

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLVIII, No. 25.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1910

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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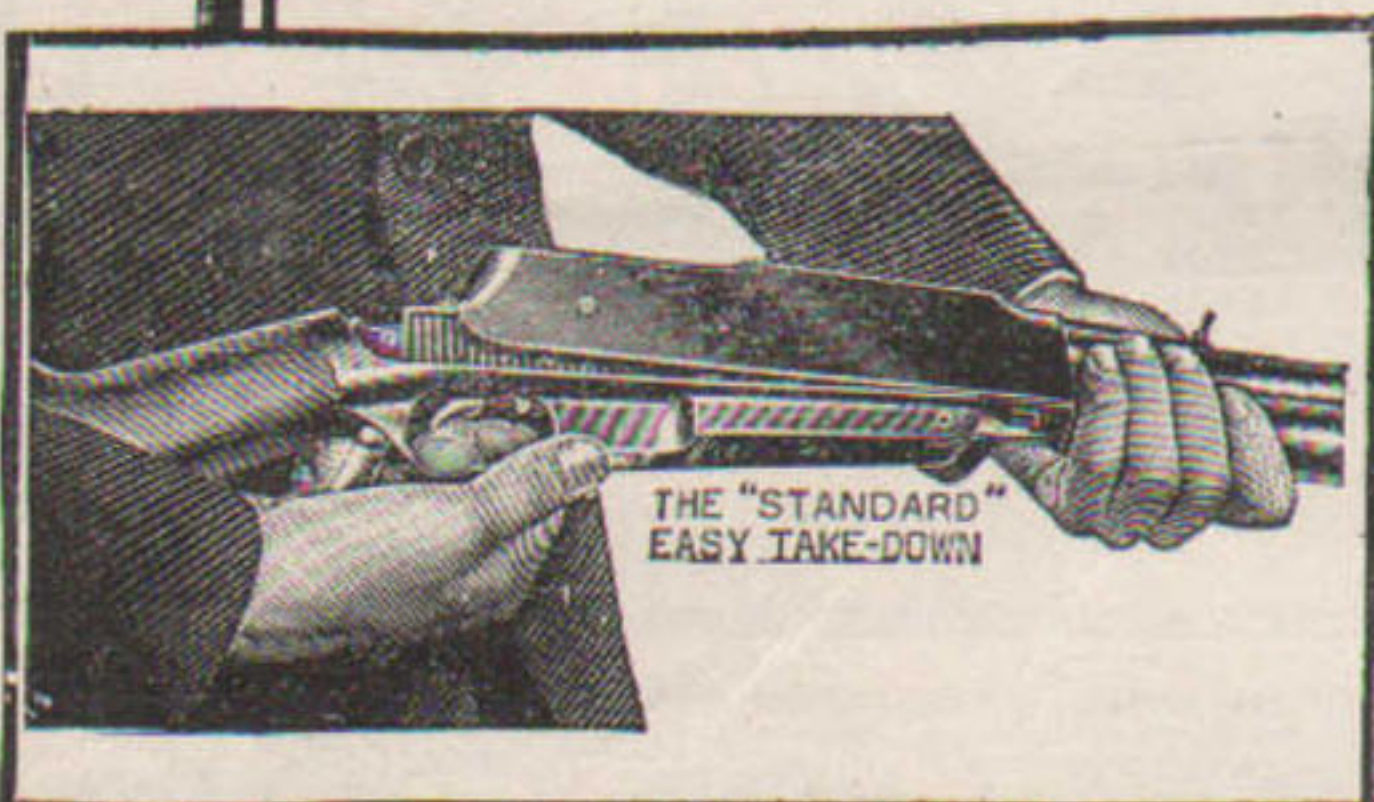
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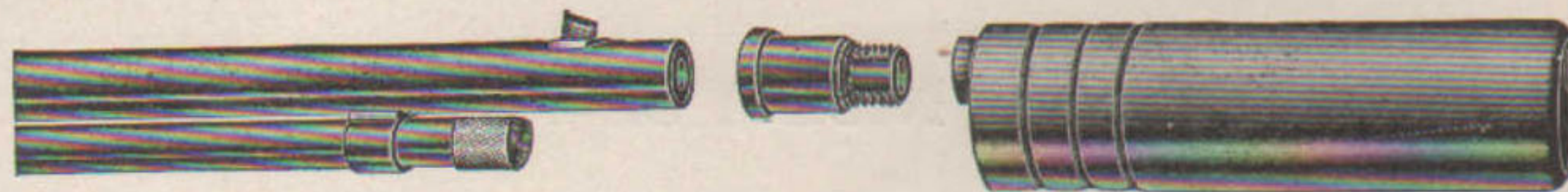
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ARMS AND THE MAN



FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLVIII. No. 25.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 22, 1910.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

PLACE A NICKEL ON ITS CENTER.

By PERRY E. KENT.

IN that excellent book on practical rifle shooting, "The Bullet's Flight from Powder to Target," by Dr. F. W. Mann, at the conclusion of the trying out of a very fine shooting barrel, on page 32, Test 17, he says, in a spirit of exultation, "place a 'nickel' on its center."

This means, in the accepted parlance of a rifleman's lore, it's a rattling good score, or, do as well if you can (and we have seen many other rifleman's eyes twinkle with satisfaction as gratifying scores were exultantly shown). It does not mean that a "nickel" would completely cover all of the shots in the string, but that if a nickel had been placed in a certain position (never ascertained *before* shooting), that all of the shots would have hit it, or "clipped" it sufficiently to have counted in the circle of the circumference of a nickel.

Four of the five shots in the target illustrated *could* be covered with a nickel, but that everlastingly exasperating "off-shot" spoils the beauty of the group—as it always seems to spoil the uniformity of every group, somehow, and for some reason.

It is evident that some *remedy* should be applied for this bane of a rifleman's pleasure, the stray shot, for it seems to "bob-up-serenely" even if we attempt to head it off by reducing the size of our scores from the generally accepted 10-shot to those of only 5 shots.

Yes, it invariably manifests itself even when we in sheer desperation try to outwit it with only a 3-shot group. Verily, it seems to be almost an intelligent quantity; and that it abides in our own pet rifles and manifests itself at the most inappropriate times is a fact which is everlastingly asserting itself.

