy as it looked, and I loved the feel of my Service rifle from the minute I put my hands on it.

It's no use to tell what happened to me in camp. You know what the rookie's existence is there. I think I learned more of how much I did not know in less time during that week in camp than ever before in my life; yes, or since. It is astonishing how many small items of knowledge are necessary to make up a soldier's mental equipment, and it is nothing less than amazing how much enjoyment can be gained from the mastery of them.

I have always held that the Johnny who said "Anything which is worth doing is worth doing well" had a head planted squarely between two very efficient shoulders, and I have seen no reason to change that view. So I started right in from the beginning to be as good a soldier as I could become.

I found out after I got in that one thing which had never occurred to me before lay behind the National Guard and was the real cause of its existence. I tell you I was astonished when I first came to know that the United States was not the strongest nation in the world.

BIGGEST BRAGGARTS IN THE WORLD.

Why, when I went to school the histories used to be full of the grandest demonstrations of the might and power of the American nation, and it just seemed to me, as I suppose it did to the other boys, that no nation nor any number of nations on the face of the earth could make a dent in us even if they all came at us at once and in the deadliest earnest.

And then I had attended political barbecues and meetings like that where I had seen and heard men of national reputation point out plainly, not to say vociferously, how in case of trouble millions of Americans would spring to arms and drive an invader into the sea. Naturally I came to believe it.

After I joined my company I found out that the difference between a trained soldier and the average citizen is so great that the man who expected to describe it would have to write a postscript to the dictionary. Why, they simply cannot be compared? That is all.

The untrained man is not useless; he is *worse* than useless. The soldier who has been taught all that a soldier can be taught and taught right can account for any number of them. I soon learned that an officer of the Regular Army, instead of being a special kind of dude, had a real profession, harder to learn than that of the average doctor or lawyer and a darned sight less profitable. Of course I came to understand that there was some foundation for the sort of fairy tales in our histories and the political tommy-rot I had heard. To be sure when the colonies first started and all of our men had to shoot game to get meat for their families, they all had guns and they knew how to use them. And, besides that, they had to go out every few days to take a crack at an Indian who was skulking around to get a choice scalp or two, and that kept them informed on such things as woodcraft and concealment, and a hundred others that a soldier and scout has to know.

Then I found out that the tactics of those old days were of no particular consequence, judged by what we have now. That those were to these as A, B, C to a Robert Browning poem; and I guess that's some comparison, eh, what?

TIME AND EFFORT REQUIRED.

I can tell you I was fairly staggered, when I first learned that our Regular Army and all our National Guard, even if the National Guard was as good as

professional soldiers—which they are not by a long shot and in the nature of things can never be without war service—as they stand, would not make a force big enough to cause the German Emperor to glance in our direction if he was feeling like fighting, because we could be disposed of with a wave of the hand, if his beautifully trained army started toward us.

I thought about it a good deal, and I asked questions of the Captain, Lieutenants, and the other men in the company, then I talked to some of the old soldiers of the Civil War, men who had fought with Grant and Sherman.

I found they had curious ideas, too. A good many of them agreed with me we ought to do more to make the country fit to defend itself, but quite a number of them forgetting all their Civil War experience except the horror and pain of it thought we ought to do something to put an end to war, and that likely the best way to do it was to drive the notion out of our boys' minds that there was any such thing as getting ready for war, because, this class said, if worse comes to worst we can always call a million men to arms in a day.

These old soldiers forgot how many months and sometimes years it took, even in the time of the Civil War, to make them and their comrades fit to do any good fighting.

Well, of course, just as soon as I found out there was a serious side to the thing and that by learning all I could of the soldier's duty I would be of some use to my country if war did come along, and when I commenced to speculate from the practical standpoint about where I would land if I went in as an enlisted man in the first great war I made up my mind I would try to get far enough along to get a noncommissioned officer's warrant, and if possible a commission, before any war could possibly begin.

I was astonished to find how many men in my company looked at things the same way, and how they read nights, and drilled Sundays and shot when they could, to qualify themselves for their duties.

I'll bet my Captain spent half his time on the company. I have known him to be in the armory six nights a week, and his wife actually told me, I guess maybe half in a joke, that she thought of getting a divorce from him because she only saw him occasionally.

She said he was married to the company and that all of us men in it were his children. Well, maybe he was wasting his time, but I don't think so.

I tell you that was a corking good company, and any man could be proud of it. I know the Captain was, though he did not say much. When he would stand up in front of us, all trim, tight, hard, neat and clear cut and strong in his uniform, and snap out a command at us, why, by jinks, you could no more stand still than you could see a gun without wanting to shoot it, or allow a pretty girl to pass unhugged without feeling guilty.

You just had to do it, and there was no way you could avoid doing it the way he wanted you to. The tones of his voice told you that. You jumped, and you did it, and you were darned glad of the chance.

HE WAS A GOOD CAPTAIN.

They don't make many men like my Captain was, I want to tell you. He was one to swear by. All I know about soldiering, though it isn't much—but that's my fault—I learned from him, mostly from his example.

That Captain has never yet had to command troops in a real war, although he has been out on riot duty more than once, but if the good God ever pays any attention to patriotism and rewards men for it, my old Captain is going to get a mighty high seat in heaven for the soldier duty which he performed in peace, and I am not guessing when I say it.

There are finer and better things a soldier can do than actual fighting, and one of the best and finest of these is to be a good National Guardsman when there is no war, and the most of your own home folks call you a fool for wasting your time in the "Milishy."

I got to be corporal after a while, and I was mighty proud man, I can tell you, when my best girl sewed my chevrons on my sleeve. Yes, I had a girl by this time, and she was as much interested in the company as I was. The girls used to come down and watch us drill, and I was mortally jealous because I was afraid mine would fall in love with the Captain. I guess she felt he was too far above her, for she didn't.

I tried to be a good corporal, and make my squad the best in the company, and I must have done fairly well, because the first time there came a vacancy among the sergeants I was put up and then I worked harder than ever.

I guess I got the most pleasure out of my work on the range. To lie down on the good, warm, hard ground, to cuddle the stock of my bully old rifle up against my cheek; to settle down against the sling strap, jamb my elbows down into the grass, take three or four long breaths and steady down, look at the clouds, watch the grass blow, the smoke from the other men's rifles, the hits on the targets to the right and left of me, and then say to myself, "Well, I know what I want for elevation and wind," and take it, and get a good pull off, and be sure of my hold, and land a twelve o'clock bull the very first clatter out of the box! By the Jumping Jehosaphat that is good. Very good, brimming and running over! You can't be any sissy boy, cigarette sniffer and booze-fighter or skirt-chaser and do that. That's a man's work all through.

I made sharpshooter the first year, and I could have made expert if time to go on the range had been mine. I made expert easy enough the next year, and the third my Captain thought I was good enough to try out for the National Match team.

It is surprising how ignorant people are in this country. Outside of the Army and the Navy and the National Guard I'll bet you there are mighty few thousands who know what the National Match is. I know because I have been there, and I want you to understand me when I say it is just about the finest test of strength and trial of skill that has ever been instituted by mortal man.

I won my place on the team to represent my State in the National Match by just good, hard, conscientious slugging. I was only high once or twice, and I was never low. My place was on general average about number five out of twelve principals.

I had been promoted twice by the firm, and it seemed to me my military experience helped me a lot in the business. I spent time on it that I might have spent in the business, it is true, but I got a confidence in myself, a command of myself, and an ability to control and command other men in the company which it doesn't seem to me I could have gained any other way.

That counted with the firm, and I had come to be at the time I tell you of, when I made the National Team, one of the important men in the business. I had no trouble to get the time off I wanted, and in fact the firm urged me to go.

We went into the State target camp where we had a couple of weeks special training and then on board a private car and away for Camp Perry.

Now, it may seem strange to you, but Camp Perry to me for over a year had seemed just like Mecca to a Mohammedan. It was the spot toward which I turned my eyes when I prayed. It was the point of my pilgrimage, and when our car was put on the through train headed for Camp Perry I was about as happy as a man could be.

This Camp Perry is a reclaimed swamp on the shores of Lake Erie. They called it Camp Perry because it lies about twelve miles directly south of where Commodore Perry put it all over Johnny Bull's sailor men way back yonder in the war of 1812. It is the biggest rifle range in the United States, and in some respects superior to any range in the world. The year I speak of fifty teams came to take part.

WHAT THE NATIONAL MATCHES ARE.

I suppose you know what I mean by teams. No? Well, each State, Territory and the District of Columbia, the Infantry of the Army, the Cavalry of the Army, the two military academies, and the Marine Corps is entitled to send a team of twelve principals and three alternates to take part in the National Team Rifle Matches.

Naturally the different organizations choose their very best men. With the range officers and the crews to work the pits and do the work about camp a couple of thousand men are assembled there before the National Match is prepared to go on. The shooting men are the best in the country and that means the best in the world.

There is a lot of fine shooting in State and National Rifle Association Matches before the National Matches begin, with chances for every man whether he is a new shot or an old.

I found out the first National Match was shot in 1903, under rules made for it by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and that each year it had grown more important until at last it had come to embrace among its entrants representatives of practically all of the States and Services.

I was very deeply impressed with the size of the range. To see fifty targets in one bank was startling enough, but to see four such banks and have an opportunity of watching 200 men fire at one time, each upon a separate target, was a revelation to me, used as I was to our small one-company range.

I confess myself nervous when I went up to fire, as a member of the second pair. The responsibility I felt on the line laid on my conscience as heavy as a piece of New England pie on the stomach of a Virginia dyspeptic, but I didn't let that put me out of business.

You know they shoot us in these matches in pairs. My shooting partner was Lieutenant Wilson, of D Company, our regiment, and he was one of the most brilliant shots we had. He was sometimes disposed to be a little erratic and I think the Team Captain put him with me for that reason, so that I might be able to hold him down.

Excitement wore on Wilson and when we were on the thousand yard firing point on the last day of the National Team Match (you know it takes two days), he was in pretty bad shape, so instead of putting our pair on second, the Team Captain exercised his right to change the relation of his pairs, and scheduled us for last.

WE HAD GOOD LUCK.

We knew before we went to Camp Perry that it was impossible for us to win the match but there were a good many State teams we felt we ought to beat and to do that would be glory enough. When Lieutenant Wilson and I lay

down to fire our last shots and the last shots of the match for the team, we had a good chance to shoot ourselves into a place above more than a dozen teams drawn from larger organizations than ours.

I lay on the right and fired first. By good luck the first shot was on, and the Lieutenant following my dope, landed his on the target also. I got a 4 for my second sighter, while Wilson drew a bull. Then I put on a bull for my first record, and he drew a close 4. When we were about half through the string I heard the Team Captain say, back of the line; "If they get 82 we beat New York and Pennsylvania."

To get 82 Wilson had to line it out on centers and I had to go one above. Shooting last, the sun had had a chance to warm up the wet plain in front of us and the mirage was something fierce. It kept us guessing every time. We never got off two shots in succession with the same wind and we made more than one change in elevation.

Fortunately we had plenty of time and we could wait while I could dope things out. Wilson was hanging on grandly, but he was almost a wreck. Nothing except his dependence upon me kept him from springing up and screaming aloud. He put a 3 in mighty close to the 2 line, by a bad wobble, and I had to bull my last three out and hold him to centers or fall below the 82, but we did it, and maybe the Team Captain and our mates weren't tickled to death!

The National Team Match was followed by the National Individual Match, and I was lucky there and pulled a place. It was a liberal education to meet all the celebrated rifle cranks. I found out what I knew about shooting was very small potatoes and few in the hill.

I will never forget it if I live to be a thousand years old. Why the six or seven hundred men who shoot at Camp Perry with their knowledge and their skill are worth more than any 10,000 average soldiers you ever saw in your life.

It isn't only because they are good shots themselves, but it is what they learn there and take back to teach the fellows at home, which counts most.

And then, besides, the man from Texas and the man from Maine, the gentleman from Florida and his cousin from Washington are rubbing shoulders, swapping lies and talking dope, until when they go home it is like breaking up a family, to get them apart.

I kept up indoor practice all last winter, and I am going to Camp Perry again this year if it busts every button off my blouse and callouses my trigger finger until it is as hard as an elephant's tusk. I wouldn't miss it for a million dollars. The only way I can be kept out of it is by some of our men gaining so much since last year that they can beat me. Well, if that is the case, I won't kick, because the team will be better than ever and you can take it from me, that the best thing in the whole business is to see the team do good work. Your end of it is mighty small compared to that. If I don't get to the National Matches this year I will keep on trying until I make it at least one more. It's like no other game I know and the best of them all.

NOTES ON RELOADING SMOKELESS CARTRIDGES.

BY CHAS. NEWTON.

(Continued from last week.)

AS stated above, variation in resistance causes variation in pressure. We cannot prevent variations in resistance so long as we use shells which have been fired before, so we must prevent the variation in resistance affecting the pressure materially, and this we can do.

All smokeless powder is intended to burn properly with a certain amount of air space, this amount varying somewhat with the different kinds and grades of powder.

A charge of Bullseye powder, such as is recommended for a certain revolver shell, will usually fill about 20 per cent of the cubic capacity of the shell, leaving 80 per cent as air space, or in the proportion of 1 to 4. The next question is, is this amount of air space necessary? If so, the powder will burn properly; if not, there will be some unburned grains of powder left.

Fire any factory loaded smokeless revolver cartridge in which Bullseye is used and then look through the barrel and, although the kernels are small and light and thus easily carried out with the gas, you will find plenty of evidence that the powder is not all burned, one evidence of too much air space.

The .45-caliber automatic pistol now being tested by the Government uses a metal cased bullet weighing 200 grains, giving large resistance to entering the rifling, with no joint between barrel and cylinder to act as a safety valve, and is loaded with Bullseye powder. But the cubic contents of the shell below the bullet is actually less than the cubic contents of the bullet itself, and about half that of the .45 Colt cartridge, and the charge of 5 grains of Bullseye powder fills about 75 per cent of the chamber leaving but about 25 per cent air space. The new Colt .38 automatic pistol cartridge is also loaded with about the same proportion of air space.

Yet the cartridge does not burst the pistol, thus demonstrating that the excessive air space allowed in loading our ordinary revolver cartridges is wholly unnecessary and cannot be otherwise than injurious when

Bullseye is used, since owing to the excessive air space it is only partially burned. Therefore, naturally, if the resistance of the bullet be increased, more of the powder will burn and the arm will shoot stronger, and conversely, if the resistance be less, less of the powder burns and it shoots more feebly. We may load our .45 Colt cartridges with the prescribed 4 grains of Bullseye and it depends wholly upon the resistance of the particular bullet fired whether we burn 3 grains, $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains, or 4 grains of powder; and what we do not burn does not count.

And now for the remedy.

We cannot rebuild our revolvers for a shorter shell and it is doubtful if any of our factories would, for the present, at least, put out new designs of arms for using a shorter shell, having less air space; but in such of the revolvers as use the straight shell we can seat the bullet down nearer the powder charge.

In testing this theory recently the writer used a .38-44 S. & W. Russian Model target revolver, which uses a shell of the same length as the cylinder, and is of the same caliber as the S. & W. special, also a regular .38 S. & W. target revolver using the special shell. Loading the special shell with the regular charge of 3 grains Bullseye and the regular Service bullet, considerable unburned powder was left.

Seating the same bullet in the .38-44 shell, which brought the base nearer the head of the shell, thus reducing the air space, less unburned powder was left and primers showed evidences of greater pressure. The bullets were then seated deeper and deeper until at last the point of the bullet was about 3-16-inch below the muzzle of the shell and the result was a constant reduction in the amount of unburned powder left and a constant increase in pressures developed, as evidenced by the appearance of the primers.

A reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ -grain in the charge permitted the bullet to be seated still deeper and burned the powder well, giving apparently very uniform pressures and fully as high as the 3-grain charge with the bullet seated flush with the muzzle of the shell.

These experiments indicate that, so long as we load our black powder revolver cartridges with Bullseye and seat the bullet as of yore, we must use considerably more powder than is burned and have the slightest variation in resistance offered by the bullet reproduced on the target in a highly magnified form, but if we will use less powder and seat the bullet farther down in the shell, using the Ideal shell muzzle resizer to reduce the shell until it will hold the bullet friction tight, and thus burn all the powder used, we can obtain uniform results even if the crimp of the shell on the bullet does vary a little.

All the catalogues and most of the writers who give instructions for reloading smokeless cartridges, lay great stress upon the absolute necessity of having the crimp of the shells uniform, as this is essential to obtaining uniform resistance, which, in turn, is necessary if one desires uniform pressure and consequent velocity. And there is some basis for this caution.

The writer has been experimenting with smokeless powder rifles for the past 12 years and during that time all the high-power factory ammunition which he has purchased has been .25-35, .30-30 and .30-40 cartridges, he reloading practically everything he used, but he has never been able to purchase a cartridge for a high-power rifle which would not, when fired, leave some unburned powder in the barrel.

Likewise he has reloaded ammunition for probably thirty different high-power rifles which he owns or has owned and for many years has made it a point to always load sufficient powder to ensure its being completely burned. And after his first year's experience in this line he has never crimped a shell upon a bullet for any of these rifles, he resizing the muzzles of the shells with an Ideal shell muzzle sizer and holding them friction tight.

His experience has been that with a cartridge which burns its powder charge completely it is almost immaterial what amount of resistance the bullet encounters in leaving the shell as far as velocity, and consequently elevation, are concerned, but in a cartridge which does not burn the powder there is always a tendency for the bullets to string up and down, due, apparently, to the variation in resistance to the bullet leaving the shell causing a variation in the amount of powder burned and consequently in the pressures developed.

In seating the bullets for the revolver cartridges deep in the shell two methods were used; one was to seat the bullet with an Ideal double adjustable chamber attached to a No. 3 Tool to the proper depth, then with the Ideal shell muzzle resizer used with the same tool resize the shell down to the point where the shoulder of the bullet rested against the shell, thus giving it a form of a crimp.

The other, and I think the better, method was to resize the shell to a point as far as the base of the bullet is expected to rest before inserting the bullet, then seat the bullets to the proper depth with the double adjustable chamber, letting the resized shell hold them friction tight. When reloaded in this manner there seemed to be no tendency of the bullets to jump forward in the shell under the shock of the recoil and it certainly seemed to give better results.

A RANGE IN VIRGINIA NEAR WASHINGTON.

I TOOK a horse the other day and rode to the rifle range then being used by the Fifteenth Cavalry. I do not mean by this that I stole the horse; not by any means. I came by him legitimately and he was a pretty fair horse.

I cannot blame the men of the Old Dominion for doing a whole lot of fighting before they acknowledged themselves unable to drive the Yankees out of ol' Virginia. It is a beautiful country, especially in the spring, and even on a rainy day, but then a man who has lived for a few years on the shores of Puget Sound comes more than a little close to being comfortable in a gentle fall of rain.

consists of two separate and distinct ranges; a long range of two targets and the mid range of six targets—the idea being that but two troops of Cavalry at Fort Myer would use the range at a time. With the advent of the new Firing Regulations, its field practice introduced another element into range construction, but the Commanding Officer had builded better than he realized for, with no labor other than placing the different field targets, he had a good Class B (field firing) range. Full advantage of the site cannot be taken because of an occupied dwelling and an economical desire to limit the terrain to one man's land.

In fact it was these conditions that gave the range its undesirable western aspect. The terrain lends itself admirably to a range looking slightly west of north (the best for early morning work), but such a range



CAMP OF TWO TROOPS, 15TH U. S. CAVALRY. A FINE LOCATION. OFFICERS' ROW ON THE HILL IN BACKGROUND.

When I got there two troops were in camp and doing a lot of shooting. I saw some of the new exercises provided by the Provisional Regulations for Small Arms, 1909, and I was more than pleased with them.

This range seems to have great possibilities, and Colonel Garrard is to be congratulated upon his enterprise and good fortune in securing it. The ground lends itself admirably to the use of both a Class A and Class B range.

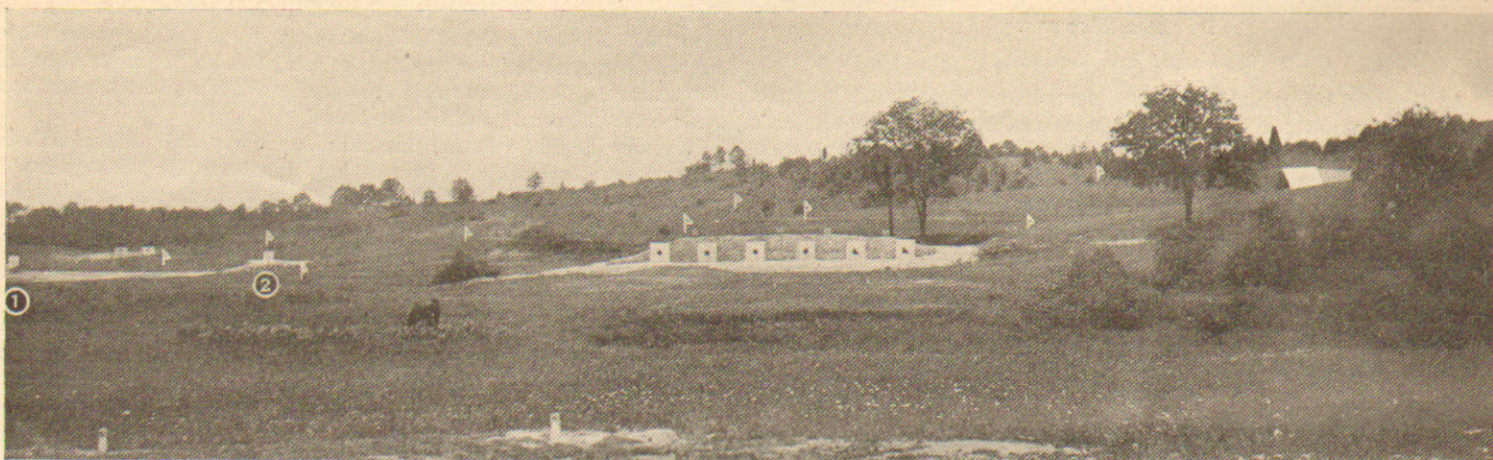
It has long been considered a difficult if not impossible matter to secure a range in the vicinity of Washington.

On the arrival of the 15th Cavalry at Fort Myer, Virginia, February, 1909, from Cuba, Colonel Garrard inquired into the target range question and ascertained that not only was there no range, but that arrangements for the yearly practice for troops at Fort Myer since the post was first occupied in 1863, had been a thorn in the flesh of the Department Commander and a worry to the War Department. Immediate steps were taken

involved negotiation with the other landowners and the right of way over the public road to the north of the site.

The following proposition immediately advances itself: Purchase the best site in the vicinity and build a proper range with capacity sufficient for the Cavalry and Field Artillery (sub-caliber practice) and the Engineers at Washington Barracks. This would be providing for these garrisons what is given to practically every other post in the Army. But, if an up-to-date rifle range is built, and the terrain will afford its extension, the District Guard and the college and schoolboy clubs of Washington, which shoot over a poor range at Congress Heights, will find it very useful indeed.

The States of Virginia and Maryland might ask for a consideration of their interests and unite in building a range big enough for all. Or, still better, the advantages and disadvantages of a site for a national range



SHOWING A PORTION OF THE RANGE DEVOTED TO BOTH CLASS A AND CLASS B FIRING. FLAGS MARK THE LOCATION OF DISAPPEARING TARGETS AND MOVING TARGET OPERATES BETWEEN POINTS MARKED 1 AND 2.

to locate a range with the result that by May 1, 1909, one was found within 10 miles of Fort Myer, the necessary contracts made, the range built and firing begun.

The range is alongside the Southern Railroad, near Edsalls Station, about twelve miles south of Washington. The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad parallels the Southern at this point and only two or three hundred yards separates them. There are fine highways leading direct to Fort Myer, Alexandria and Washington.

All the labor incident to placing the targets, cleaning the range and establishing a sanitary permanent encampment has been done by the troops and allowances for material kept very low.

The range was built for practice under the old Firing Regulations and

capable of entertaining the National Match might well be canvassed by a board of specially selected officers.

The idea of a national range within twelve miles of Washington and connected therewith by two different railroads and an electric car line (route being surveyed) sounds most attractive.

Certain it is that this site gives a good Class A range perpendicular to the railroad, and an ideal Class B range obliquely to the railroad, both ranges shooting into the hills. Other advantageous features are easy drainage, very little clearing, practically no grading, natural bullet stops. There are disadvantages, of course, such as camp at the side of the range, the price of the land, the proximity of the firing line to the railroad, but on the whole it is believed the subject is worthy of investigation.

SUCCESS COMES; X-ERROR STANDS ALONE.

From "The Bullet's Flight from Powder to Target."

By DR. F. W. MANN.

TEST 163.—September 10, 1907. This experiment was made with .32-47-187 ammunition, 14-inch, left-twist barrel, to illustrate the action of *x* at the muzzle when no *y* exists.

After our long years of experimenting, the idea seemed to be suddenly born, like Topsy, without any fathering or mothering, that if a bullet plugged at its base tipped one way and plugged at point tipped the other, we would make both these mutilations on the same side of same bullet, and watch for results which, so well illustrated by the cut (Fig. 133) on following page, were eminently satisfactory.

This cut shows the cut at 100 yards in the left upper corner, which represents the same line of fire for all shots, and about it the prints of five normal shots. At the right upper corner is seen the four base and point plugged shots,

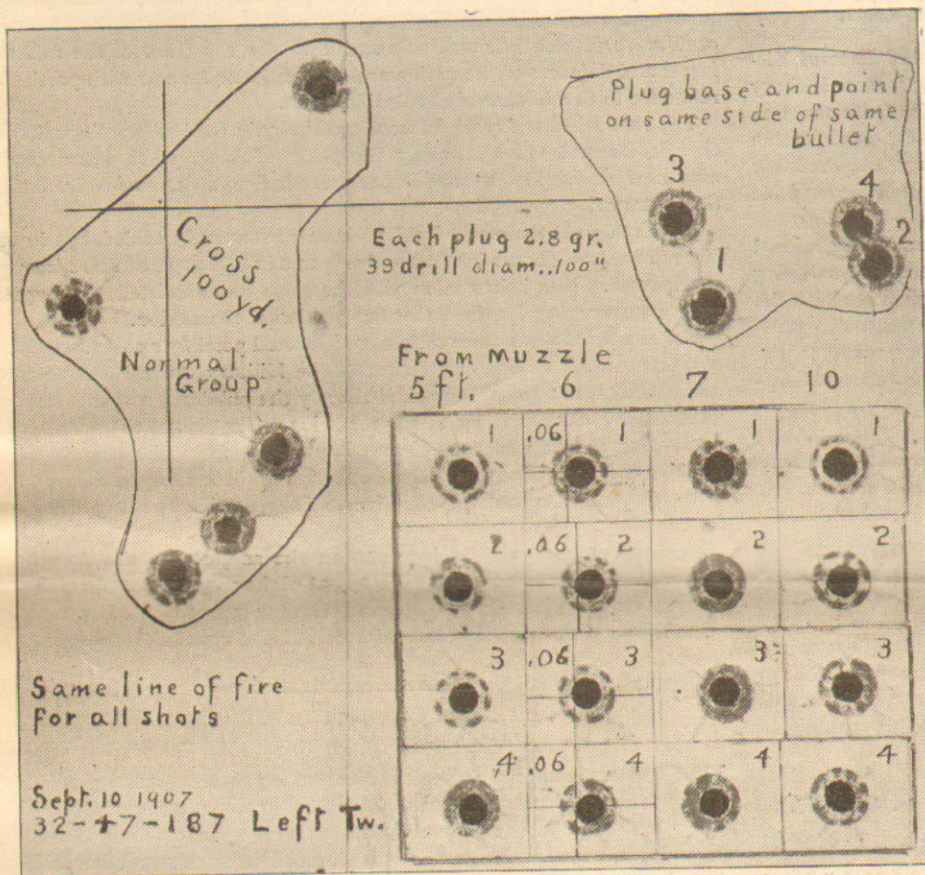


FIGURE 133.

which form a group about 3 1/4 inches from the cross. On the 6-foot screens below, their respective crosses appear, and a glance will show that each of the four plugged shots flew .06-inch to right. They printed very close to their computed distance, .06 X 50, to the right, making a better group than the normal ones.

The *y* was absent or nearly so, since their tip was very slight at any place in their flight, the error of observation or measurement probably being greater than error of flight.

Only one who has spent years of diligent search, whose unwearied labor has been finally crowned with success, can appreciate the satisfaction this test afforded. The *x* was experimentally made to stand alone for the first time and print its own error at the target without interference from *y*.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

A DISTINGUISHED soldier of our acquaintance, a man of many adventures at court and in the field, achieving fame justly, though oftentimes at the cannon's mouth, has lately led us to wonder whether in one man all the virtues of the race may be concentrated.

Col. R. K. Evans, 28th U. S. Infantry, he of whom we speak, has enough glory and fame, one would think, and yet there has been levelled at him the accusation that he caused the jewels of his esteemed mother-in-law to be purloined that he might achieve merit in her eyes, and praise and credit before the world by the recovery of them.

Fie upon you, Colonel Robert K., to advertise yourself like the veriest queen of Broadway! We thought better of you, besides you were running chances in letting the darkey-man steal \$20,000 dollars worth of jewels,

even on a put-up job, because he might never have been willing to give them up.

We feel free to poke fun at Colonel Evans upon the subject of the recovery of the stolen jewels of Mrs. Hornsby, the mother of his wife, because he was so concerned to get them back that he went at the task as he would a serious campaign against an enemy. His success pleased him as it also pleased his friends, but it will be just as well when next you meet him to ask what his next sensational plan is for securing first-page space in the dailies.

GOING SOME.

WHAT an exquisite thing is a sense of humor, and what a rich endowment of the same must have been that of the Italian judge who yesterday sentenced a notorious Sicilian bandit called Failla Mulone, to one hundred and forty-four years in prison!

That ought to call forth one good laugh, but on the heels of it can come a secondary chuckle from the news that Mulone was not even present in court, his whereabouts being unknown.

144 years is quite a spell, but so far as the prisoner is concerned the judge might just as well have soaked him for 1,444. They will never get him, anyway.

ON JOURNEYINGS TO AND FRO.

HOW our ears have rung with the imaginary blasts of the horn of the guard of the good old English stage-coach! Dickens made us know the old coaching days best. There are new coaches in England now, brought nearly up to date by the substitution of the gasolene engine for the mettlesome six, of days of yore, and yet the Englishmen have not gone so far as our German friends.

Last week a German company began regular three-hundred mile trips with a dirigible balloon carrying twenty passengers. While they travel they may eat and drink of anything which an ordinary buffet can furnish. What a far cry it is from the practicable dirigible making its 50-miles an hour through the air to the coach which, with its thirteen or fourteen miles, seemed to be traveling with the swiftness of lightning.

We lack the temerity to even hint that the end is yet. There is no saying the next generation will not have found a way to resolve individuals into original elements, convey them through the air by a wireless process and reassemble the respective entities at the end of the journey. In that day one may expect Around the World in Eighty Days to be reduced to eighty seconds. Why not? Nothing could seem more impossible to us than navigation of the air seemed to our fathers.

TO HELP OUT THE ELECTRIC FAN.

Hold Him; I'll Hold Myself.

Father: Now, Tommy, promise me that you will always count a hundred before you hit another boy.

Tommie: Yes, I will if there's any one around to hold the other boy while I count.—Harpers' Bazar.

Good Combination.

Dobbins—I hear that your neighbor, Professor Ford is quite an enthusiast in garden experimenting.

Wobbins—Well I should say so! This year he is going to graft a straw plant with a milkweed and expects to get strawberries and cream! —New York Telegraph.

Give it to George.

"Mamma," said the pretty daughter, "what would be an appropriate birthday present to give George?"

"How long has he been calling on you, my dear?" queried the mother.

"Why—er—nearly a year," was the reply.

"Then," said the mother, "you had better give him a hint."—Chicago News.

A Home Made Picnic.

"Why won't you go on the picnic?"
"I'm too tired. Let's soak the sandwiches in lemonade and eat 'em on the floor. There are plenty of red ants in the kitchen."—Kansas City Times.

Just a Little Lemon.

She (sweetly, as they sip their tea together)—Isn't this delicious?
He (absent-mindedly)—Yes, I love to take tea with a little lemon.
—Columbia Jester

A GERMAN AMPHIBIAN.

THE American Consul in Frankfort, Germany, reports to the State Department the construction by a German engineer of a combination war automobile and water motor boat. The change from one to the other can be almost instantaneously effected.

On land the car is armored but is not made sufficiently heavy to prevent maneuvering even over difficult ground. The protection may be changed to shield the crew when the strange craft has taken to the water. It can be driven or steered in every position, even lying on the floor, and in both directions, forward or backward without turning around.

Careful trials under the most difficult conditions are being made by military experts. In a country like Germany where the roads are excellent or in the adjoining lands of equally good highways, automobiles for war are especially valuable. Give the horseless carriage power to swim upon the water as well as roll upon the land and you have added greatly to its usefulness for emergency purposes, and that includes war.

A PROGRESSIVE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

THROUGH the courtesy of the Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, Gen. F. M. Rumbold, the cadets of the Missouri State Military School of Columbus, Mo., were permitted to use the State range at Nevada, Mo., from June 7 to 27, inclusive, for the purpose of qualification practice. Capt. Herschel Tupes, 1st Infantry, U. S. Army, the Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the school, was in charge of the practice and Course "C" was used.

As those members who were practicing were also members of the National Rifle Association rifle club connected with the school, each cadet qualifying was awarded the decoration by that organization for the class in which the qualification was made. The results of the practice were unusually gratifying. Although they had received no previous practice, owing to the lack of a range at the college, nine qualified as experts, fourteen as sharpshooters and six as marksmen.

Without doubt this result will be the means of greatly stimulating interest in rifle practice within the school, and it is hoped will eventually result in the school authorities properly equipping both indoor and outdoor ranges. In the past there has been a lack of interest taken in military training by the faculty and also among the students themselves, and it is expected this awakened interest in the shooting end of such training will make it more attractive and eventually result in a much more friendly attitude being taken toward this branch of student work.