Dr. Mann has been for years diligently on the hunt for this ergo, and assumes to have discovered it, in what he terms an *x* and a *y* error—whatever it means. We presume that it is correct, however, at least we are willing to let it go at that, because the Doctor says so; *but*, it's the *remedy* we are after, and *that* the Doctor doesn't seem to prescribe. It isn't much satisfaction to us to think (after a poor shot has been signalled, with a good hold) that, "well, that's the *x* error that caused it, or, perhaps it's the *y* error," or, *possibly*, for brevity, we might combine the two substitutes and ruminate: "because of that *x*-asperating error (?) the imperfect bullet didn't go to the *x*-act spot where we are very sure it was pointed, but *y*, oh *y*?"

The *remedy* is what is wanted, and this is not clearly vouchsafed in the book except in such uncertain and unobtainable quantities as quoted in part from page 269, "previous experience enabled us to *compel the flying bullet to answer all questions we chose to ask.*" Now perhaps this is just the reason that the Doctor himself does not say more on this subject of *remedy*, but it certainly looks as if the book does not contain any very tangible prescription toward effectually *remedying* this dread disease of the bullet for there is where he places the seat of the trouble; but later on, page 310, he explains it more fully thusly: "Probably this explanation will be as Greeky to the reader as it is to the author." Surely, we must hail from Missouri.

But this is not the only way that the Doctor treats the matter of the *stray shot* and the way to remedy ugly results, for on page 110 he plainly states in lines 16-19, "It will be noticed that in measuring Group 3 the *upper shot is thrown out.*" (You see it just acted as it usually does.)

Well, now, that is getting down to practical methods, there is no *theorizing* about that. We can understand *that* way of doing things even if we cannot quite grasp the Greeky *x* and *y* error mystery. It certainly is *one way* of fixing things up, "because, without doubt," etc., as the Doctor continues—and as the book treats only of facts, it consistently eradicates the "doubts." Yes, it's just as plain as usual, that with an unvented muzzle something *will* have to be *done* to make results *tally* with *convictions*.

But we are straying from our caption, "place a 'nickel' on its center," etc. Suppose we refer to Figs. 48-49 again, on page 110 of the book. We have taken the liberty of reproducing the cuts herewith, but with circles introduced to make our meaning clear. The words of our text quoted were intended to call attention to a good string of shots, and they *were* good, but result in Fig. 48 was not so heralded, in fact the "string" from

the vented barrel, represented by the blacker circles, was merely referred to casually as "the vented and unvented shots mixed with each other with great uniformity."

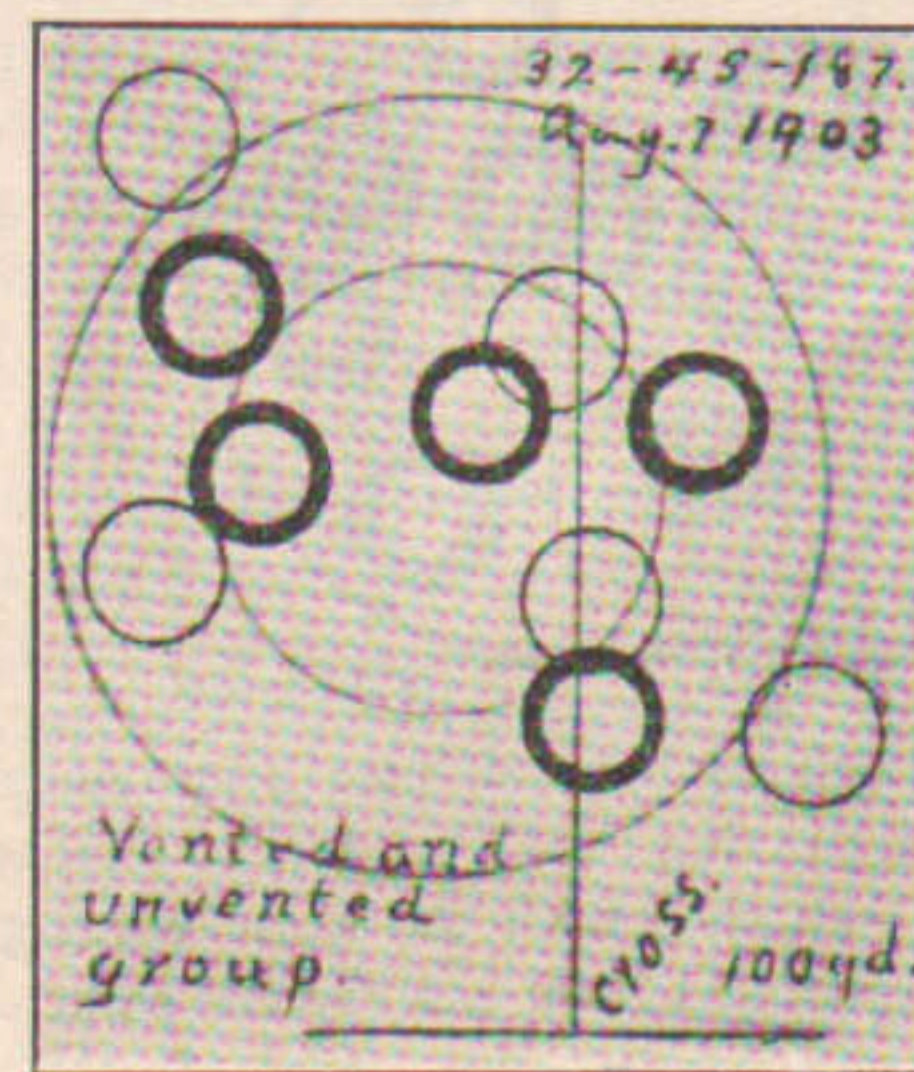


Fig. 48. Reproduced with circles.

Yes, it's the old story of the lamb and the lion lying down together—the lamb inside of the lion. Exactly, for don't you see that the majority of the unvented shots are outside of the vented ones? Now then, suppose we "place a nickel on it," you will see from the circles drawn from the same center that every shot from the vented barrel would have clipped a nickel, while it takes a circle the circumference of a *silver dollar* to touch all of the shots from the very same superb barrel when the vents were *closed*, and only three of them would have touched the nickel. Queer, isn't it?

It certainly is plain, very plain, from a "monetary" standpoint (the circumference of the "almighty dollar") that there is unquestionably 95 per cent better results in this illustration from the very same barrel when "*vented*" (using practically perfect ammunition and identically the same holding) than when the same barrel is shot *unvented*! Isn't this just what the target shooters are out for, a "monetary" consideration? And how about a 95 per cent betterment?