Captain Tupes is to be congratulated on his excellent work. He certainly must have had most excellent material to work with to have been able to get such good results in such a short time from inexperienced youths. It is hoped that the Commandants at other schools will emulate his example.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MACHINERY OF WAR.

IN the last half century the development of the machinery of war, as everybody knows, has kept pace with that of the appliances used in the arts of peace!" says the United Service Gazette, England.

"Sir A. Trevor Dawson notes that progress has been aided by the metallurgist, who has developed improved steel-making; the chemist, who has produced more powerful propellants and high explosives; and the mechanical engineer, who has devised new methods of utilizing power and adding to accuracy and efficiency. In 1864 the most powerful 12-inch gun was a muzzle-loader, 12 calibers in length, weighing about 23.5 tons. Its charge of powder weighed 85 pounds, the muzzle velocity of the 614 pounds projectile was 1,300 feet per second, and it could perforate 15 inches of wrought iron armour at the muzzle, or 8 inches at the maximum range at 6,000 yards. The 12-inch gun of the present is a breech-loader, 50 calibers long, weighing nearly 70 tons. Its projectile weighs 850 pounds, the muzzle velocity is 3,000 feet per second, its perforative power is 52 inches of wrought iron at the muzzle, 37 inches at 6,000 yards, and 17.5 inches at 24,000 yards."

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

FOR a day or two the daily newspapers made a great pow-pow over what they alleged were charges of gross incompetence and malefeasance by officers of the Army during the maneuvers in Massachusetts last year. Looking into the case simply discloses the routine reports of officers of the New York National Guard made and filed last year, and at this time dug up by some enterprising reporter who, like the hound dog baying at the moon, had a scent which led he knew not where.

We know all about the maneuvers in Massachusetts last year, and we know that a combination of circumstances, including the interposition of extremely unalubrious weather, produced some unnecessary hardships.

No one is better aware of exactly what took place than Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, who by innuendo is criticised in the newspaper articles referred to.

The Massachusetts maneuvers were not ideal, but every mistake, even the slightest one which was made there, has been carefully tagged, scrutinized, analyzed and classified so that it may be avoided in the future. The way to learn is by experience.

The intent of the officers making the reports referred to was good and the reports were in the main what they should have been. The publication of the observations and the expression of opinions of the officers engaged is to be deprecated only because of the misguided and disgusting attempts of the sensation mongers to make a mountain out of a molehill and to stir up trouble between the Army and National Guard.

THE CONDITION OF OUR DEFENCES.

REPRESENTATIVE McLachlan, of California, an extract from whose address on the subject of the defence of the Pacific Coast and the probability of a conflict with Japan was published in this journal recently, introduced in the House a joint resolution, directing the Secretary of War to furnish information relative to the condition of the military forces and defences of the nation and our readiness for war with particular reference to the defence of the Pacific Coast.

The resolution was received none too kindly in the Military Committees, though General Oliver, Acting Secretary of War, when interrogated, expressed an opinion that the Department had no objections to furnishing the information required.

It was thought the resolution had been permanently tabled, but in the last moments of the session just ended it was brought out of its retirement and passed. The information will therefore be submitted to Congress upon its convening for the December portion of the session.

For ourselves we can see no harm which could possibly result from giving out this material. The opposition of the Military Committees was, we understand, based upon the ground that by the publication of this data we would inform other nations of our condition. That is not the point at all. Any other nation which is of any importance from the standpoint of national defence already has all the information it needs upon this subject. What the War Department will give to Congress will not help them one iota.

Those most distressingly ignorant on the subject are the Americans themselves, and it is our belief a statement of the condition of our defences will prove something of a revelation to many of our people. It will surely give them a great deal of useful information if they take time to read the report.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

BEFORE we have a chance to say anything more to the long-suffering readers of ARMS AND THE MAN the glorious anniversary of the natal day of the nation will have come upon us, and passed on, becoming a thing of the past, as do all natal days, or any other kind of days for that matter.

Now, in the effete and culchawed East, the safe and sane Fourth idea seems to have come with about the same idea of staying as the movement to alter the position of woman, so that it may be said of her in full truth, "Oh, Woman! once our superior, now our equal."

The safe and sane Fourth as far as we can discover, seems to involve the elimination of everything which made young America, when we were boys, look forward to the Fourth of July as a holiday so important, so imposing and of such transcendental possibilities for joy that any small boy might be excused for fearing he would die before it came around.

Very often, we admit, he did die, when the day came, or shortly afterward, through inadvertently trying to bite off a cannon cracker that someone else had lighted, or to hold a tin can full of powder while somebody else held a match to it, or shoot a home-made cannon which went off at both ends and the middle simultaneously, with shocking effect.

We admit a doubt, an honest doubt, on the subject of the revision of the Fourth of July. It won't, it doesn't, it never will seem like the same day, and the temptation to go back to the place where they celebrate somewhat regardlessly is strong.

It may be this is all a part of the great psychological shifting of elements, which is going on, whereby we wish to make war merciful, vivisection impossible, and woman with her tender feelings more powerful.

If you leave it to us, we shall not try to stem the current. Go ahead and make us all gentle, and kind, if you like, but give us leave, please, to think with retrospective longing of the days when unrestrained, we celebrated with joyous abandon the good old fashioned Fourth of July.

The serious side of the day, its significance as the day upon which our baby nation first commenced to show a positive will of its own will probably not be affected materially by the change.

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.

PERNICIOUS FALLACY.

That popular fallacy which has been the curse of this country, that over-estimation of our war-fit potentiality, has been given a new though not dangerous fillip by a retired officer of the Regular Army, whose high rank should have been a reasonable guarantee of an intelligent appreciation of the actual condition of the country.

We particularly refer to a syndicated article appearing in Sunday magazine supplements, alleged to have been written by Lieut.-Gen. Nelson Miles, retired. In it the statement is made that in case of peril to the nation a million men would spring to arms.

A man acquainted with the truth and not afraid of it, would ask: "Whose arms?" and the answer would be: "The arms of death!" It is incredible and beyond belief that General Miles, who was in command of the American forces at the beginning of the war of 1898, and who saw straggling volunteer regiments, ununiformed, unarmed and without equipment, trailing into his camps months after war had been declared, should pretend to believe that this nation is in any other condition with reference to war than that of pitifully besotted unpreparedness. Though, to be sure, we are much better off now than in 1898, we still are so far from being prepared that a child should be able to see it.

It has always been a popular theme with American orators and those who love to pose as popular heroes, to praise the worth of military valor of the people. Let us admit now and for all time, that American people are as brave as any others, that they would fight as quickly as the men of any other nation for what is right.

But what does fighting mean these days? Can a man go out with a stone axe and expect to meet an enemy upon equal terms? Not that we are aware of.

What does the average American—who doesn't know one end of a gun from the other; never carried a pack heavier than that containing cigarettes, whose wholesome meals have been served to him regularly and who has gone to and from his work in an automobile, a carriage or, at the very worst, in the street car—know about fighting for six and eight days without a chance to eat except beneath the rain of an enemy's bullets. What does he understand about marching through difficult ways, and resisting to the last drop of physical and moral strength an enemy, whose profession is that of the soldier!

Ridicule is said to be a bad weapon to use in an argument, and we would not, even if it were a good one, care to use it against a distinguished retired officer of our Army; nor yet would we care to be unkind. Still there are acts which only unkindness will requite.

We cannot believe General Miles wrote the article, but if he did, we cannot avoid the conclusion that it is a mighty good thing for the country and the Army that he has retired.

AN INFANTRY POST FOR WASHINGTON.

The subject of a regimental post for Infantry in or near the city of Washington, discussed by this paper at various times in the past, has recently been given new life by the attention paid to it by prominent officers stationed in Washington and the active support of the proposition by the Army and Navy Journal.

No one seems to be able to bring forward a good reason why there should not be a model Infantry post in this city. It would be a godsend to the other troops stationed here and in more than one way be of benefit to the Service. It is just as well to let the country know that we have some Infantry, and it is more than well to lessen the pressure upon the Cavalry habitually stationed at Fort Myer of the excessive and odious duty of funeral escort service so constantly required in this the Capital City of the Nation.

By all means let us have an Infantry post in Washington, and let that post be made a model of its kind. If it can be constructed on the new lines previously discussed by ARMS AND THE MAN, something after the manner of European city barracks, so much the better.

THE CALL OF THE SUMMER RESORT.

When the genuine summer days come, the call of the country, the farm, the hills and the beach is all-pervading. It attacks alike high and low, the rich and the poor, the only difference being that the high and the rich *can*, and the low and the poor *cannot*, answer to the call.

Ministers dismiss their congregations, and pass on to cool spots to store up sacred thoughts for new campaigns upon the forces of evil. And they might as well, because in the summer time church on a Sunday is a very hot place, also a little vacation from anything makes one do it better upon the return trial.

Others of us go, but we would often be hard put to it to tell wherefore.

After all, is not going out of town in the summer a good deal a matter of habit? Can one be more comfortable in a 2 x 4 bungalow constructed with the special object of being penetrable by every form of insect life, than in a comfortable library, with a cool drink convenient, all the well-remembered books on the shelves, and a chance to eat and sleep as white folks do.

The real wilderness lust, love of the wild, we can excuse, but the eternal padding off to some new spot as soon as the first hot days come, often only to hurry back after a week or two of an unbearable table or a bedroom as cool as a dutch oven, seems something more than futile.

And then what about those of us men who have to stay in town and fight it out with heat and dust and the devil? Remember what the lady said the other day, whose neighbor asked her if she was going away for the summer. "No," the first replied, "I am going to stay in town this summer."

"But," said her friend, "think of your poor children! What will they do? How can they stand it? Why, they will die!" "Well," mournfully but firmly replied she who intended to stay, "I am going to remain in town. I would rather see my children go to heaven than let my husband go to hell." And there you are.

Not guilty, my lord, not guilty. There is no personal note in this. This is no plaint from an editor whose home is about to be broken up by a summer exodus. Far be it from those! It is merely a general disquisition on the subject written because the editorial mind was a little more than usually

barren of ideas and an office stenographer suggested summer vacations as an editorial subject.

Take it or leave it, as you please. We agree, it is a poor subject rottenly handled. But blame the heat for that. Needs must when the (printer's) Devil drives.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF LARGER GUNS.

WHILE our Army and Navy Ordnance officers are endeavoring by tests to determine the relative efficiency of the 14-inch gun as compared to our present 12-inch regular weapon, the Governments of Germany and England are conducting similar experiments to fix the value of the 13.5 cannon. Germany has heretofore pinned her faith upon 11-inch guns.

Two things have brought about the quickened interest in the subject of larger missile propelling instruments. These are, first, the increase in thickness of armor; and second, the larger size of battleships, the dreadnought type, which allows heavier guns to be mounted.

In a way, then, the whole subject has been opened up through the increase in the size of ships, as the greater size allows not only heavier guns but an increase in the weight and therefore in the thickness of the armor plate.

It is a game of see-saw, never ending. Necessity is the mother of increase in battleship defensive powers as well as gun effectiveness. It is really only a question of money. There is no reason why a 16 or 20-inch gun could not be made and mounted on a ship so heavily armored that it would be invulnerable to anything less than a gun of equal size.

We said it was a question of money, but it is also somewhat a question of time, because time would be required in which to make the large machinery to turn out the new implements.

NATIONAL MATCH ATTENDANCE.

COLONEL R. K. EVANS, 28th U.S. Infantry, Executive officer of the National Matches has been in Washington for two or three weeks, concerning himself with details affecting the National Matches, of which, on account of the magnitude of the events, there have grown to be many.

Colonel Evans has also spent some time in working out with the Department plans for the new range at Sparta, Wis. All of the States have been written to about this year's matches and the two queries propounded to each were, "Are you going to send a team, and will the State furnish a range officer; if so, who?"

Not by any means all of the States have replied, an oversight and neglect of duty which constitutes an embarrassment to the authorities. Thirty have signified positively their intention to attend and a number of others are known to be preparing to do so. A little less than the same number of range officers have been promised, although more are expected.

The States should advise Colonel Evans at once upon these two important points, namely whether a team will come to the National Matches and whether or not the State will furnish a range officer and if possible the name of the one selected should be given.

This request does not come from Colonel Evans, but originates in this office, because we think the thing ought to be done, and for the further reason that we know the doing of it will make his work easier.

BROKEN RIFLE PARTS.

To a query of Lieut. George C. Shaw, Captain of the Infantry Team, Colonel Evans has written as follows:

"In regard to your letter of May 13, 1910, I have the honor to inform you that my decision on the question of replacing lost, broken, or damaged parts of the rifles especially issued for the match will be:

1. Team captains are at liberty to use the match rifles to any extent they see fit in practice.
2. Any of the following parts if lost, broken, or damaged, may be replaced by those issued by the Ordnance Department:

Upper band screws, stacking swivel screws, lower band screws, guard screws, strikers, extractors, ejectors, cutoffs, safety-locks, windage screws, rear sight slide binding screws, bolt stop pins, and any ordinary screws or pins used in assembling parts of the rifle or sight.

In view of the fact that it is desirable to have as many of these questions that may come up on the range settled in advance if possible, I am glad to make this decision and thank you for bringing the question up at this time."

AUTOMATIC PISTOL SUIT.

INJUNCTION OBTAINED BY COLT COMPANY.

FINDING that a sporting goods dealer in this country was quietly importing and offering for sale Automatic Pistols (Browning's Patent) made by Fabrique Nationale D'Armes de Guerre, Herstal, Liege, Belgium, the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., of Hartford, Conn.

(sole licensee in the United States and some other countries), after warning, instituted suit against the dealer and has now obtained a decree for a perpetual injunction, with costs, enjoining the sale of the Fabrique Nationale Automatic Pistols as illegal in this county, and dealers are therefore cautioned against handling these arms.

"WHO IS THE STEWARD, PLEASE?"

One notable error in the consideration of mechanical fire control has been that this control has sometimes been regarded as a device for the soldier himself to determine when to use; whereas the Captain, only, determines its employment and orders its use. The individual manipulation by the soldier is limited strictly to setting the lever "On" or "Off," at command. Such setting is easy, quick, and accurate, as proved in actual work.

The first open dissent to the superiority of mechanical fire control is offered by a School of Musketry report—a report, by the way, of a single officer, rather than of a Board of Officers as some have presumed.

Despite the admissions therein of all the main points of superiority claimed for the new system; despite the fact that in actual test blindfolded men using this control for the first time and firing at kneeling figures distant nearly one-half mile beat the best battle fire known—that of the Boers at Colenso—beat it by more than twenty-four times; despite all this, the report states that the control has no "substantial merit."

Is there no merit in enabling blindfolded men to so decisively beat the work of the Boers, than whom no finer riflemen exist? Or are we to understand that there is no "merit"—"substantial merit"—in securing hits?

We believe that hits on the battlefield are real merit, and the sole excuse for the millions of dollars spent annually on target practice. We believe that the probability of increasing the number of such hits is the only reason advanced for—as it certainly is the only reason that would justify—the spending of such vast sums.

We were taught that a flattened trajectory was a great advance, principally because it vastly increased the "dangerous space." While such flattened trajectory compelled no soldier to hit the mark, it so greatly increased the probabilities of hits as to leave no question as to its increased value, the same being entirely logical.

If to the improved flat trajectory we add the requirement that all fire must be delivered low—parallel to the surface of the terrain or nearly so—is it not equally logical that such increased dangerous space will yield an increase in the actual number of hits?

Remembering the millions spent in efforts to secure efficient battle fire; remembering, too, the pitifully weak fire effects which have so invariably marked the work of the troops of every civilized nation in warfare, how shall we answer should our request for further sums be met with the statement that we have utterly neglected so simple and inexpensive an expedient—a control as dependable on the battlefield as upon the drill ground, and one compelling hits?

The officers of the Army and Navy are the stewards of a nation's military efficiency, and to them will the question go home. To neglect mechanical fire control is comparable to a neglect to place fire escapes on school-houses and other public buildings simply because elevators and stairways have been provided; or to a failure to equip sea-going vessels with wireless apparatus because small boats and life preservers are furnished. In all these cases the safety of multitudes is involved. But to neglect mechanical fire control goes further—it endangers the nation!

Every first class power is eager to improve its battle fire, the first question being "How?" the second, "What will it cost?"

The human equation is the vitally weak element. No great nation expects to again muster whole armies composed of skilled shots. The immense cost of target practice alone would forbid; and even were the requisite skill once acquired there could be no assurance that much of it would not be wasted due to excitement and fatigue in battle.

There is no such insurmountable bar of expense opposed to mechanically controlling fire. Incorporated as a feature in manufacture the added cost of the rifle would be slight. Most officers of our Service are already convinced that a few years will see the automatic, or semi-automatic rifle replacing the Springfield; so that it is highly important that mechanical fire control receive the most thorough trials now in order to permit further improvement and incorporation in the new arm. To add it to an arm already manufactured would be expensive. It is highly regrettable that there is no commercial field for this control, since that would promote its more rapid development as it has done with the Silencer invented by Mr. Maxim. However, several infringements have promptly appeared—mute evidence of the latent possibilities recognized in this new system.

Mechanical fire control is an additional—an auxiliary—control that interferes with no good quality of fire, and which absolutely prevents any fire that is not at least "dangerous." And in these days of smokeless powder, natural colored clothing, and generally invisible enemies, when battle is largely a question of beating selected ground with a concentrated fire, the term "dangerous" is aptly descriptive of the best of the great mass of shots fired.

A Service test of this control, by issuing a few rifles so equipped to a dozen organizations, at different posts, would yield invaluable results and thoroughly acquaint a large number of officers with the new system. No amount of description can equal such a test.

Perfect facility of expression is rare; and rarer still is its combination with perfect understanding, the two permitting a thorough comprehension of a subject.

The rapid development of the flying machine compels a resort to every possible advantage; and night fire being rendered effective through mechanical fire control such actions are bound to occur with increasing frequency.

FRANK D. ELY,
Capt., Jr. Mr. 30th Infantry.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
June 6th, 1910.

Asks For Information and Receives It.

"In ARMS AND THE MAN of June 16, you mention Linwood Lewis making 71 at Union Hill, offhand on Honor Target and using metal jacket 60 grain, .22 caliber bullet with 19 grains Lightning smokeless powder.

This must be an excellent woodchuck gun and no doubt many of your subscribers as well as myself would like to know more about this .22 caliber rifle.

Kindly let us know through your paper what shell he uses, what is twist of rifling and what rifle and breech action is suitable for this charge.

The regular 22-15-60 cartridge shell I presume is not sufficiently strong for this 19 grain charge of Lightning smokeless. Let us know all the particulars and oblige."

Our correspondent will find in ARMS AND THE MAN of January 20 an excellent article by Mr. Lewis in which he describes the new .22 caliber high power rifle and its ammunition in fullest and most satisfactory detail.

Scribbler—I am going to call my new play "The Wicked Flee."

Wigwag—I suppose you'll-er-try it on the dog?—Philadelphia Record.

To Offer the Standard Rifle Abroad.

It is rumored that Mr. Morris F. Smith, Inventor of the famous Standard rifles, and mechanical engineer of the Standard Arms Company, Wilmington, Del., is going abroad in the interest of the Company with which he is connected.

We hear that certain European Governments are deeply interested in Mr. Smith's Military Automatic rifle.

The day when every up-to-date army will be equipped with automatic rifles is with us. The man with the automatic military rifle that will give satisfaction, has the power to resist at least half a dozen men equipped with the present type of rifle.

Mexico is the first country to adopt the automatic rifle as a national arm, and it is noteworthy that they decided upon the gas-operated type, which system is used by the Standard Arms Company.

ARMY AND NAVY.*Testing Big Guns.*

The firings at Sandy Hook last week to determine the efficiency of the 14-inch guns was supplemented by firing the 16-inch gun to fix its armor piercing qualities.

It is believed the United States now has guns which will penetrate armor of greater thickness than has any other nation, but our Ordnance experts do not propose to stop there. The shape and composition of projectile, the bursting charge within it, the gun and the propellant are all receiving their due share of attention.

It is not believed we need fear being distanced in the effectiveness of our material.

For Duty at Camp Perry.

Orders are out designating the organizations to be sent to Camp Perry, directing their arriving there not later than August 6, to manage the range and generally carry on the matches.

Six companies, 26th Infantry, at Fort Wayne, Mich., and three companies 26th Infantry, at Fort Brady, Mich.; headquarters, band, and seven companies, 2nd Infantry, at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, upon the completion of the camp of instruction to be held at Gettysburg, Pa., during July, 1910; one troop, 6th Cavalry, at Fort Des Moines, Iowa; One-half Company C, Hospital Corps, upon the completion of the camp of instruction to be held at Chicamagua Park, Georgia, during July, 1910.

Maj. Thomas W. Griffith, 28th U. S. Infantry, has been detailed as Assistant Executive Officer to serve with Colonel Thurston, N. G. N. Y., in that capacity.

New Infantry Equipment.

All of the Ordnance items of issue belonging to the new Infantry equipment having been approved by the Secretary of War, the Chief of Ordnance has been directed to commence the manufacture of a sufficient number of these articles to supply the entire Infantry of the Army and all the Engineers during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1910. Equipment for the Coast Artillery will be turned out immediately thereafter.

Assignment of Cadets.

Of the young men graduated from the Military Academy this year, eleven have been assigned to the Engineer Corps, fifteen to the Cavalry, twenty to the Coast Artillery, seven to the Field Artillery, and twenty-eight to the Infantry.

In this way all vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Engineers, Cavalry, and Field Artillery are filled. There are about fifteen vacancies in the Coast Artillery, and twenty-two in the Infantry. The class of civilian candidates examined last February, and those from the enlisted personnel should furnish enough to fill all of these vacancies.

Cavalry Equipment Board.

Col. Edward J. McClernand, First Cavalry, President of the Cavalry Equipment Board, has sent out the following circular to all officers of Cavalry.

"The board deems this an opportune time to emphasize the fact that it is earnestly seeking suggestions for the improvement of the Cavalry equipment and that free expression of opinion along these lines will be appreciated by the board. It is particularly desired that criticisms of the present equipment be accompanied by the critics' ideas as to the specific remedy for a defect noted and that the suggestions of new and improved equipment be accompanied, whenever possible, by models, samples, patterns, photographs, etc. Of the many problems before the board, the question as to how the rifle shall be carried, mounted, presents many difficulties. Suggestions along this line are particularly desired. The convening of this board presents to the cavalry arm an opportunity to suggest an equipment which will eliminate, as nearly as possible, the existing disadvantages. To properly grasp this opportunity, an enthusiastic,

earnest and persistent effort on the part of all cavalry officers is deemed essential. They are invited to correspond with the board freely and directly."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.*Ohio Clothing and Equipment Allowance.*

A uniform and equipment of \$10. per enlisted man has been made in the Ohio National Guard, and an ammunition allowance runs from \$4.54 to \$1.36; the allowance to enlisted men of the infantry being \$3.82.

Pennsylvania Troops Mustered In.

A troop of Cavalry which has been designated as Troop G, Squadron A, National Guard of Pennsylvania, was mustered in at Philadelphia, Pa., on June 16.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.*Entrance Fees Made an Authorized Charge.*

Paragraph 200 of the Militia Regulations is amended to read as follows: "Entrance fees for teams to the National Matches, matches of the National Rifle Association, and State events, will constitute a proper charge against the allotment for the promotion of rifle practice under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended."

Leavenworth Medical School Experimental.

In answer to a request for information as to whether medical officers of the Organized Militia will be permitted to take the course of instruction in the correspondence school for medical officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 100, War Department, June 1, 1910, the Adjutant General of a State has been informed as follows:

(a) The order cited contemplates that thirty medical officers only of the Regular Service will be allowed to take the course of instruction.

(b) The school in question is at present in an experimental stage and is not one of those to which officers of the Militia can be admitted under the provisions of Section 16 of the Militia Law.

(c) The establishment of this school is a new venture for the permanent establishment, and, if successful, it is thought that the advantages of this or similar schools will be extended to the medical officers of the Organized Militia.

Retired Army Officer May be Commissioned.

There is no restriction of law prohibiting a retired officer on duty with the Organized Militia from holding a commission therein.

If such retired officer holds a commission in the Organized Militia, his actual expenses may be paid from funds allotted to the State under the provisions of Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, in acquiring and developing target ranges, as provided in paragraphs 212 and 214, Militia Regulations.

If such officer holds a commission in the Organized Militia, and is directed by the governor to accompany the State troops in the joint maneuvers, his status is that of an officer of corresponding rank in the Organized Militia, and he would be entitled to wear the insignia of his rank as a Militia officer.

If such officer is an integral part of an organization attending the maneuvers, his expenses, including transportation, are properly payable from funds allotted under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended; however, if he is in attendance merely in the capacity of an observer, his expenses must be met from other than Federal funds.

The Quartermaster Pays.

When transportation charges connected with the participation of Militia in joint camps of instruction are paid from the appropriation "Encampment and Maneuvers, Organized Militia," all arrangements for the transportation and payment of the accounts of the transportation companies are made by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army.

The Detail of Noncommissioned Officers.

The following letter has been transmitted to the Adjutants General of all States and Territories:

Referring to the provisions made in paragraphs 279 and 280 of Regulations of the War Department Governing the Organized Militia, edition of 1908, published in Circular, No. 6, Division of Militia Affairs, March 29, 1909, it is desired to convey information that a class of noncommissioned officers is now under instruction at Fort Leavenworth with the view of supplying any details that may be called for by the military authorities of the States for the ensuing year. The experience of the first year in the use of noncommissioned officers of the Army by the military authorities of the States, in matters of instruction of the Organized Militia thereof, indicates that, as a general rule, the experiment has been successful. While in some cases the noncommissioned officers have failed to give satisfaction, in the great majority of cases the reports have been favorable, and, in some cases, enthusiastically so. It is thought advisable at this time to call attention to the subject in a general way, with a view to calling up the conditions under which the details of these noncommissioned officers are made, giving the benefit of the experiences of those States in which the work has appeared to be most satisfactory, and defining more particularly the limitations of employment which appear to be desirable.

Paragraphs 279 and 280 of the Regulations of the Organized Militia read as follows:

279. Applications from governors of States and Territories, and the commanding general, District of Columbia Militia, for the detail of enlisted men of the Regular Army for duty with the Organized Militia of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, pursuant to the provisions of Section 20 of the Act of Congress approved January 21, 1903, as amended by the Act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, should state the special qualifications it is desired that the enlisted men should possess, the arm of the Service from which it is desired they should be detailed, and the duties it is desired they should perform. Applications should

further specify the places at which the soldiers should report for duty and, by name and rank, the person to whom they should report.

Soldiers detailed upon this duty will be paid and clothed, and will have their rations commuted by the proper staff officers of the Regular Army at the headquarters of the department in which they may be serving. The descriptive lists and accounts of pay and clothing of enlisted men so detailed will be kept at department headquarters.

It being impracticable for the United States to furnish quarters, fuel, light, medicines, medical attendance, and transportation connected with travel within the limits of the State in the execution of their duties, it will be necessary for the State, Territory, or District of Columbia to bear all expenses connected with these items from funds other than those appropriated under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended. The willingness of the State to bear these latter expenses should be set forth in the original application made for the detail.

280. The duties of enlisted men of the Regular Army detailed for service with the Organized Militia pursuant to the foregoing paragraph include all matters pertaining to the theoretical and practical instruction of the Organized Militia of the State which may be assigned to them by the officer of the State under whose orders they are serving. The Department desires that the State military authorities shall take every advantage possible of the experience the enlisted men so detailed may have had in, and the knowledge they may have of, matters of drill, instruction, discipline, and customs of the Regular Service. It is to be clearly understood, however, that enlisted men detailed under the provisions of the foregoing paragraph shall not be employed in any other than a military capacity.

The period of time for which these enlisted men will ordinarily be detailed is three years, and a soldier will not be eligible for redetail until he shall have served at least two years again in the Regular Army.

The Adjutant General of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, in which enlisted men detailed under the provisions of the foregoing paragraph may be serving will submit, quarterly, to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs in the Office of the Secretary of War, a report setting forth the manner in which the enlisted men have performed their duties during the past quarter, and, if not in all respects satisfactory, specifying in what particulars it is not so. Blanks for these reports will be furnished Adjutants General by the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs.

Enlisted men detailed to duty with the Organized Militia in accordance with the foregoing provisions will, in addition to the bimonthly personal report made by them to the Adjutant General of the Army, report quarterly, on September 30, December 31, March 31, and June 30, directly to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, Washington, District of Columbia, complete details of all drills and instructions given by them, and other work, if any, performed by direction or at the request of the State authorities.

It was the desire in paragraph 280 to make the scope of use of the non-commissioned officers as broad as possible, it being the express desire of the War Department that "the State military authorities shall take every advantage possible of the experience the enlisted men so detailed may have had in and the knowledge they may have of matters of drill, instruction, discipline, and customs of the Regular Service," the only restriction imposed being that the employment should be confined to that of a military nature.

The question of collateral employment of these noncommissioned officers during the time that they are not engaged in the strict performance of their duties has come up from time to time during the year and it has been suggested that the scope of employment might be extended beyond that of strictly military employment. The Department considers it unwise, if not improper, that the order prescribing the employment should contemplate any duties partaking of the nature of labor, manual or clerical, which are not directly connected with the instruction of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Organized Militia. Such employment, for example, as making inventories of property for property returns, packing and shipping property, clerical employment connected with the routine military business of organizations and accountability for property, cleaning small arms and field pieces, painting carriages, and similar work connected with the preservation of property; all such employment is not considered appropriate to the position occupied by these noncommissioned officers. On the other hand, the Department desires that the time of these men, during the day as well as during the evenings, shall be fully employed. It is understood, of course, that as a rule the opportunities for giving instruction directly can be had only in the evening during the assembly of the organizations in their armories. It is desirable, however, that officers of the Militia under whom noncommissioned officers are working shall be permitted to make personal arrangements with the noncommissioned officers as to the employment of their time whenever they are not engaged in performing the specific duties assigned them under the provisions of paragraph 280 of the Militia Regulations. Such employment should not, however, extend to anything that is not suitable for a noncommissioned officer to do. Employment of this nature should be differentiated clearly from that officially required, and, as indicated above, should in all cases be the result of a personal agreement between the noncommissioned officer and the Military authorities of the State or Territory.

The complete employment of the time of noncommissioned officer should be reported by Adjutants General and by noncommissioned officers in their quarterly reports to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs. These reports should have entered separately thereon the services rendered by the noncommissioned officers in connection with each class of employment, the first under the heading "official duties" and the second, "employment other than official."

With a view to offering a suggestion as to how the services of the non-commissioned officers may best be utilized, attention is invited to the following extracts from the report of an Adjutant General of a State, which mark the line along which, in the opinion of the Department, the best results may be obtained:

Upon the three sergeants assigned to duty with the State reporting to the Governor, they were given a detailed explanation of the methods of instruction followed in the State and were also instructed in detail by the Regular Army officer on duty with the State, as to his methods of instruction and inspection. This precaution was taken in order to avoid confusion

in the little details of instruction in the drill regulations, guard manual, etc.

Each sergeant was assigned to a regiment and the general plan followed of assigning each sergeant to a company for a tour of duty of one month at the conclusion of which the detail was changed to another company, and so on.

In assigning the sergeants to duty, the following written instructions were given them, or rather the schedule of works:

1. Individual instruction of the First Sergeant.
2. Individual instruction of the Quartermaster-Sergeant or the custodian of military property, with particular Reference to its care and the accountability therefor.
3. Instruction of all the company noncommissioned officers individually and collectively at such times and places as may be most convenient, particularly making use of nights other than drill nights for noncommissioned officers' schools, such schools to be made progressive and paying particular attention to discipline, military courtesies, neatness in wearing the uniform, guard duty, extended order, and field service regulations.
4. Instruction of the company clerk in all record and paper work.
5. Instruction of all enlisted men in drill, discipline and customs of the service.

In addition to the written and verbal instructions given each sergeant, each was furnished with a copy of the Noncommissioned Officers' Manual by Capt. J. A. Moss. Each was directed to make a confidential detailed report at the end of each month to the Adjutant General.

Arrangements were made for an allowance by the State of \$.50 per day commutation of quarters and for medical treatment in case of sickness.

All the sergeants were particularly cautioned to make themselves at all times as near an example of military perfection as possible, they were reminded to be particularly careful in their personal habits and to be diplomatic in their dealings with the officers, particularly if they found any who were inclined to treat them too much as equals or tender them social entertainment that might be detrimental.

To each company commander, when a sergeant was sent to report to him, a copy of the instructions given the sergeant was sent to him, and they were cautioned not to use the sergeant or attempt to use them for anything except military duty. They were also cautioned to treat the sergeant at all times with due courtesy and consideration, to avoid undue familiarity and to be very careful not to tender any social entertainment or attention that would not be accorded the sergeant by officers of the U. S. A. Each captain was directed to make a confidential report to the Adjutant General at the end of the month of the sergeant's work.

Under these general instructions the three sergeants on detail with the State have been working since October, 1909. Their work has been uniformly satisfactory and beneficial in every instance and at the armory inspections the effects of their instruction on those companies with which they have worked has been plainly noticeable.

It is the intention of the military authorities to have the three sergeants on duty with each regiment during its State encampment, to detail one to each battalion and to make it their duty to instruct the enlisted men of the companies of the battalion in promptness in all formations, in police work, care of the rifles, in sanitation and personal hygiene, in guard duty, extended order, tent pitching and packing, and for the further instruction of the non-commissioned officers, also to make use of them in such manner as may be deemed advisable as the work of the company progresses.

After a sergeant has completed a tour of duty with one regiment he will be assigned to a different regiment, so that in the course of their three years' detail each regiment an each company will benefit by the training of all three sergeants.

This was and is still simply an experiment and after a full year's experience it may be deemed advisable to modify or make some radical changes in the plan to be followed; however, up to the present time nothing has occurred to cause even a contemplation of a change.

Saluting Cannon.

It is not considered desirable to sell to States 3.2 inch guns for saluting purposes as these guns are not designed for metallic ammunition and, therefore, the firing of blank cartridges therefrom would be attendant with more or less danger. Moreover, the price that it would be necessary to charge for one of these guns would be greatly in excess of that at which the Department can furnish a more suitable gun.