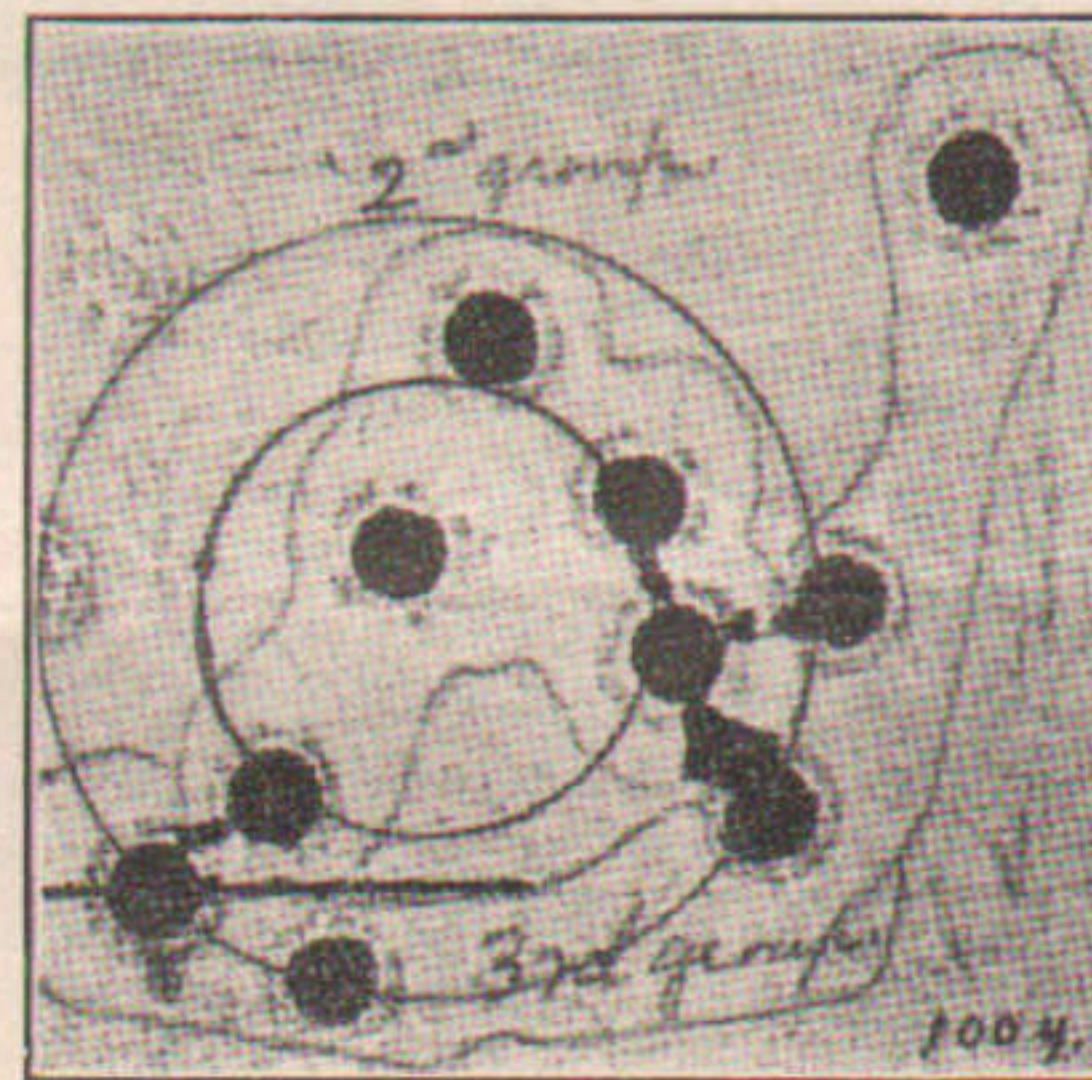


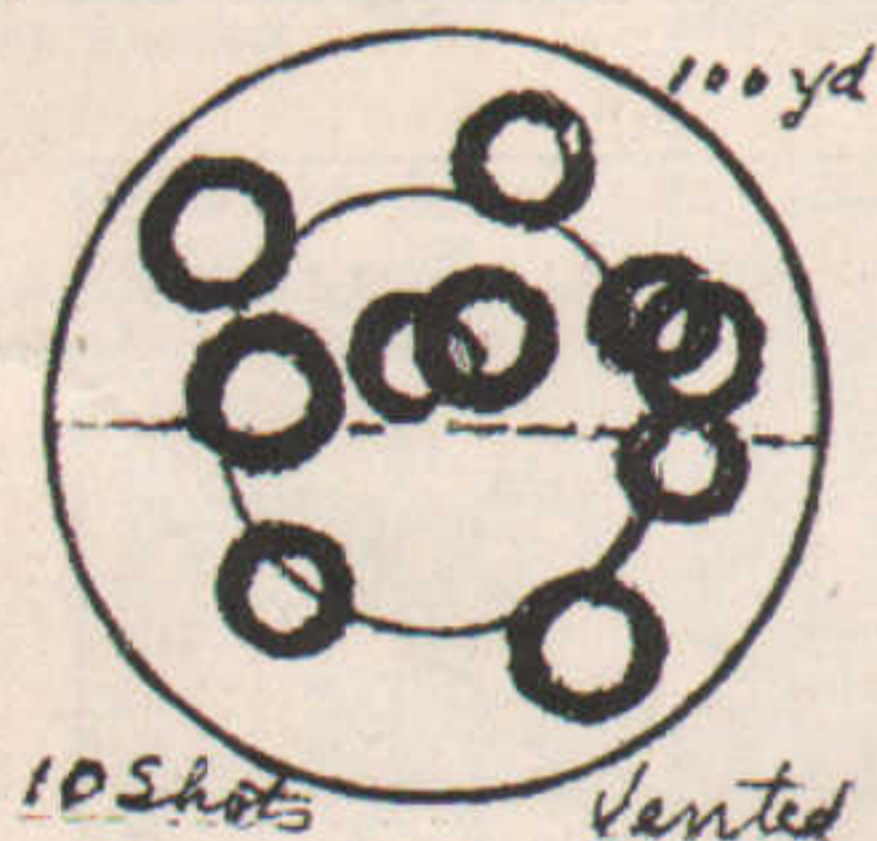
Fig. 49. Partially reproduced with circles.