The cost of the regular three-inch saluting gun, with its accessories and spare parts, including a pedestal mount, is \$457.43. This is the regular three-inch saluting gun and mount that is supplied to all seacoast fortifications and all interior posts. The mount would probably not be as satisfactory as a wheeled mount for camp saluting purposes, and the Department will furnish a three-inch saluting gun, with accessories and spare parts, and a two-wheeled carriage; this carriage to be what is known as a 6-pounder gun carriage, field. The total cost in this case would be \$397.43.

Sunday May be Paid For.

Payment of employees on rifle ranges for services rendered on Sundays is not a violation of any law or regulation, but the Auditor for the War Department invariably requires that a certificate be furnished showing the Sundays employed and the necessity for the work, in order to satisfy himself that no overpayment has been made to per diem employees.

Transportation Overland For Horses.

Under a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, dated September 3, 1903, payment may be made for the transportation from the home rendezvous to place of encampment and return, of horses of officers who are required to be mounted as part of the Organized Militia, and which are necessary to mount them, and who take part in the actual field or camp service as part of such Organized Militia. Therefore, where the expenditure for transportation overland, instead of by railroad, is reasonable and does not exceed the amount of freight charges which would be claimed by a railroad company, the same will be allowed.

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

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

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

July 11-16—Annual tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association at Wakefield, Mass.
 Aug. 1.—Beginning that date the annual matches of the Department of the Lakes Rifle Association in conjunction with the Michigan State Rifle Association and the National Guard, at the Detroit Range.
 Aug. 8.—Beginning that date the matches of the Ohio National Guard and the Ohio State Rifle Association.
 Aug. 15-18.—National Rifle Association matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.
 Friday, August 19, and Saturday, August 20—Preliminary practice for the National Team Match.
 Commencing August 22, at Camp Perry, Ohio, the National Team Match to be followed in succession by the National Individual Match and the National Pistol Match.

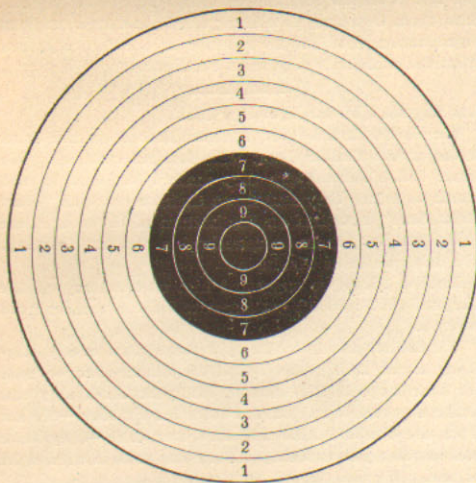
RULES FOR THE OUTDOOR REVOLVER LEAGUE.

On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, July 1, 2, and 3, the first series of matches of the outdoor revolver league under the supervision of the United States Revolver League will be shot.

The first line up is a very interesting one; the Colonial Revolver Club of St. Louis is matched against the Smith and Wesson Revolver Club of Springfield, Mass. The Century Revolver Club also of St. Louis will shoot the Fort Douglas, Utah, Revolver Club, which is the only club in the League composed of Regular army officers. The Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, of New York City, will shoot the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club of Washington, D. C., and the Portland, Oregon, Club will face the targets with the Providence, R. I., Revolver Club. Culebra, Canal Zone, will not shoot in the first matches. As the League is composed of nine clubs there will be one club each week that will not shoot.

The target which will be used in these matches is what is known as the International target and has the same size black as the Standard American, although the count is different, that is, inside of the eight inch black the count is 7, 8, 9 and 10, the ten ring measuring two inches, and the other rings one inch, while with the Standard American the black counts 8, 9 and 10.

In the indoor revolver league contests shot last winter there were but five men on each team, all shooting at 20 yards indoors on the Standard American target,



THE INTERNATIONAL TARGET.

and some of the best shooting ever seen was done during the contests. In the outdoor series six men will constitute a team, all of whom will shoot on the same day each week, either Friday, Saturday or Sunday, the idea of this being that should the clubs desire to shoot on Friday they may do so. If the weather should be not just right on that day the match could be shot on Saturday, and if not then on Sunday. The idea is a good one and will place all of the teams on an equal footing. Each man will fire thirty shots, ten on a target with a time limit of thirty minutes for each score of thirty shots. The trigger-pull, distance, etc., according to the rules of the U. S. R. A. and all of the shooting members of the team must be members of the Association in good standing.

The method of scoring to be used will be that the mark of the bullet must touch or cut the line of the higher count. In scoring close shots plugs, bullets or measuring devices will not be allowed. The eye must decide and may be aided by magnifying lenses.

The weapon to be used during these contests will be the revolver, of any kind. Any ammunition may be used both to comply with the U. S. R. A. rules for

match A.

At the close of the shooting the targets should be forwarded immediately to C. S. Axtell, Secretary-Treasurer, number 27 Wellesley Street, Springfield, Mass., except in the match with the Smith and Wesson Revolver Club when the targets should be sent to Dr. R. H. Sayre, 9 East 45th Street, New York City. The Manhattan-Smith and Wesson targets will be scored by F. J. Kahrs, 1502 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Secretary-treasurer should be immediately notified by telegraph what the team total is, and arrangements with the local papers should be made to get results if possible from all other points. This was done with much success in the indoor contests. The express and telegraph charges in all cases should be prepaid.

After the schedule had been made up it was noticed that there were but eight matches provided for, so a series of matches was arranged for the week of August 26, 27 and 28 as follows:

August 26, 27, 28.

- Colonial vs. Manhattan.
- Century vs. Culebra.
- Providence vs. Smith and Wesson.
- Fort Douglas vs. National Capital.
- Portland, Ore.—No shoot.

Midshipmen vs. Maryland.

United States Naval Academy Rifle Team vs. Maryland National Guard. The third of the series of matches between these two teams was shot at the State range, Wednesday, June 22, and as the scores will show, resulted in a victory for the sailors.

The sun was doing business all day and the flags showed a general listlessness under the intense heat, so that barring the temperature, conditions were suitable for high scores. Both teams got away at the 200 yards stage in close order, and at the conclusion only five points separated them, these being credited to the Middies. A chicken dinner at noon did not interfere with the scores later, except that the lads from Annapolis put on seventeen more points at 600 yards than their opponents, Midshipman Jacobs taking kindly to the job of placing his ten shots in the bull, the only possible score during the day.

The soldiers weakened at the 1,000-yard targets, three of them dropping below centers; only one of the Middies had misfortune at this stage, and thirty more points were hung up by them which practically won the match, for the rapid fire stage proved another stumbling block to the soldiers, the team dropping thirty points below centers. Midshipman Kates was high man for his team, Lieutenant Lupus occupying the pinnacle for the Guardsmen.

Sergeant Givan and Midshipman Kates both put up a 49 at 1,000 yards and Midshipman Badger came near turning the same trick, finishing with 48.

United States Naval Academy Team.

Yards	R. F.			
	200	600	1000	200
Midshipman Kates	43	46	49	42
Midshipman Badger	42	48	48	40
Midshipman Saunders	43	45	43	46
Midshipman Martin	46	43	47	41
Midshipman Woodside	46	46	46	39
Midshipman Parr	44	48	41	42
Midshipman Kerr	42	46	44	42
Midshipman Hawkins	43	46	40	44
Midshipman Cobb	43	43	43	43
Midshipman Jacobs	44	50	44	33
Midshipman Thomas	44	47	45	32
Midshipman Ziegler	35	44	37	36
Totals	515	552	527	480

Maryland National Guard Team.

Yards	R. F.			
	200	600	1000	200
Lieutenant Lupus	46	46	38	46
Sergeant Wright	41	48	45	40
Sergeant Graham	45	44	45	40
Sergeant Givan	44	47	49	34
Lieutenant Douw	45	45	42	40
Sergeant Gemmill	41	43	41	44
Sergeant Munshower	40	35	46	46
Corporal Lucchesi	41	44	40	42
Captain Jenkins	43	43	42	37
Sergeant Renehan	39	46	42	36
Major Fort	42	42	32	33
Sergeant Collins	43	42	35	28
Totals	510	525	497	466

Midshipmen, District and Maryland.

The final match between National Guard teams and that of the Naval Academy was shot on the Academy range, Saturday, June 25 and proved to be a three cornered affair, for the District of Columbia team were also invited and this team with that of the Maryland National Guard and the Middies put up a contest well worth witnessing.

At the opening stage, both National Guard teams developed a disposition to score two's and three's, while the Middies put them over without such mishaps occurring frequently, the Washingtonians, however, outshooting the Marylanders. At 600 yards, the Sailors and the Orioles went after the bull and smote it mightily, the former team having seven points the

best of the argument, the D. C.'s trailing along in the rear. Sergeant Givan of the Maryland outfit slipped one of his ten shots over the edge of the bull and Midshipman Badger managed to hold in the black until his last shot which got away from its companions into the 4-ring, these scores being the nearest approach to possibles, though high scores were made in all three teams.

The first relays at 1,000 yards had no wind to consider and the boys in the pits were kept busy with the white paddles, but when the last relays came to shoot, a brisk wind had made its appearance and caught some of the unwary for low scores before they realized what was going on. The Middies again had the best total, Maryland second, D. C. third.

At rapid-fire, the D. C. team had their troubles, one man kindly shooting on a fellow-member's target and while it netted five bullseyes, the mistaken generosity also lost the team twenty-five points, and put them hopelessly in the rear for the match.

The three matches which have included only slow fire at 200, 600, 1,000 yards with rapid fire at 200 yards affords some rather interesting figures on analysis.

The Midshipmen have scored the following totals: 2,015, 2,078, 2,093, in the matches which is an average of nearly 12 over centers for each man in each match, or a team average of nearly 43 per man at each distance and class of firing. Rather good evidence of an exceptionally well balanced team after comparatively little preliminary practice. It is safe to predict that C class will say good-bye to the Middies this year forever.

The Maryland team with its more than short term of practice, necessary changing of partners and shifting about of men, totaled 1,897, 1,966, 2,017 in the matches which would be about four over centers for each man in each match, or an individual average of not quite 41 at each range.

June 29, the Midshipmen team in charge of Capt. "Jack" Williams left for Wakefield, Mass., where the lads will have a fine chance for match shooting during the tournament to be held on that range.

Col. Chas. D. Gaither, team captain of the Maryland aggregation, will have some of his best men at Gettysburg the first and second weeks of July, but those who are not thus kept busy will be at the State range for practice during the entire month. The State matches will be shot the week of July 25, and the standing of candidates in these matches will have much weight in the final choice of those who will go to Camp Perry.

Naval Academy.

Yards	Rapid			
	200	600	1000	200
Badger	41	49	46	40
Lamberton	43	45	45	42
Parr	44	45	44	47
Zeigler	38	46	45	44
Saunders	46	47	48	43
Jacobs	43	45	47	38
Leidel	44	44	43	42
Nason	41	46	47	37
Thomas	47	47	46	44
Bartlett	42	46	40	42
Martin	41	42	41	46
Howard	45	40	34	45
Totals	515	542	526	510

Maryland National Guard.

Yards	Rapid			
	200	600	1000	200
Sergeant Givan	44	49	45	41
Sergeant Katwall	40	47	45	40
Sergeant Renehan	38	42	44	42
Captain Edgar	37	43	43	39
Sergeant Gemmill	42	46	43	37
Sergeant Munshower	30	46	46	41
Sergeant Wright	38	47	46	36
Corporal Lucchesi	37	44	46	39
Captain Jenkins	45	46	41	39
Lieutenant Lupus	45	39	38	46
Lieutenant Douw	43	42	34	41
Sergeant Collins	41	45	44	36
Totals	489	536	517	475

District of Columbia.

Lieutenant Caldwell	39	43	42	31
Lieutenant Clausell	43	46	42	43
Captain Burton	43	44	44	37
Sergeant Gardner	41	44	42	27
Corporal Forsythe	43	43	42	48
Sergeant Schmidt	41	43	34	23
Private Fehr	41	45	45	39
Private Joynes	37	41	44	49
Captain Brian	42	46	41	38
Sergeant Earnshaw	42	40	46	37
Lieutenant-Colonel Young	41	40	46	43
Sergeant Brown	43	44	37	41
Totals	496	519	505	446

The Philadelphia Rifle Association.

The weekly competitions of this association were shot Saturday, June 25, on the Arlington range, Lansdowne avenue and Cedar lane, near Llanerch, Pa.

200 Yards Rifle—Record Match.

Williamson	214	207	205	200
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O. H. Match.

N. Spering	206	206
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Military Match.

H. A. Dill	45	43	41	41
Dr. Dubbs	45	44	42	

THE PACIFIC COAST RIFLE LEAGUE.

MATCHES OF MAY 22.

The second series of matches of the League came off on May 22, according to schedule, Tacoma being pitted against Spokane, the Southern California Rifles of Los Angeles against the Seattle Club and the Bisbee Rifle Club against the Los Angeles Rifle & Revolver Club.

Tacoma continued her winning pace by annexing the scalp of the Spokane bunch and adding it to those of the Seattleites taken on May 8. Score 747 to 735. The Southern California Rifles held up their even gait by winning from Seattle, making the second match for the Rifles. Score 761 to 745. The Bisbee aggregation rolled up the highest score yet registered for the standard offhand conditions at 200 yards and the other ranges shot as is customary. The final score for the copper diggers was 779, Los Angeles scoring 739 to make the win of the Bisbee Club more emphatic. Bisbee scored 808, shooting 200 prone the match previous. Taking a 200 yard average of 42, which is about what the club will register offhand, their first score was about like their total of the 22nd, shot offhand.

The experiment was suggested by the Los Angeles crowd that the local papers of each club's home town be asked to transmit the scores. It was tried out and seems to be a success, saving the clubs the expense of wiring and also saving the club secretary in each case from having to hasten to the newspaper offices with the wire giving the total of the opposing club.

It looks as though Bisbee was scheduled to come out on top of the heap unless the Southern California Rifles succeed in breaking the string of victories—which they will try to do on June 5.

In total scores rolled up, Bisbee was high, Southern California second, Tacoma third, Seattle fourth, Los Angeles fifth and Spokane last.

On June 5, the Bisbee club tackles the strong Southern California Rifles; Tacoma led by Old Scout Knoble goes to the mat with President Xman's bunch and Spokane tries to persuade its old rival, Seattle, that the win of the State Cup last year by the club on the Idaho line was no fluke. The dope book says that the winners will be Bisbee, Los Angeles and Seattle, but doping out rifle matches is much like trying to figure the winner of the black and white debate in a certain California town, July 4.

Notes.

Los Angeles had a lovely shooting bunch. Scores tapered from 133 down to 111. Such shooting is enough to lose a match for a good club.

Spokane didn't have it much on Los Angeles in this regard—134 for high man and 113 for low.

Wonder what happened to Seattle this year? Last year they shot like a lot of Boers. This year they shoot like—the Boers' opponents. Even crack shot Berger is coming through with such scores as 42 at 500.

Hubbs sits on top of the heap as though he were squeezed down to a chunk of sticky taffy.

Bisbee's low man had 125. This is the sort of shooting that wins rifle matches, but it seems hard to keep from having one rank dub in a team of six men, whose score will more than overcome the efforts of the good shots. Bisbee is a refreshing exception.

Anybody noticed how much higher the scores are than last season? In 1909 the highest score put up under the same conditions in the matches between Los Angeles, Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane, was 753, bored out by Seattle. This year 753 doesn't class with 779 and 761.

We'd like to see the Bisbee boys send a team to Perry this year for the club match. We opine that Fort Pitt wouldn't again take the trophy by default—nor for any other reason when the smoke cleared away.

Report of the shoot of May 22:

Spokane.				
	TL		TL	
Dirking.....	134	Whitney.....	120	
Bartholomew.....	127	Searrell.....	116	
Power.....	125	Finkelson.....	113	
Team total.....				735
Tacoma.				
Yards.....	200	300	500	TL
Scotfield.....	41	40	49	130
King.....	39	41	47	127
Knoble.....	41	40	44	125
Miller.....	40	42	41	123
Coy.....	43	39	41	123
Eshelman.....	37	40	42	119
Team total.....				747
Seattle.				
Hinckley.....	42	42	45	129
Berger.....	42	44	43	129
Surry.....	39	43	42	124
Liggett.....	42	36	45	123
Burgess.....	40	40	40	120
Newham.....	33	45	42	120
Team total.....				745
Southern California Rifles.				
Hubbs.....	40	44	47	131
Wotkyns.....	43	40	47	130
Backus.....	40	45	45	130

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Wingren.....	39	46	44	129
Balch.....	36	41	46	123
Alden.....	39	37	42	118
Team total.....				761
Bisbee.				
Mitchell.....	43	45	48	136
Hurst.....	44	44	46	134
McMinn.....	43	41	46	130
Hawley.....	41	42	44	127
Ives.....	39	43	45	127
Fisher.....	40	39	46	125
Team total.....				779
Los Angeles.				
Smith.....	42	46	45	133
Crossman.....	42	42	47	131
Umsted.....	43	38	45	126
Kline.....	39	41	40	120
Kellogg.....	39	39	40	118
Andrews.....	37	35	39	111
Team total.....				739

	Won.	Lost.
Spokane.....	0	2
Bisbee.....	2	2
Southern California Rifles.....	2	0
Los Angeles Rifle & Revolver.....	0	2
Seattle.....	0	2
Tacoma.....	2	0

National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club.