Now we'll go a little further; the above merely shows the betterment with *perfect ammunition*. Now let's see what it does for *purposely imperfect* bullets. Referring to Fig. 49, 2d and 3rd groups, using again a common center (as barrel was shot from exactly same position) we see plainly that again a "nickel" would be clipped by *every* shot in the score from the *vented* barrel, as shown, while *not a single shot* of the score from the unvented barrel would have touched the nickel, and a silver dollar would catch only *four* out of the *five* shots. Well, that's going some, and even more conclusively than the former illustration, for it certainly is *over 95 per cent better*, and with ammunition made *purposely defective* so as to nearer resemble the stuff you purchase at the store.

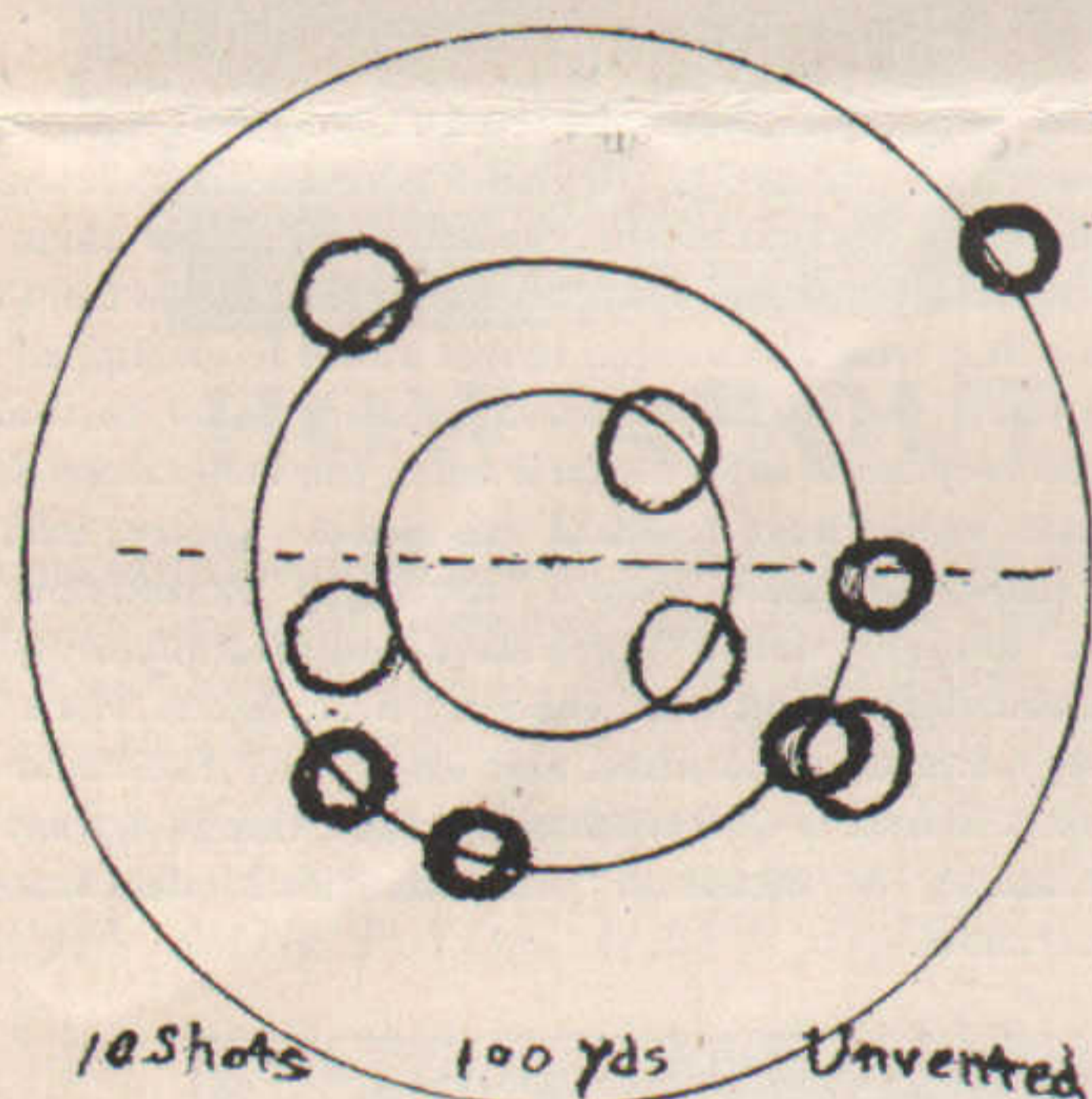
But that's uniformity for you—it certainly is. Two scores from a vented barrel—one with *perfect* bullets (or as near so as could be made) to represent the acme of perfect ammunition, and the *other* with *purposely mutilated bullets*, representing the usual unavoidable imperfections in all bullets—and *every shot of both scores* would have hit a nickel—figured out in dollars and nickels.

Now, when it is understood that the area of a "nickel" is only about 6-10 of an inch, while the area of a silver dollar is fully $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch it can perhaps be better appreciated how great this difference is, and is illustrated in the accompanying cuts. It will also be understood that this "silver dollar" area of comparison does not apply to only 9-10 of the score from the unvented barrel, for when we include the area that would catch *all* of the 10 shots from the unvented barrel we have a circle of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches the area of which is over $4\frac{1}{4}$; and besides, on a 10-shot score at the targets the marker could not favor you or reduce this area by *disallowing* this "offshot" as was done in this case.

You can therefore readily see that if this fine unvented barrel had been pitted against that fine "vented barrel" in a match for the Koenig Medal, or a \$1,000 Point prize, it would hardly have won a glass of Seltzer. Over 95% difference, figured out in silver dollars and nickels. Riflemen, what do you think of that?



Now let's go just a little bit further and "plot" them once for an aggregate, and for better comparison, putting the "vented" 10 shot scores against the unvented 10-shot scores—all shot with the same holding and identically the same conditions and arranged from exactly the same center, in a composite manner.



See any difference in the appearance? The "clustering" of the vented group and the *scattering* of the *other one* represents just the difference between the consistent delivery from the vented barrel (where the error of the defective bullets were all uniformly arranged) and the usual delivery from an unvented barrel—just imagine what it might have been had they been put in promiscuously. These are careful results from a barrel *properly rifled after venting*, and shot against itself, and it will do this same thing right along provided they were uniformly deformed and placed so as to emerge from the barrel with the deformity in the same position. Evidently this was a test to show what a "vented barrel" would *not do*, judging from the comments accompanying the illustrations and scattered through the book—and it doesn't need any "bolstering up" (only *justice*) to show what it *did do*!

It will be observed that we are taking the "silver dollar" as a standard or 100 percent basis, the smallest area that will catch the *majority* of the 10 shots from the unvented barrel (as Dr. Mann has discarded the usual stray shot), in comparison with a "nickel" which would catch *all* of the 10 shots from the "vented barrel" (and considered a good criterion by the same author), and, thus considered, we still have 95 cents difference—equal to 95 percent—in favor of the "vented" barrel. This would ordinarily satisfy most men. And now we come to the "summing up," so-to-speak.

On page 162, third paragraph, the Doctor says: "From the abundance of tests already given it is evident that the general spreading of groups is due to the rifle and ammunition,"—and we believe you, Doctor. But

that is undeniable, and *ancient history*.

But why not add that with a "vented barrel" with vents open, you obtained 95% better results (from a "monetary standpoint") than with the same identical barrel with the vents closed, even after cutting out the "off-shot" that occurred as usual in the unvented score; this would have been *new*, also undeniable; the published results and exhibit show it. You can see it above demonstrated, and it would have been prescribing a *remedy* which you now seem unable otherwise to do, and without which a "Doctor" is not usually considered a successful practitioner.

On pages 66, 76, and 161 to 175 the author shows some fearful specimens of bullets shot from short barrels of various lengths, and says that the bases "were upset by the muzzle blast" (of course after leaving the muzzle), and we have seen many such bullets that were shot from barrels of ordinary or standard length, so that the *length of the barrel* does not cut as much of a figure as the *muzzle blast*.

Even in this experiment the "vented" couplings show how beneficial this system is to the proper delivering of bullets in a normal condition, as bullets 4 and 5 in exhibit were shot from an 8-inch barrel which contained several vented couplings, and are, therefore, not deformed as the other ones are.

It is obvious that if bullets are so effectually enlarged at base with both short and medium length barrels, and frequently with full length barrels, that the blow or tremendous pressure exerted at the starting of the bullet continues until its exit, and that but for the gas escaping, in this instance through the intervening vented couplings, the bullets from the 8-inch barrel would undoubtedly have been as badly upset as were the exhibits from the shorter barrels, though of course the shorter the barrel the less the benefit from the vent holes of the same capacity, as it is evident that the powder ignition and consequent gas generation is far greater and more instantaneous than the capacity of the vents illustrated, but the benefit of the ventings to the better form and more perfect condition of the bullet is instantly apparent even in this *short barrel*.

This proves that the bullet *is* delivered in better condition from "vented" barrels according to illustrations, and also that the gas *does escape* from these lateral openings *prior to the exit of the bullet*, in spite of the denial of this fact on page 113 where it states: "Powder gases have a forward velocity, following the bullet, and are not turned aside from their course to any extent by ventholes in the bore." It is generally considered that pressure is exerted equally in all directions from the expanding gas pressure, and the "smut" on the muzzle of a rifle barrel indicates how sharp a corner it will turn and how quick it will do it, even though impeded only by the very edge of the rear of the bullet in parting with the edge of the bore of the barrel after the bullet has ceased to be a factor in the bore toward hindering the action of the gas.

This is another case of the "proof of the pudding," and the proof is that it *does escape*, and that such escape is beneficial to the condition of the delivery of the bullet, and of course a more accurate flight would result. Also, if one fires the closest fitted revolver on the market, having a space between the cylinder and the barrel which can scarcely be discerned, the powder gases smear the outside of the revolver and cylinder all over, thus showing that, in spite of the fact that there is infinitely more friction and retardation of gas escaping through such a small crevice, yet a very *large quantity does escape* and this even at the comparatively trivial pressure of powder gases in a revolver.

On page 217, lines 11 to 20, the Doctor says: "It is easy theorizing how the muzzle blast could glance from the base of a bullet with a cut edge but not so easy from a plugged base. In this test, however, it seems to make little difference in results, rather giving a chill to our muzzle blast theories."

Now if the Doctor had used the vented muzzle in this test he might have placed a "nickel" on all the plugged, scratched, or nicked bullets fired (for this cut edge or oblique base was just the conditions prevailing in test referred to, yet the bullets from the "vented" barrel went quite unaffected, and this would have obviated that chill complained of, and the terrible scattering of the group. The reader should now turn to Figs. 48-49 (or the "composite group" here shown) and thoughtfully dissect and diagnose the results in an unprejudiced manner and he will soon begin to feel that "chill" passing off, and a grateful glow of warmth taking its place as he contemplates how the vented barrel not only produced more *regular shooting from defective ammunition*, but completely knocked out that "off-shot" problem, and, *under like conditions*, put more shots into a *smaller area* than a perfect though unvented barrel, even after the usual "hoodo" or "unexplainable" stray shot had been purposely disregarded, in fact the bullet striking nearest the center of impact of all the group, of perfect and imperfect bullets, was a purposely defective one, while two of the three furthest from center are the perfect ones, showing conclusively that the vented barrel handled imperfect bullets fully as well as perfect ones.

Furthermore, considering these same targets or scores from the standpoint of *elevation*, and taking the same center of "grouping" as a basis, it will be quickly noticed that the shots from the same barrel in a "vented"

or unvented condition are greatly in favor of the vented barrel, as the average shows 7-10 of them at or *above the center*, which can be construed as *traveling faster* (as they certainly would *go farther*) while exactly the same proportion of the shots from the unvented barrel (7-10 of them) average *below the center* of the target, all with the *same pointing*, which undoubtedly was caused by a trifle more aggregate "tip" of the bullets in flight, causing greater air resistance, hence more retarding and a lower average elevation; and these conditions would undoubtedly be somewhat magnified as distance increased.

In your issue of July 14, Mr. E. C. Crossman, in discussing some very fine groups says: "Compare a group of 10 shots at 100 yards in a circle 15-16 inch across with the best of the fancy Pope barrels," etc., yet here is a 10-shot plotted group made at 100 yards, where half of the score was made with purposely *defective bullets*, and yet every shot would have counted on a circle 14-16 cross. It must be that this shooting is deserving of a better mention than the casual one accorded it, or else there was failure to consider its meritorious points.

And yet, with the experience of the great majority of the multitude of users of the "Vented Muzzle" in its favor, with these undisputable records of careful testing showing actual results from the same barrel wherein a blind man could almost see the difference—aided by the illustrations, the conclusions are that "the test is not sufficient to prove" etc. This test (70-71) is the only test in the whole book (wherein the result was to be compared with a system that upsets preconceived ideas) where the "off-shot" was *deliberately thrown out*.