At a meeting of the club on Friday, June 17, it was decided to continue the regular indoor practice shoots on Thursday nights. It was also decided to inaugurate a series of 25 shot reentry matches with any .22 caliber rifle at 60 feet on the one-fourth-inch ring target, 25 cents for each entry, 5 shots on a target and the series to run one month, telescopes barred.

To the member making the best score will be awarded the first prize \$5, second prize \$3, third prize \$2.

On Saturday, June 18, several members were at the Congress Heights range for practice with pistol and revolver, at 50 yards. We shoot our first match in the Outdoor Revolver League on Saturday, July 2, and the members are urged to be on hand.

20 Yards Indoors With Pistol.

Hal. Leizar.....	83	80	44—207
	82	83	45—210

50 Yards Outdoors With .38 Revolver.

Hal. Leizar.....	60	71	71
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50 Yards Outdoor With .22 Pistol.

Hal. Leizar.....	79	81	F. E. Healy, 5 shots.. 49
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From Missouri.

The First Annual Shoot of the Missouri State Rifle Association, held on the First Infantry Range, near St. Charles, Mo., was a complete success. As this was a large undertaking, considering that shotgun, rifle and revolver were embraced, a great deal of credit is due to the manner in which the enterprising Secretary of the Association, Mr. Clarence C. Crossman, acquitted himself of his duties. There could be no more fitting executive chosen for the presidency than the present incumbent, Col. Eugene J. Spencer.

The most interesting event on the Military Rifle Section of the program was the Company Team Match open to teams of six men from any company, club, or similar

unit in the State. The trophy, a handsome loving cup offered by the St. Louis Daily Times, for the winning team, especially created a keen interest in the event. The winners, Company G, have excelled in shooting a number of years. This team won from Company M, by thirteen points, a very close score. Company M's record is especially meritorious from the fact that its organization dates back only a year from the 28th of May last. In that time nearly all of the men have been developed into first class shots from raw material. Last season this company had a company figure of merit of 85, the highest in the State, notwithstanding the fact that the company was mustered in over a month after the target season had opened. This company also had a representative on the Missouri State Team that shot in the last National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. The team from Company A winning third place represents an organization that has no superior in the State, judged from the standards of general excellence.

Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club.

We shot a match with Tacoma June 5, in the third series of the Pacific Coast Rifle League matches. We made 755. Tacoma say they made 770. And to add insult to injury they sent down their scores with "Har! Har! Har!" inscribed on the bottom of them by some individual for whom we conceived a violent disliking. We think we know who he is.

And to think we suggested him as secretary of the League! He couldn't get our vote for dog catcher from now on.

We are too much in the sportsman class to say anything about it in public but if the bunch that we used for floor mops in the matches last year think they can make us swallow any such a total for six men—the six from the Tacoma Rifle and Revolver Club—they have still another guess coming. They might do it with eight of 'em. We find one W. B. Knoble with a total of 134. Nuf ced. We have turned the case over to the Pinkertons.

Anyhow they did shoot a rattling good score up there and we don't know of anybody we would have beat us—excepting four other clubs in the league.

Our bunch shot a splendid, consistent score, the top man being but seven points from the bottom one. This sounds fine—but what we mean is that none of us could climb far enough out of the basement to even make a gap between the worst in the club and the least worst.

We had some wind that blew up our stove-pipe of a range from six to a dozen o'clock G. M. and then blew straight up and down for a change. We are praying that Casey or Hudson or some other shark will amble out this way before we get tired and give up the present range. We are going to entice him out, give him a rifle, some cartridges and the 600-yard range and then sit and hug ourselves and hold our faces shut when the gent starts in to make a score.

Tacoma has a range hewed out from the wild wood with just enough of the trees cut away to allow a clear sight and the bullet to rise in its proper trajectory. The club did some tall cutting to get things in shape. Knoble states that after they got spruced up, every tree



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along the line grooved "Eucalyptus" as he passed with his hatchet.

We had three men tied for top place, Nichols, Crossman and Kline with 128 and then tapering off to 121. E. C. Price, a new man, came out and showed that he is to reckoned with after he gets a little more used to the Springfield. The scores.

Tacoma Rifle and Revolver Club.				
Yards	200	300	500	Tl.
W. B. Knoble	43	43	48	134
Harvey Scofield	40	44	48	132
Harris	38	43	48	127
Neuman	40	43	44	126
Miller	43	42	41	126
Coy	44	40	41	125
Total				770
Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club.				
C. F. Nichols	41	43	44	128
E. C. Crossman	42	42	44	128
M. F. Kline	43	41	44	128
R. P. Umsted	41	41	44	126
H. C. Miles	43	40	41	124
E. D. Nichols	41	37	43	121
Total				755

P. S.—Knoble wishes to state that contrary to the report he did not get the new range for Tacoma, that he is so opposed to ranges that he does his cooking over a camp fire and that the laurel wreath should be ranged upon the brow of Harvey Scofield.

At Colonial Revolver Range, St. Louis, Mo.

Scores made on international target with revolver at 50 yards:

W. C. Ayer	76	84	79	70	77—386
	70	77	82		
C. C. Crossman	79	75	71	75	77—377
	80	84	80	78	88—410
Mrs. Crossman	70	78	81	78	78—385
	63	73	83		
Paul Frese	76	68	76	72	72—364
	82				
E. A. Stosberg	69	69	69	70	79—356
Theo. Bunding	65	69	72	65	64—335

Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, Emeryville, Cal.
Sunday, June 12, was certainly a great day for the Schuetzen sharpshooter and a fine opportunity was given to roll up a good score.

Early in the morning rose the sun, peeping in the windows of each and every marksman about San Francisco Bay, waking them up to grab a chance to shoot a good score at the Shell Mound Park Range. Wind behaved well, blew very little in the morning, but it became a little troublesome in the afternoon.

Sunday was certainly a turn-out. Seven organizations held their monthly bullseye and medal contests on the range.

Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club held their shooting contests on the German 25 Ring Target on the 200-yard range.

When the close of the day came, it was found that Ben Jonas rolled up the top score of the day with a 228 in the Germania Schuetzen Club, also J. M. Klassen of the Golden Gate Revolver and Pistol Club with a 226,

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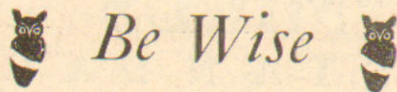
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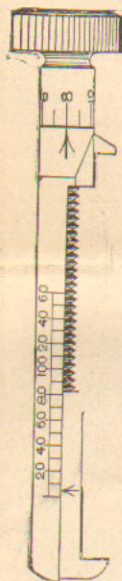
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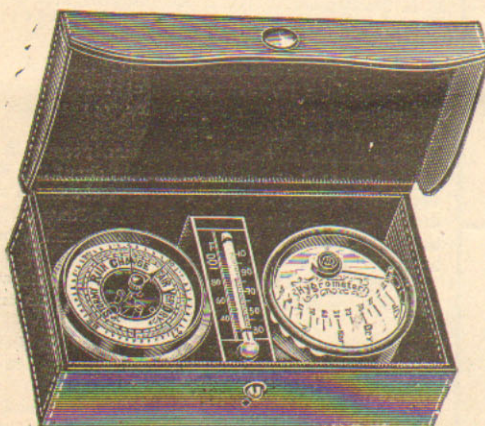
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and here a novice at the game, H. Schulz, lands the highest score in the S. F. Turner Schuetzen Section with a 208. Lieut. C. J. Doehring felt quite proud with a 68 to his credit out of a possible 100 in the monthly shoot of the Independent Rifles. In the pistol contest of the Golden Gate Club among the best scores of the day in their reentry matches, the old reliable, J. E. Gorman, piled up a 97 like a big man.

On Thursday, June 16, the Possible Pistol Club held its regular monthly pistol and revolver competition under the U. S. R. A. shooting for percentage medals and bars.

A. M. Poulsen and T. F. Huntington were the first to arrive on the range; shortly after came C. Dolle, rather a stranger, but as we know well that C. Dolle is always willing to be with us we appreciate the stand he takes.

President H. Windmuller made his appearance on the range shortly after C. Dolle and when all the boys had finished eating the chickens and other good things awaiting them, along came Happy Julius Stirm with his glad hand and "How are you, boys?" he started to take a hand in the feed while the others started in to pepper away at the six targets. While some of the boys had not shot in good form T. F. Huntington finally made his last 94 per cent, completing his set of ten 93s for a gold and silver medal. Three cheers were given T. F. Huntington and everybody drank to his success, wishing him lots of bullseyes for his gold medal, the 95 per cent, which will be his next one to shoot for.

Along came our good friend Henry Harris, feeling like a whip ready to crack out all the centers in the targets. He certainly was looking good, having been on a fishing trip, and got a rather late train home. He went after the revolver record a little too late in the day and the darkness shut him out from finishing same. It was not a big day for U. S. R. A. targets as only 45 were used. The boys devoted a great deal of time shooting at targets of different dimensions drawn up especially by Julius Stirm. Results on these targets proved very satisfactory to him, and he says he will have some of them copy-righted.

The scores of the day were as follows: T. F. Huntington, 94, 91, 91, 90, 89; H. H. Harris, 96, 93, 92, 90, 90, 86, 87, 86; J. Stirm, 83; Wm. H. Siebe, 92, 85, 80.

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, New York.

At 2628 Broadway, June 16.

20 Yard Revolver.

J. A. Baker, Jr.	83	83	87	87	81	91	87
Dr. H. R. Cronk	85	81	81	83	81	81	81
Wm. Macnaughton	96	88	86	86	81		
J. L. R. Morgan	92	88	86	85	84		
Dr. J. R. Hicks	93	88	90	92			
J. A. L. Moller	88	86	85	85			
J. E. Silliman	86	86	84	81			
R. F. Criado	87	85	80				86 82
Dr. C. Phillips	84	84					F. Warster, Jr. 84 84
G. Grenzer	88	83					Dr. R. Sayre 89

25-Yard Rifle.

Dr. W. G. Hudson 248 247

THE PACIFIC COAST RIFLE LEAGUE.

MATCHES OF JUNE 5.

Seattle vs. Spokane.
Los Angeles vs. Tacoma.
Southern California vs. Bisbee.

The third series of matches of the Pacific Coast Rifle League wound up in rather an unsettled condition, due to the Southern California Rifles shooting the 200-yard range in their match with Bisbee in the prone position although Bisbee stated that they would use the regular positions in all their matches excepting the first one against Spokane. The Southern California Rifles scored 801 with the 200 and 300 shot prone, while Bisbee scored 771 shooting in the regular way. This is better than the Southern California score if their average is taken as about 42 for the 200-yard stage.

There was no doubt as to the results of the match between Los Angeles and Tacoma as the northern club spurted up with 770, about 20 points higher than their previous best score and swamped Los Angeles with their 755.

Spokane got away with Seattle by the score of 758 to 756 which probably pleased the Seattle shooters muchly after the upset of their calculations for the State Cup last year by this same Spokane layout. The strange thing about the Spokane score is that the team ran so evenly, the top man being but 131 and the low man having 122. Berger for Seattle piled up a fine 137, but the rest of his bunch did not hold his runaway pace, tapering off to 121 and having enough under 126 to lose the match.

Bisbee rather proved their right to the title of the best club in the league by their putting up the fine score of 771, their score for the previous match being 769. Tacoma shot 770 it is true but their previous showing does not hold up to within a mile of this pace.

The next mixup sees Los Angeles and Seattle trying conclusions, Tacoma and Bisbee engaged in giving Bisbee one more win and the Southern California Rifles

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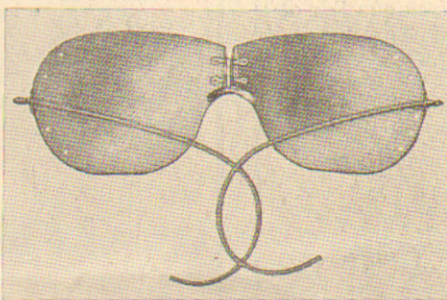
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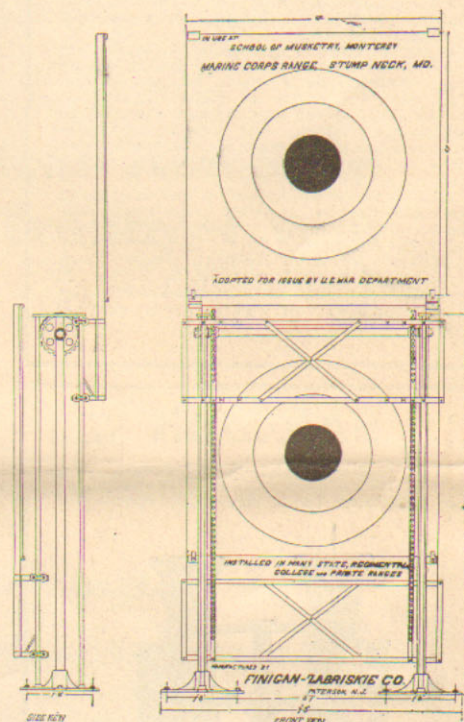
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endeavoring to persuade Spokane that Washington does not class with California as a shooting State.

The dope book says that Los Angeles, Bisbee and the Southern California Rifles will give their rivals a taste of a southwestern hot time but dope books are fallible and no bets are recorded.

NOTES.

Fromm of Spokane seems to hold up his high reputation as a rifle shot by leading his bunch.

Has anybody noticed the shooting of old crackshot Berger of the Seattle layout?

Hubbs of the Southern California Rifles for once hit the greased ways but he can afford to do it once in a while with the phenomenal scores he usually bores out.

Wonder what Bisbee did to Hawley? Have a look at the scores, 136, 133, 131, 129, 127, and Hawley 115! We've been there ourself and can appreciate the damitall feeling that creeps over one after playing a very bad pigtail. It isn't as bad as Andrews 111 put up for Los Angeles against Bisbee a couple of weeks ago.

We cannot get over our amaze at the way the scores are running as compared with last year, as noted before in this column.

Last year we thought 753, put up by Seattle was a whale of a score. Now anything under 765 justifies homicide on the part of the team captain. Is the improvement due to greater familiarity with the New Springfield, are the clubs fighting harder, or what is the reason?

SEATTLE VS. SPOKANE.
Seattle.

Yards	200	300	500	Tl.
Berger	45	43	47	137
Hinckley	42	40	46	128
Surry	38	42	45	125

Gibson	40	43	42	125
Place	41	38	43	122
Gribble	38	43	40	121

Total..... 756

Spokane.

Fromm	131	Dirking	126
Johnson	129	Whitney	123
Bartholomew	127	Rapp	122

Total..... 758

LOS ANGELES VS. TACOMA.

Los Angeles.

C. F. Nichols	41	43	44	128
Crossman	42	42	44	128
Kline	43	42	43	128
Umsted	40	43	43	126
Miles	43	40	41	124
E. C. Nichols	41	38	42	121

Total..... 755

Tacoma.

Coy	44	40	41	125
Neiman	40	42	44	126
Miller	43	42	41	126
Harris	38	43	46	127
Scotfield	40	44	48	132
Knoble	43	43	48	134

Total..... 770

PASADENA VS. BISBEE.

Pasadena.

Alden	136	Wotkyns	136
Backus	136	Ostrander	130
Wingren	136	Hubbs	127

Total..... 801

Bisbee.

McMinn	136	Fisher	129
Hurst	133	Watkins	127
Cunningham	131	Hawley	115

Total..... 771

Through a misunderstanding the match on this date, between Bisbee and Pasadena was shot by Pasadena in the prone positions, while Bisbee shot standing at 200, and regulation positions at 300 and 500.

Bisbee has decided to cut out the prone at 200 and wishes to stand on the same footing with all the clubs. They have suggested that Pasadena, on the next shoot, June 19th, place their 200-yard score against Bisbee's of the 5th; and that Bisbee, on the 19th will shoot 200 standing, and place this score against that of Spokane of May 8th. This would give Bisbee complete scores in the regulation positions at all ranges for the entire first series. This seems a reasonable way out of the difficulty, if the clubs interested do not want to shoot the three ranges all over again on some off Sunday. They might readily do this, say on June 26—Spokane, Pasadena and Bisbee all shooting the three ranges, Bisbee's score to apply with Spokane's as of May 8 and with Pasadena's as of June 5. Under existing conditions the standing of all the clubs cannot be given.

AT THE TRAPS.

The Eastern Handicap

The Interstate Association's Fifth Eastern Handicap Tournament will be held at Philadelphia, Pa., July 19, 20 and 21, under the auspices of the Highland Shooting Association.

It would indeed be a difficult matter to find a city in the East, which would be more favorable situated for this event on account of its geographical location. Baltimore, Wilmington, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Allentown, Trenton, and New York, are among the most active cities in the sport of trapshooting. They are so close to Philadelphia that practically everyone who attends

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Here every pleasure, comfort and accommodation of the most modern inland watering place may be enjoyed. Every facility for rest and recuperation or a lively good time is at hand. Just across Lake Chautauqua is Celeron, the Coney Island of Western New York. Three miles above Celeron is located the country club with a very attractive golf course, and an hour's ride by express steamer from the Greenhurst landing is Chautauqua, the most noted of all semi-educational summer resorts where the leading lights of literature, music, science and religion come together each summer for the mutual benefit of all. Ten minutes walk from the Greenhurst Hotel is the Chadokoin Boat Club with every kind of craft from a row boat to a palatial launch.

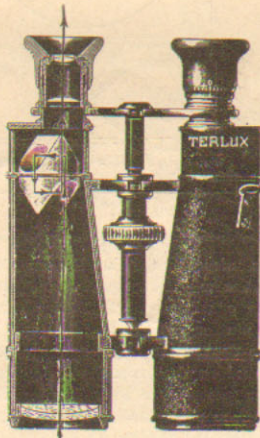
Every imaginable recreation is available—boating, fishing, automobiling, golfing, swimming, bowling, billiards, tennis, archery, croquet. Add this the beauty of Lake Chautauqua, the delightful sylvan surroundings, the splendid service and moderate cost of living at Greenhurst-on-Chautauqua, there is no other place that offers so many wonderful advantages at like cost.

Most summer resorts run to one extreme or the other—they're either too quiet or too boisterous. Greenhurst is neither one nor the other, but both.

Address George F. Hurlbert, Grand Hotel, New York City—or Jamestown, N. Y., for full particulars as to rates and accommodations. Get this information now and lay your vacation plans accordingly.

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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.

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large tournaments are in a position to make a trip to the Fifth Eastern Handicap without a large mileage. These cities, augmented by those in the East which are a little farther away, will undoubtedly send delegates to Philadelphia which will make one of the largest armies of trapshooters who have ever participated in an event of this kind. The history of trapshooting during the last winter is certainly proof that Philadelphia, herself, is the leading city in this line of sport. As many as 180 to 200 shooters turn out regularly once a month in the trapshooters' league and many others participate in their own monthly club events.

Dead Shot Smokeless Wins

At the 11th Grand American Handicap

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

won by

Mr. G. V. Dering, using "DEAD SHOT"

Score 189 out of 200

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

won by

Mr. C. G. Spencer, using "DEAD SHOT"

Score 190 out of 200

and

39 out of 40 in shoot-off

Write to us for our new and interesting booklet

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Exclusive of trap shooting, the meeting should be of interest to those who desire to make the trip one of pleasure and sight seeing. Fairmont Park, with its hundreds of acres of beautiful natural scenery, the various pleasure parks along the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers and those in the suburbs are always of interest to visitors. The Navy Yard, Philadelphia Mint and the various Fraternal buildings, are points of interest well worthy of inspection. In short, the Tournament will undoubtedly be patronized not only by the shooters, but their families and friends.

The Highland Shooting Association, under whose auspices the Tournament will be held, was organized in 1895, and was always been among the leaders of trap shooting. Philadelphia being a city of homes is of a necessity spread over a very extended area and lovers of trapshooting have been compelled to locate in the suburbs. The Highland Club grounds are located at Edge Hill, just outside of the city, on a 240 acre farm situated in the picturesque Marsh Valley. It is reached most conveniently by train service from Philadelphia & Reading Terminal, Edge Hill Station being directly on the grounds. All targets are thrown into a sky background, having a slightly rising land surface. The shooters' stands are of slag macadam and all of equal elevation so that every target is practically the same.

The new Club House, which has just been completed, consists of a two story main building, with wings on either side. On the first floor of the main building are the locker rooms, office, shell room and wash room. On

the second floor is the kitchen, dining room and ladies' room. The front of the dining room which overlooks the traps, is constructed entirely of sash, thus enabling a clear view of the contestants. The two wings, lined with gun racks, also have sash fronts and in inclement weather it is still possible to enjoy shooting without being subjected to the unpleasantness of the elements.

The Highland Shooting Association has a reputation to sustain as a genial host and happy entertainer, and, being extremely jealous of that reputation, intends to make the Fifth Eastern Handicap Tournament an event long to be remembered by the shooting fraternity and their friends.

THE EASTERN HANDICAP.

Open to Amateurs Only.

One hundred single targets, \$10 entrance—targets included, handicaps 16 to 23 yards, high guns—not class shooting, \$200 added to the purse. The number of moneys into which the purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries, as is fully explained elsewhere in this program. The amateur contestant who makes the highest score will receive a trophy, presented by the Interstate Association.

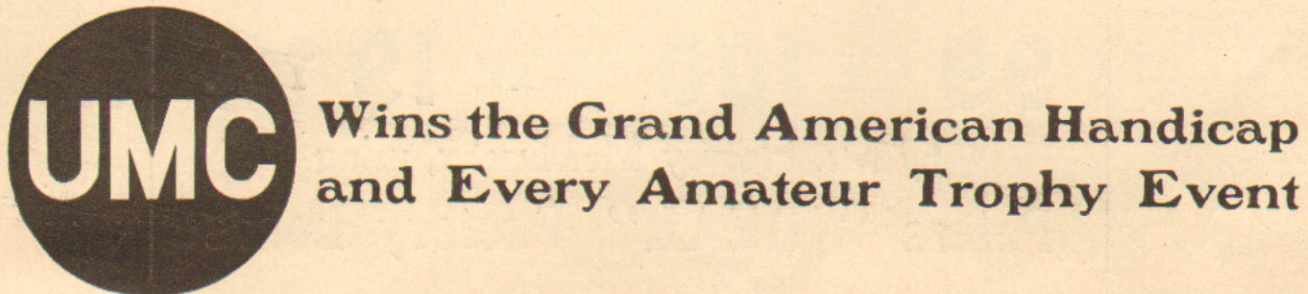
Regular entries must be made at the Cashier's Office, on the shooting ground, before 5 p. m. Wednesday, July 20. Penalty entries may be made after Wednesday, July 20, up to the time the first gun is fired in Event No. 5, by paying \$15 entrance—targets included. Entries are not transferable, and entrance money cannot be withdrawn after handicaps have been allotted.

VICTORY AT THE FIRING LINE



Winners at the 11th Grand American Handicap

This strong steady team of winners keeps consistently in the lead. 1908, a year of phenomenal success, was followed by the wonderful record of 1909—UMC winning **all of the five big handicap events**. The honors of three of these were also shared by Remington Guns. Beginning 1910, the Southern Handicap was won by the UMC-Remington combination, and the Western Handicap event was one more link in the chain of UMC victories. Now



Note the events:

Grand American Handicap, won by **UMC**
Preliminary Handicap, won by **UMC-Remington**
Amateur Championship, won by **UMC**
High Amateur Average, tied by **UMC-Remington**

This makes eight consecutive Interstate Handicaps won by UMC—the steel-lined ammunition—an unprecedented record.

The winning team—UMC-Remington—made victory doubly sure in the Preliminary Handicap. Two shooters, in this event, tied for first place; both shot UMC Steel-Lined Shells and Remington Guns.

The Amateur Championship forged still another link in the UMC unbroken chain of victory.

UMC-Remington tied for first place for High Amateur Average of the tournament.

We Give Below the Many UMC-Remington Winnings:

GRAND AMATEUR HANDICAP, won by Riley Thompson, score, 100 straight, shooting UMC Steel-Lined Shells. J. R. Graham, using a Remington Pump Gun and UMC Steel-Lined Shells, tied for third place with Geo. Volk, who also shot UMC Shells, with a score of 98.

PRELIMINARY HANDICAP, won by W. J. Raup, score, 99-100, and 20 straight, shooting UMC Steel-Lined Shells and a Remington Pump Gun. Mr. C. E. Shaw tied with Mr. Raup, shooting UMC Steel-Lined Shells and a Remington Gun.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP, won by Guy V. Dering, score, 189-200, shooting UMC Steel-Lined Shells. Mr. J. R. Graham tied for second place, shooting UMC Steel-Lined Shells and a Remington Pump Gun.

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE, tied for first place, Max Kneussl, score, 79-80, shooting UMC Steel-Lined Shells and a Remington Pump Gun.

More shooters used UMC Steel-Lined Shells than any other make. Don't handicap yourself. Shoot UMC and Remington, the records of whose past achievements are a guarantee of quality and efficiency.

UMC and Remington—the perfect shooting combination

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THE GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP AT TARGETS.

WON BY ROBERT THOMPSON, AMATEUR, BREAKING 100 STRAIGHT, A RECORD.

A RECORD ALSO MADE BY J. W. GARRETT FOR MIXED EVENTS, 100 STRAIGHT.

100 STRAIGHT TARGETS FOR A SQUAD, COMPOSED OF F. ELLETT, HARVEY DIXON, H. D. FREEMAN, J. W. GARRETT AND J. R. GRAHAM ALSO CONSTITUTES A RECORD.

PRELIMINARY HANDICAP WON BY W. J. RAUP, SCORE 97; SHOOTOFF 20 STRAIGHT,

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY GUY V. DERING, SCORE 189 OUT OF 200.

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY CHAS. G. SPENCER, SCORE 190; SHOOTOFF 39 OUT OF 40.

Special Report for ARMS AND THE MAN by D. H. Eaton.

Thus at a glance it will be seen that there was some great shooting at the 11th Grand American Handicap last week in Chicago, at the grounds of the Chicago Gun Club. The tournament lasted through June 21 to 24, inclusive. There have been larger Grand Americans but the general expression of opinion was that there had never been a more successful one, in all the things that count for the comfort and enjoyment of visiting sportsmen. All of the details had been worked out, and the arrangements were practically perfect in every particular.

The lunch this year, by no means an unimportant matter with several hundred strangers to look out for, was far in advance of what the shooters had received in past years, and many expressions of approval of the management were heard. The weather was nearly ideal, although rather too hot for comfort on two days of the week. The office had the old stand-bys, Fred Whitney of Des Moines, Ia., and Bernard Elsesser of York, Pa., in charge, and the work progressed rapidly and accurately, all the shooters receiving their money before leaving the grounds on Friday.

127,620 targets were trapped, with a remarkably small number of them broken by the traps. The Handicapping Committee consisted of J. S. Young, Chicago, Ill.; E. S. Rogers, Cleveland, Ohio; T. H. Clay, Jr., Austerlitz, Ky.; Jas. W. Bell, St. Louis, Mo., and E. E. Shaner, Pittsburg, Pa. All are well known to the trapshooters of the country, and their work gave general satisfaction.

Monday, June 20, was appointed as general practice day, and a program of 200 targets had been prepared, an event of 100 for the morning and 100 in the afternoon.

W. H. Heer was high man in the morning event with 98; J. S. Day, an amateur, second with 97; C. M. Powers, amateur, and F. G. Bills, professional, 96 each. In the afternoon 100, J. R. Graham was high with 98; C. M. Powers, 97; H. W. Cadwallader and R. A. King, 95 each. For the day C. M. Powers and J. R. Graham tied on 193, W. H. Heer, J. S. Day, and F. G. Bills, 189 each.

Some of the high scores of the morning follow; all shooting at 100 targets:

W. H. Heer..... 98	R. R. Barber..... 94
J. S. Day..... 97	E. A. Anen..... 94
C. M. Powers..... 96	R. O. Heikes..... 94
F. G. Bills..... 96	W. M. Wetleaf..... 94
Jesse Young..... 95	H. D. Freeman..... 94
J. R. Taylor..... 95	J. Garrett..... 94
C. Spencer..... 95	C. A. Young..... 93
J. R. Graham..... 95	H. J. Borden..... 93
G. Ward..... 94	A. Killam..... 93
F. McNair..... 94	

In the afternoon the following are some of the high scores, all shooting at 100 targets:

J. R. Graham..... 98	J. S. Day..... 92
C. M. Powers..... 97	W. H. Heer..... 91
R. A. King..... 95	H. S. Welles..... 91
A. Killam..... 94	C. O. LeCompte..... 91
C. A. Young..... 94	R. W. Clancy..... 91
F. G. Bills..... 93	Jesse Young..... 91
Wm. Wetleaf..... 93	F. McNair..... 91
J. M. Hawkins..... 93	J. R. Taylor..... 91
Mrs. Topperwein..... 93	J. L. Humphrey..... 91
W. P. Northcroft..... 92	L. S. German..... 91

FIRST DAY.

Tuesday, the first day of the regular program, was hot and muggy, with a light breeze. The special train brought out 229 shooters, besides many visitors, and succeeding regular trains left many more to swell the crowd, so that before noon the grounds presented a very animated appearance. The program was four events at 20 singles each and one event, the third, at 10 pairs of doubles, entrance \$2.00 with \$40.00 added in each event.

The event at doubles has been a stumbling block to many of the shooters since it was first introduced, and has doubtless kept a number of shooters from attending the big event. Scores have improved greatly in this event, however, and during the week only one shooter fell below 10.

Shooting began at 9.50, and the program was finished at 3.40. In the doubles W. D. Stannard, Fred Gilbert, J. W. Garrett and J. S. Day broke them all. J. W. Garrett of Colorado Springs, established a new record by breaking 100 straight, the first time this score has been made in mixed events. Squad 12, F. LeNoir, McCrae, P. C. Ward, C. G. Westcott and F. Dailey, broke 99, Ward being the one to lose a target. Second high

run for the day was made by C. A. Young, 82. Among the professionals J. W. Garrett was high man with 100; W. H. Heer and H. D. Freeman were second with 98 each; F. G. Bills, J. R. Taylor and W. R. Crosby, 96 each. A. Vance was high amateur with 97; C. M. Powers, J. S. Day and R. A. King, 96 each; F. W. McNair, 95.

Some of the best scores out of 100 targets follow, which include 10 pairs of doubles:

Bk.		Bk.
J. W. Garrett..... 100	C. G. Spencer..... 94	
H. D. Freeman..... 98	L. S. German..... 94	
W. H. Heer..... 98	Jay Graham..... 94	
A. Vance..... 97	Max Kneusel..... 94	
C. M. Powers..... 96	C. A. Galbraith..... 94	
J. S. Day..... 96	Mrs. Topperwein..... 94	
F. G. Bills..... 96	W. Huff..... 94	
J. R. Taylor..... 96	F. Elliott..... 94	
R. A. King..... 96	Jesse Young..... 93	
W. R. Crosby..... 96	G. W. Maxwell..... 93	
Fred Gilbert..... 95	Wm. Wetleaf..... 93	
G. L. Lyon..... 95	C. E. Shaw..... 93	
F. W. McNair..... 95	H. Dixon..... 93	
W. Henderson..... 95	Geo. Volke..... 93	

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday was very hot, and the light wind brought little relief. A trip down the line was one not made in comfort. Toward noon there was a slight fall of temperature and the afternoon was more comfortable. There was a large gallery, the ladies being a prominent as well as a pleasing feature. A few of the high scores follow:

Bk.		Bk.
W. J. Raup..... 99	A. Southard..... 95	
C. E. Sharp..... 99	C. K. Byrne..... 95	
Guy Ward..... 98	C. E. Doolittle..... 95	
C. M. Powers..... 98	C. Burt..... 95	
J. R. Taylor..... 98	J. D. Elliott..... 95	
J. S. Day..... 97	F. Lee..... 95	
F. C. Burnham..... 97	W. E. Phillip..... 95	
F. G. Bills..... 96	J. A. Flick..... 95	
Wm. Wetleaf..... 96	G. Maxwell..... 95	
H. Clark..... 96	P. C. Ward..... 95	
C. A. Young..... 96	E. G. Young..... 95	
H. Vance..... 96	J. R. Graham..... 94	
R. O. Heikes..... 96	W. Huff..... 94	
O. H. O'Brien..... 96	G. L. Lyons..... 94	
L. Grubb..... 96	A. Killam..... 94	
J. A. Ward..... 96	R. Thompson..... 94	
C. G. Dockendorf..... 96	B. F. Veach..... 94	
J. E. Mallard..... 95	D. Donaldson..... 94	
F. A. Hulshizer..... 95	D. Worak..... 94	
Ed. O'Brien..... 95	Geo. Miller..... 94	
H. Dixon..... 95	H. McMurchy..... 94	
Jess Young..... 95	W. M. Peck..... 94	
H. J. Borden..... 95	J. H. Pumphrey..... 94	
A. J. Lauton..... 95	M. Shorf..... 94	
Mrs. Topperwein..... 95	Geo. Eck..... 94	
G. E. Burns..... 95	Kammerman..... 94	

In the Preliminary Handicap at 100 single targets, the handicaps used were the same as for the star event of the week. There were 318 entries in the event, and 316 starters, as against 375 starters last year at Columbus. W. J. Raup made the long run of the day, 93. J. T. Skelly came second with 88; this with the last 3 targets of Tuesday, gave him a total run of 91. The events were started at 9.17 and the program was finished at 5 o'clock. The result was a tie between W. J. Raup of Portage, Wis. and C. E. Shaw, of Chicago. In the shootoff Raup broke his 20 straight, while Shaw missed the 4th, 14th and 19th targets, finishing with 17, and losing the trophy but dividing the first two moneys with Raup. Squad 33, C. R. Anderson, C. Schafer, J. A. Smith, F. A. Stroup and C. H. Anderson did the best squad work, getting 99 in event No. 4, Schafer losing one target. High professionals were: J. R. Taylor, Guy Ward and J. T. Skelly 98 each; F. G. Bills, R. O. Heikes, C. A. Young and C. T. Dockendorf 96 each; Mrs. Topperwein, 95; Among the amateurs, W. J. Raup and C. E. Shaw were high with 99; C. M. Powers, 98; J. S. Day and F. C. R. Burnham, 97 each.