In your issue of July 7 Mr. Chas. Newton has clearly shown the fallacy of the "Whizzer" as a criterion, and that it proved absolutely nothing toward "putting the question of their utility forever at rest."

In conclusion, what matters it from whence the source of the bullets' imperfections, be it imperfect bases, nicks, cuts, plugs, or blowholes, so long as they are acknowledged to exist, and the "Vented Muzzle" will assure a better and *more uniform delivery* and a *smaller group* from bullets afflicted with these same imperfections. We have not the time in this "high velocity" age to minutely inspect all the bullets we make or buy (and we cannot do that in fixed ammunition) and, even after our closest inspection, have our selected ones go "queer." The "Venting" when properly done, will undoubtedly prove a long step toward the rifleman finding his long-sought-for "rainbow" mentioned in a former issue.

Now here is a proposition for some one: I wish to announce that if anyone will put up \$1,000 against my patent on this "Vented Muzzle" system, that I'll just "go them one" for a fair and square trying-out of the matter, using half a dozen barrels of from .25 to .45 cal. with smokeless powder, barrels rifled after venting, each to be shot against itself, with vents open and with them securely closed, both with perfect bullets (if they can be obtained) and with bullets with imperfect bases, at distances from 200 to 1000 yards, cleaning permitted.

We could obtain a barrel from Mr. Pope, another from Mr. Zischang, one from the Stevens Co. and one each from the Winchester and Marlin Co's. and a Government .30 barrel. Or we could take 5 "vented" barrels consecutively made and rifled after venting, and shoot them against the best 5 barrel of any ten consecutively made by any of the large arms companies under like conditions.

Now here is a chance for somebody to settle this question with a bona-fide "whizzer" that would be conclusive and deeply interesting, and that "would put the question of their utility forever at rest" or else make it "bob up serenely," and we could let Dr. Mann do the testing at that, as a solid base would be imperative.

Oh for someone who has sufficient capital and nerve to have this matter thoroughly tried out, or could be induced to acquire this patent gratuitously (if they won) and at the same time solve this interesting question of the alleged and *demonstrated* superiority of the "Vented Muzzle."

I desire to thank Mr. Newton for the manly expressions of his honest convictions. I have "vented" more barrels for him than for any other man, and he ought to know whereof he speaks. Several customers have two and three vented barrels each, but Mr. Newton has more.

ORDER FROM THE ARSENALS.

SOME complaint having been made of the length of time which ensues between the sending of a request to purchase Service rifles and their equipment, the attention of every one is redirected to the proper course to pursue in such cases.

That is: When a civilian club or other organization desires to purchase a rifle the remittance for the same should go to the Adjutant General of the State with the request. Whereupon the Adjutant General should immediately forward the application either to Rock Island Arsenal or Springfield Armory, depending upon which is closer to him.

If this is done the Ordnance Department guarantees that no application will remain unacted upon for forty-eight hours.

There have been a number of cases of vexatious delays in the delivery

of rifles. If the men have put up their own good money to buy rifles they want the rifles and they are entitled to have them. No one can blame them for being put out through being put off.

NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA WILL BE WELL REPRESENTED.

GOVERNOR HUGHES has not this time withheld his approval of a plan to send a full delegation of officers of the New York National Guard to the coming convention of the National Guard Association at St. Louis. On the contrary he has approved and therefore thirty-five officers will be selected for this duty. The State will pay transportation, subsistence and quarters.

Pennsylvania will also send a full delegation of twenty-one officers. Other States have been heard from and it may now be stated without much chance of being wrong that the St. Louis convention will be the best attended of any which the Association has held.

PUT THE NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL FIRST.

ARMS AND THE MAN:

An enclosing herewith my check renewing my subscription to your most valuable paper.

Read with interest the suggestions offered by Lieutenant Mumma for improving the National Matches and I heartily second them.

I believe the interest in the National Individual match would be greater if this was conducted just previous to the two days of team practice. The individual would serve as additional try-out or practice for team members and would permit others, not shooting on teams and who could not afford the time to stay three additional days, to shoot in this match. The National Team Match is "the" match and by leaving it for the last it seems to me that the interest in the other two matches would be more sustained than at present.

Sincerely yours,

A. E. GAARTZ,
2nd Lieut., 1st Inf., Wisconsin N. G.

THE PROGRESS OF AVIATION.

THE conquest of the air is more rapid than the most sanguine of us could have believed even two short years ago. Every day there is some new achievement to record, and every day public interest deepens in the new movement. For the apathy of this country is now a thing of the past. As usual, her good wind is enabling her to recover the ground she lost by her bad start. She has her own flying meetings, and airmen who compete on equal terms with the most skilled of their rivals on the Continent. In the construction of machines, too, she is marking out a place of her own. At Bournemouth and Lanark those of British manufacture proved more durable than any made abroad. This is well from two points of view. With our changeable weather airships or aeroplanes must be stronger than they are in countries where more settled conditions prevail. Moreover, Lord Montagu maintains that the aeroplane is too fragile in construction. It is a mass of delicate wires and stays and spars, devised to meet only one condition of an incalculable element, as experience has warned us again and again. Because of this the risks in aerial navigation are similar to those in submarine navigation, in which a slight mishap to the craft may mean death to all on board. Improvement has been made in the power of the engines fitted to aeroplanes, but not in strengthening their structural design. It is in this direction that we must look for future progress.

Already the navigation of the air is regarded as a factor in military science. Opinion may be divided on the relative merits of the airship and the aeroplane, but as regards the value of the flying machine itself there is no longer any doubt. We should make a great mistake at the present time to concentrate our energies on either type. M. Reginald Kahn, the military correspondent of the *Temps*, who wrote a discriminating criticism on the Territorial exercises last year, has recently discussed the question in a series of articles. He believes that the aeroplane, which appeals so vividly to the popular imagination, is bound to outstrip the airship in the race for supremacy, but holds that for years to come the dirigible will be indispensable to armies in the field. The reason, of course, is that it can carry several passengers, and can be maneuvered so as to remove or remain stationary at will. On the other hand, its size makes it a good target, and it is incapable of facing any but favorable weather. The aeroplane can rise to a greater height than the dirigible, its speed is greater, and it is small enough to dodge the enemy's fire as well as to be dismantled and transported. On the whole, then, in their range of action there is, up to now, little to choose between the two types. As Germany seems to be concentrating on the one, and France on the other, it is just as well for us to keep pace with the developments in both. For, in rela-

tion to our present security, we stand to lose more by the progress of aviation than does any other country.

As things are, no flying machine exists of a kind to permit the transport of troops and material. Nevertheless, even at their present stage the functions of air-craft are considerable. They may be employed as scouts, to establish communication between different parts of an army, or to drop projectiles for the discomfiture of the enemy. The first is by far the most important. For to find out what is happening on the other side of the hill is more difficult today than it was when Wellington described it as one of his chief duties. Not only have modern armies a tremendous length of front, but the opposing forces are widely separated. For reconnoitering over such a vast area it is easy to see how admirably airmen are fitted. However skilful a general may be he will not be able to conceal the dispositions of his troops from trained aviators. In France some excellent work has lately been done to test the value of the aeroplane in reconnaissance. Cross-country flights covering five hundred miles were successfully made by officers traveling in pairs, one to pilot the air-vessel, the other to take observations of the country as they flew over it. As the *Débats* truly says, "These are the conditions of utilization in war. In this way aeroplanes could already fulfil their part. They travel to an altitude of from five hundred to a thousand feet."

That it will be possible to effect much in war by dropping shells from the skies is generally doubted by military authorities. Experiments have been carried out in most European countries and in the United States, leaving us very much where we were. There would be no difficulty in dropping explosives on a given point from the air near the earth. The trouble is that aeroplanes or airships in such a position would be exposed to rifle or artillery fire. Hence the work must be performed from a great height, which reduces the chances of accurate aim to a minimum. It must be remembered, too, that flying machines are not at present constructed so as to be able to carry explosives in any great quantity. But if they could do little damage, the mere presence of an active enemy maneuvering in the air above a body of troops would have considerable moral effect. For there is a great difference between the new invention in its infancy and past methods of locomotion on the earth: it has been graceful, swift, easy and awe-inspiring from the first. The steam engine and the motor car were so clumsy and halting in the experimental stage that laughter of critics seemed to be justified. But the air vessel is not now, and never has been, contemptible. It is too dangerous and uncertain to be a subject for jeers.

The progress of aviation has also disproved certain false prophecies. Even a year ago it was believed that the art of handling an aeroplane could be acquired only by a few favored individuals. But the number of fine performances recorded of late by men whose very names were unknown a few weeks ago, suggests that the art of flying may be learned by anyone with the necessary nerve and determination. The elements of his craft, the manipulation of the engine, and the handling of the elevating and steering planes, for instance, are soon acquired. The difficulty is to navigate his vessel in an element of which mankind knows next to nothing. As to its composition we are pretty certain, but of its tides and waves and currents meteorology tells us little. Until we possess the delicate instruments for sailing in the sky that we possess in sailing the sea the airman must be endowed above the ordinary, for under present conditions he must meet by instinct or intuition the dangers which science in the future will help him to overcome by tables and special instruments. In these circumstances Englishmen should make successful aviators, since they are of all other men the readiest in meeting an emergency and solving a problem by practical insight. Moreover, in any movement where the pioneers carry their lives in their hands, and know that any moment they may be martyrs instead of heroes, our race should be first. It has been so on sea and land, why not in the air?—The Broad Arrow, England.

TO KILL THE FLASH.

A LONDON cablegram recently referred to the success gained by the Morton Hale flame-killer. The "killer" is a substance placed inside the charge, but contained separately in a silk cloth bag, and which on ignition liberates certain gaseous products by which the muzzle flame is extinguished. The tactical advantages which would result from the successful elimination of flashes are obvious, and further reports now received of tests with the Service rifle are of interest. Photographs taken on this occasion show that with a cordite charge of 31.5 grains of the flame-killing compound gave a very slight flame at the muzzle, but that with 4.75 grains of the compound there was none at all. At the same time the pressure per square inch and the muzzle velocity remained within the limits of the Government specifications.

We suggest as a more perfect flame-killer, a Maximum Silencer, which has, in addition, other qualities still more valuable, such as reduction in recoil and noise.

THREE GENERATIONS OF RIFLEMEN.

LIKE father like son, so they say, and the rule seems to prove it in the case of the Browns. Their love for and skill in rifle practice seems justified.

Captain Brown was an exceptional shot, Lieutenant-Colonel Brown an inspector of small arms practice of more than average excellence, and Midshipman Brown an especially good military shot.



Captain H. S. Brown, Late Inspector of Rifle Practice, 1st Infantry, Illinois National Guard.
Lieut.-Colonel Taylor Brown, Chief Ordnance Officer and Inspector Small Arms Practice, the Division, Illinois National Guard; and
Midshipman M. S. Brown, U. S. Navy, Naval Academy National Match Rifle Team.

THE COMING OF GREATER GUNS.

THE two latest British battleships, the Orion and the Lion, mount 13.5-inch guns. Of these there are eight in four turrets distributed along the center line of the ship. The two turrets toward the center line of the ship instead of being disposed to the right and the left, to clear the forward and after turrets, are elevated above them.

The shell for these guns weighs 1250 pounds. Its penetration is computed to be 26 inches of Krupp steel, at 3,000 yards.

One of these ships, the Orion, will also be equipped with a larger and more destructive torpedo than has heretofore been built, it being a 21-inch instead of 18-inch missile. For this torpedo there is claimed an extreme range of over 7,000 yards, and a speed of forty knots. The accuracy is said to be greater than in previous models. The war-head carries 250 pounds of gun cotton to be exploded upon contact.

The 13.5 gun will weigh unmounted eighty tons. It is .55 caliber or sixty-one feet in length. 400 pounds of cordite are required to give impetus to the five-eighths ton projectile.

It will be interesting to compare this gun and its possibilities with the new 14-inchers which are to be installed on our dreadnoughts now under construction.

THE MOTOR CYCLE FOR ORDERLIES.

THE motorcycle has been reaching a higher and higher state of development as automobile construction progressed, until the little machine is now capable of wonderful speed and endurance.

Forty-five miles an hour over a good road is within the reach of any rider familiar with the machine, and even over rough roads half that speed may be maintained for many hours.

A gasoline supply sufficient to supply the two-wheeled flier at least one hundred miles is regularly carried, and a larger quantity may be taken if desired.

During the recent maneuvers for territorial troops in Great Britain motor cyclists acting as scouts and orderlies were very generally employed. Some of the men and machines were able to cover over a thousand miles without a breakdown.

There are conditions under which the motor cycle is not superior to the horse for military purposes. Many of them, in fact; but on the other hand there will be circumstances and occasions upon which the motor-cycle will be able to demonstrate its superiority.