THIRD DAY.

Thursday was the red letter day of the tournament. It was a trifle more comfortable than the previous day, and the change was a welcome one. There was a light air stirring but not enough to affect the flight of the targets. The Grand American handicap, which was the event of the day, was at 100 single targets, handicap 16 to 23 yards, high guns not class shooting, open to all. There were 316 regular entries, 47 post entries, a total of 363 entries, against 435 of the year before. Twenty-two failed to shoot, making 343 starters in the event.

The attendance was much larger than on the day before, and remained so until the last that was fired.

The event started at 9.25 and was finished at 6.40. Another record was established. This was made by Squad 3 in event 4. The squad, F. Ellett, H. Dixon, H. D. Freeman, J. W. Garrett and J. R. Graham broke 100 straight from 20 yards, a feat which has never been accomplished before. High run was made by R. Thompson, 100 straight. Harvey McMurchey broke 87 and J. R. Graham, 83. High professionals were H. McMurchey 99; F. G. Bills and W. H. Heer, 97 each; C. G. Spencer and L. S. German, 95 each. High amateurs, R. Thompson 100; J. R. Graham, 98; L. K. Cushing, W. J. Raup and H. S. Welles, 97 each. Robert Thompson, the winner of the G. A. H. on a score of 100 straight made a record never equalled in the history of the event, and of course one that can never be beaten. The nearest to this was the winning score of 99 made by R. R. Barber of Paulina, Ia., at Indianapolis in 1905. Mr. Thompson is an amateur from Cainsville, Mo., and one of the coolest propositions that ever faced the traps. He was one of the post entries and was in the last squad. Before he shot his last 20, H. McMurchy was high with 99, and this meant that he must go straight to win. Nothing daunted, the man from the "Show me" State took his place, and regardless of the crowd, proceeded to break his targets one after the other, in a way that left no doubt. When the referee called "dead" for the last target, the crowd rushed in, and Thompson was raised to the shoulders of his friends and carried to the club house, where he received the congratulations of all, first among them being McMurchy, who had lost the coveted prize by so small a margin. The purse amounted to \$3,739.00, and first money was \$373.90, McMurchy taking second \$336.50. There were fifty moneys, the 94's getting \$6.00 each in the division. A meeting of the Chiefs of the tribe of Scattershoot Indians was held and it was decided to hold the tribe's annual tournament at Spirit Lake, Iowa, on August 16, 17 and 18. This will be a money-back shoot.

A number of the high scores follow:

R. Thompson..... 100	G. W. Maxwell..... 95
H. McMurchy..... 99	Wm. Wetleaf..... 95
Geo. Volk..... 98	Art Killam..... 95
J. R. Graham..... 98	E. Anen..... 95
F. G. Bills..... 97	M. Kneussl..... 95
W. H. Heer..... 97	T. A. Marshall..... 95
H. S. Welles..... 97	W. M. Peck..... 95
E. W. Heath..... 97	C. H. Peck..... 95
G. S. Lewis..... 97	F. A. Straup..... 95
M. J. Raup..... 97	A. A. Winesburg..... 95
L. S. German..... 96	W. N. Wise..... 95
H. Dixon..... 96	L. K. Cushing..... 95
C. M. Powers..... 96	Ide Harris..... 95
J. S. Day..... 96	W. P. Northcroft..... 95
F. T. Stanton..... 96	P. B. Hilles..... 95
C. E. Shaw..... 96	Fred Ellett..... 94
Topperwein..... 96	J. R. Taylor..... 94
A. A. Vance..... 96	H. G. Taylor..... 94
Samuel Rice..... 96	Homer Clark..... 94
F. W. McNeir..... 96	G. N. Ball..... 94
J. A. Flick..... 96	L. Stockley..... 94
H. H. Holtz..... 96	J. B. Warren..... 94
Robt. Winters..... 95	J. A. Prechtel..... 94
J. W. Garrett..... 95	Skaden W. Car..... 94
W. Harf..... 95	J. H. Cummings..... 94
R. A. King..... 95	

FOURTH DAY.

Friday was cool, with a strong north wind blowing off the lake. The number of shooters dropped off for the amateur and professional championships, at 200 targets, which were the events scheduled for the day. In the 200 targets were two events at 10 pairs each, Nos. 3 and 8. There were 46 entries for the amateur contest and 33 for the professional, a total of 79 entries, as against 66 amateurs and 42 professionals, a total of 108 in 1909. The amateur championship was won by Guy V. Dering on a score of 189. J. S. Day and J. R. Graham were next with 188 each. F. T. Stanton and J. B. Barto, 184 each. In the professional contest, H. Clark, J. W. Garrett and C. G. Spencer tied on 190, and two shootoffs were necessary to decide the winner. In the first Spencer lost his nineteenth, Garrett his first and Clark his fifth. In the second, Garrett lost his twelfth, Clark his eighth and Spencer went straight and won. L. S. German and G. K. Lyon were second with 189 each, C. A. Young, 187; J. S. Day made long run of the day, 97. C. A. Young and H. Clark each broke 60 straight. The shooting began at 9.15 and was completed a little before 1 o'clock. C. L. Nickle, J. S. Day, R. W. Clancey and W. D. Stannard were the only ones to go straight in the events at doubles.

R. Thompson won the Du Pont amateur long run,

offered for 100 straight breaks. He broke 131 on Thursday and Friday mornings. High amateur for the week, at singles: J. S. Day 457 out of 500 targets; J. R. Graham, 474; C. M. Powers, 472. High professionals: J. W. Garrett, 476; J. R. Taylor, 473; C. G. Spencer, 472.

At the conclusion of the program the trophies were presented to the winners by A. F. Hebard, President of the Interstate Association, with a few appropriate remarks, and Mr. Shaner then formally declared the tournament closed. The scores:

Amateur Championship.

Targets	10					10					Tl.
	20	20	Pr.	20	20	20	20	Pr.	20	20	
G. V. Dering	18	19	19	20	20	18	18	18	19	20	189
J. S. Day	18	18	16	18	20	20	20	20	19	19	188
J. R. Graham	19	18	18	20	18	19	19	18	20	19	188
G. M. Stanton	20	19	17	18	20	20	18	16	17	19	184
J. B. Barto	19	18	17	20	20	18	16	17	20	19	184
R. A. King	19	18	14	19	18	19	20	18	19	19	183
C. M. Powers	20	17	16	19	17	20	18	17	20	19	183
B. T. Cole	20	19	15	20	18	19	18	15	18	18	180
R. Thompson	20	17	13	18	19	18	18	18	20	19	180
H. Dixon	17	16	17	17	18	19	18	19	18	17	179
C. L. Nickles	18	20	17	18	19	16	16	18	17	17	179
Jesse Young	15	20	14	20	14	18	18	20	20	17	179
Geo. Volk	20	18	12	17	18	20	19	17	18	20	179
T. E. Graham	17	16	17	20	19	16	15	19	18	17	176
H. E. Peck	20	17	17	18	16	18	18	17	17	17	175
M. Kneussl	19	20	16	16	17	19	16	18	17	17	175
J. Livingston	18	18	13	19	19	19	17	12	19	18	172
S. L. Dodds	16	20	13	16	17	19	18	16	19	18	172

Professional Championship.

H. Clark	20	20	17	19	19	17	19	19	20	20	190
J. W. Garrett	20	20	18	20	18	19	18	19	18	20	190
C. G. Spencer	19	20	18	18	18	20	20	19	19	19	190
L. S. German	20	20	18	19	19	20	18	19	19	17	189
G. L. Lyon	20	18	17	19	20	18	18	18	20	20	189
C. A. Young	20	20	16	19	20	18	18	16	20	20	187
Ed. O'Brien	17	19	15	20	20	18	19	19	18	20	185
J. R. Taylor	20	20	16	18	20	18	18	19	18	17	185
F. Gilbert	19	20	18	17	19	18	19	16	19	20	185
H. Freeman	20	20	16	19	19	18	18	18	19	19	185
W. Henderson	20	18	16	19	19	20	14	20	20	185	
W. D. Stannard	20	18	20	19	18	19	16	17	20	18	185
Guy Ward	19	19	19	19	19	20	18	17	18	17	185
W. H. Heer	18	19	17	20	20	19	18	15	18	20	184
J. M. Hawkins	20	19	19	19	19	17	15	20	19	184	
F. G. Bills	19	20	15	19	19	19	17	20	17	184	
R. R. Barber	18	18	17	19	18	20	18	18	20	17	183
R. W. Clancy	19	18	20	18	20	16	19	18	18	17	183
R. O. Heikes	20	19	17	19	17	18	15	19	20	183	
E. S. Graham	20	20	15	20	17	19	18	16	19	18	182
Geo. Maxwell	18	20	16	18	20	19	19	18	16	182	
Art Killam	19	19	17	19	17	17	19	17	18	18	180
H. C. Hirschey	20	16	15	17	19	19	18	18	19	180	
Mrs. Topperwein	19	19	16	19	19	17	17	17	19	18	180
W. R. Crosby	17	18	16	19	18	19	18	16	19	19	179
W. Huff	20	17	18	19	17	19	14	20	17	178	
Alex Mermot	17	17	14	20	19	20	15	17	20	178	
T. C. Marshall	19	18	15	17	18	16	18	17	19	19	176
H. Cadwallader	17	19	15	16	16	19	18	18	20	18	176
M. Halcher	18	19	16	18	17	17	17	17	19	18	176
H. G. Taylor	17	20	15	16	19	17	16	19	16	174	
W. T. Garrett	18	17	16	17	16	19	18	16	18	173	
C. O. Le Compte	17	13	15	19	18	18	18	15	19	19	171

Tie for Trophy.

Clark	19	19	—38	Garrett	19	19	—38
Spencer	19	20	—39				

The Trap Shooters' League of Indiana.

The annual target tournament of the Trap Shooters' League of Indiana for the current year, held at Indianapolis on Wednesday and Thursday, June 15 and 16, was the most successful ever given by the associated gun clubs of Indiana. The executive committee of the League is highly gratified with the results—the very results it was hoped would be accomplished—the revival of a wide spread interest in trap shooting throughout the State.

Representatives of clubs from all quarters of the State were present. The annual business meeting, held at the Claypool Hotel on the Wednesday evening, was the most enthusiastic that has been had for a number of years past. T. H. Parry was elected President of the ensuing year; Gustav Moller, vice-president; Harry W. Denny, secretary-treasurer; and W. N. Wise of Noblesville, H. M. Greviston of Marion, G. W. Wagner of Peru, and W. C. Roland of Indianapolis, executive committee. By unanimous vote, it was decided to hold the annual tournament of 1911 at Indianapolis, at such time as the executive committee shall select.

At the shooting park, on the first day, there were fifty participants. The second day there were forty-five. In all, there were fifty-three individuals taking part in the shooting, forty of whom shot through the entire program of both days. Of these forty, thirty-four were amateurs residing in the State of Indiana. The program had been planned with a special view of attracting and interesting the Indiana amateurs, and the results obtaining were, in every respect, fully up to expectations.

The scores were of a high order. Weather conditions could not have been more congenial.

The sweepstake purses were divided according to class shooting into four monies, and the shooting was so uniformly good throughout the tournament that, at no time, or in no event, did a score of less than seventeen bring returns to the contestant. And, too, there were but two "lucky holes" in the regular program, one of these

falling to Moore, the other to Hillis, in two separate events in which they were, respectively, the sole "straights." In one event there were eight "straights" in the sweepstake scores, and in another there were fourteen nineteens. In all, it was a bunch of strictly fast company.

The Amateur Championship trophy, a diamond badge, was captured by Dr. C. C. Hickman of Yeoman, Ind., but not until he had conclusively established his right to the honors by a strenuous effort for supremacy. He and Kenneth Jewette, of St. Paul, Ind., tied in the original race of one hundred targets with scores of ninety-seven each. In the shootoff of the tie, Hickman broke twenty-two and Jewette twenty out of twenty-five.

The Two-men Team trophies were easily captured by Jewette and Kanouse, of St. Paul, Ind., with a team score of 185 out of 200. Their nearest competitors in this race were Parry and Wise, who scored 181.

In the special distance handicap event of twenty targets for the President's Cup, a beautiful silver loving cup donated by Col. E. H. Tripp, and which was contested for immediately after the conclusion of the first day's regular program, T. H. Parry won, with a straight run of 25, shooting from 17 yards.

The contest for the Secretary's Cup and Saucer, a silver syrup jug donated by the Secretary of the League and offered as a prize in a special handicap event of the twenty-five targets after the conclusion of the second days regular program resulted in seven ties with 24 each. In the shootoff of the tie, G. A. Beard of Evansville, Ind., won with a score of twenty-five straight.

Everybody had a good time. The quality of the shooting demonstrated that no section or quarter of the State had any monopoly of shooting ability. The trophies and honors were distributed generally from North to South and from East to West. Mr. Van Nest and Mr. Barr, by their aptitude and graciousness, and able assistance in the cashier's office, contributed very largely to the immediate success of the tournament.

The League exhausted its treasury in carrying out the program. But this sacrifice was made in the interest and in behalf of a revival of interest in shooting affairs, and for the purpose of stimulating a better feeling among the shooters throughout the State; and, consequently, was well made. The casting of the bread upon the waters this year will bring forth one hundred or more entries at next year's annual event.

"One Hundred or More" is to be Indiana's slogan for the next twelve months. Watch it materialize!

Notes of Interest and Some Good Scores.

At Hickman, Ky., June 13 and 14, Mr. R. A. King broke 451 out of 460, using "Dead Shot Smokeless," winning high amateur average. Two long runs at this tournament were made by Mr. H. D. Gibbs, with 176 straight and Mr. R. A. King with 157 straight.

An amateur shooting from 20 yards handicap broke 98 out of 100 in the preliminary Grand American Handicap, using "Dead Shot Smokeless."

The scores did run high at this year's Grand American Handicap, but it is a fact four shooters using "Dead Shot Smokeless" drew a goodly slice of the purse by breaking 97 out of 100.

A load of "Dead Shot Smokeless" with its well known light recoil helped Mr. R. W. Clancy in breaking 38 out of 40 in the dreaded double target event in the professional championship and 38 out of 40 was high score over all.

The national amateur and professional championship held at the Grand American Handicap conclusively determines the most expert trap-shots in the world. All contestants shoot from 18 yards. Who was it that won in this event and what powder did he use?

U.M.C.-Remington Victories at the Grand American Handicap.

Well, it was certainly a U.M.C.-Remington landslide at Chicago; The Grand American Handicap, the Blue Ribbon event of 1910, was won by Riley Thompson, of Cainesville, Mo. Mr. Thompson standing on the 19-yard line smashed 100 targets straight with Steel Lined Arrow shells. Mr. Thompson's phenomenal shooting establishes a new world's record. Messrs. W. J. Raup and C. E. Shaw, both armed with a Remington Gun and U.M.C. shells, captured the highest honors at the Preliminary Handicap. Both shooters broke 99 out of 100, and in the shootoff Mr. Raup won with 20 straight. Max Kneussl, the well known shooter of Ottawa, Ill., on the first day tied for high amateur average of the tournament with his Remington Pump and Arrows, scoring 79 out of 80. When the smoke had cleared away on the last day, it was found that Guy V. Dering, of Columbus, Wis., had won the Amateur Championship, scoring 189 out of 200. Mr. Dering used Nitro Club shells. Special mention should here be made of the excellent shooting throughout the tournament of several other notables. J. R. Graham, with his Remington Pump and Arrows, and Geo. Volk, with Arrows, tied for third place in the American Handicap, breaking 98 out of 100. J. R. Graham, with the same combination, also tied for second place in the Amateur Championship.

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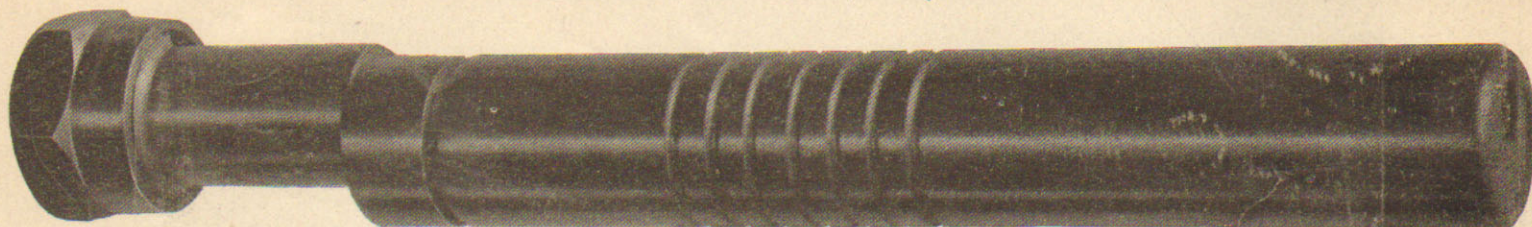
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