Its use should be encouraged in the Army and National Guard and a definite sphere of employment assigned to it.

A BETTER INDOOR TARGET.

WE discover in our foreign exchanges a relation of the same trouble which affects us, in regard to unsatisfactory scoring on indoor targets.

Bullesyes are so small, and shots so closely grouped that it is becoming increasingly difficult to say a target with its bull shot out has received all the bullets in a string.

We desire to encourage consideration of the subject, that our inventive geniuses may devise some form of target which will meet the present conditions.

What is desired is a target, inexpensive, and one of which shall not fail to show where every shot has gone.

Gentlemen who think of things, it is up to you!

THE JAPANESE RIFLE.

WE have information that the Arisaka 6.5 mm. rifle, model 1897, which the Japanese used during the late war, gave complete satisfaction; this rifle had a charger containing five cartridges, and carried an edged bayonet. The greater portion of the rifles deteriorated greatly during the campaign, and in consequence a new rifle has been made, which is called the Arisaka, model 1905.

It is precisely similar to the former rifle, but an endeavour has been made to carry out all the perfections of detail which the recent campaign showed to be necessary, viz., arrangement of the sight, various details of the breech, arrangements for the prevention of the entry of dust, etc.

The same bayonet has been retained. The new cavalry carbine, made at the same time, has a sight graduated up to 2000 meters. The Japanese infantryman usually carries 200 cartridges, 120 in the three pouches, and 80 in the valise."

LUBRICANTS IN RIFLE BARRELS.

By L. R. TIPPINS.

THERE is considerable diversity of opinion and practice with regard to lubrication of the interior of a rifle barrel. It is beyond dispute that lubrication is regarded as necessary for moving parts of machines, and in them direct metallic contact without the intervention of some lubricant is practically unknown, and would be regarded as foolishness.

The pressure and heat in a rifle barrel are great, and the need for a lubricant is obvious.

Match riflemen generally use lubricants in some form or other on their bullet, and miniature men follow much the same practice. Our Service rifle cartridges have a limited amount of a kind of lubricant, but not on that part of the bullet which is outside the cartridge case. The practical question is whether the target shot really gains anything by the use of any lubricant, whether grease, wax, or graphite, or any combination of these or similar materials. There are marksmen, especially among those who use only the low pressure rifles, who are quite ready to say almost any of these lubricants must be a gain, but it is quite certain that the question cannot be decided off hand.

In the first place a substance may be a good lubricant at a low temperature, but cease to be a lubricant and become an abradant at a higher temperature. The temperature in a service rifle barrel when anywhere near its highest is more than enough to decompose many so-called lubricants, and make them into grit instead of grease. This is not the case to the same extent with miniature cartridges, so that miniature practice is not a complete guide to full charge practice in this particular, neither is every so-called lubricant suitable for full charge practice.

There is another consideration, which must be regarded by the marksman who is seeking for the highest accuracy. If a lubricant is to be any use to him, it must give invariable results, that is, it must not alter the conditions from shot to shot. That is one of the most serious difficulties in connection with the use of one of the most promising lubricants, that is, graphite. There is no question that graphite has been tried very extensively by marksmen in the hope of getting better shooting and decreased wear. Some have abandoned their trials because they found it impossible to secure even application and regular results.

It is not possible to apply graphite for every shot, and yet the results with graphite and without it must differ considerably. Match riflemen find that the use of a different lubricant upsets the elevation for a shot or two. In changing from Palma to Axite, or vice versa, they never rely on the first shot or two after the change, since the lubricant used by the makers is different; yet the elevation settles down to the same point with both cartridges after a few shots.

A similar difficulty arises in connection with the use of graphite. The elevation changes with each fresh application, but goes back again as the effect of the graphite is worn off.

Some men have used graphite with the object of keeping up the polish of the barrel, and have considered this as of more importance than the actual diagram made. They have been ready to risk present results in the hope of future advantage. They have used graphite as a polisher, and the bullet to apply the graphite and rub it in, or at least on. Others have used it as a sort of polisher and have applied it to the bore with some tool on the rod, while others have used it as one ingredient of a polishing powder or paste. For this purpose it is certainly perfectly well suited. It is not in itself the best of polishers, but it is a very good softener of some other polishing materials.

There is considerable difference in using graphite in a new barrel, which has already a well polished surface, and in using it in an old barrel full of pits, often of considerable magnitude. It is quite certain that in some cases graphite improves the shooting of an old barrel, but the difficulty of securing even application from shot to shot in ordinary range practice is very considerable. Certainly the success of graphite applied to the barrel is not very striking, and is, in many cases, not apparent. It can hardly be applied to the cylindrical part of our Service bullet, and on the tapered part is, of course, useless. Applying it to the barrel by means of a blower is not very practicable, even in range practice. The writer's experience is that, for Service rifle shooting with our cartridge, the best practice is to begin with a highly polished barrel, and to maintain that polish by the best possible cleaning rather than by trying to lubricate the Service bullet or the barrel.

The gain from an efficient lubricant, if it could be applied, makes it desirable that marksmen should be ready to devise experiments and willing to give results of their experience to assist their brethren. Certainly more experiment is needed; and the more independent the experimenters, and the better their equipment in knowledge and skill, the sooner we shall get definite and reliable results. Imaginary diagrams and pictorial advertisements are not in themselves proof of anything worth knowing.—The Marksman, England.

NOT SO BAD AS YOU MIGHT BELIEVE.

WE hope no one was unnecessarily alarmed by the startling headlines which the daily papers have run over garbled extracts from the reports of the Inspector-General of the Army. About the ordinary number and kind of things are commented upon. The crisp clearness of some of the criticisms of the competent Inspecting Officers struck the uninitiated newspaper scribes as nothing less than comprehensive condemnation.

Nobody need be alarmed about the condition of the Army. Of course it could be improved upon. All human efforts lack perfection and were intended by the Creator to do so. At the same time the Army is a mighty good army and anything which is not already right in it is rapidly being made right.

Anyone who has been unduly alarmed may console himself by taking this as merely another reporter's mare's nest.

A LATE KRUPP HOWITZER.

IN the great German gun shops of Krupp and Company, an unique model of field howitzer has lately been built. It is intended for close work and though the projectile from it weighs practically two hundred pounds, the gun only gges a little over half a ton.

The gun is more like one of the life-saving guns or a harpoon gun than anything else. A steel shaft upon which the shell is mounted goes into the barrel of the gun, leaving the shell outside. When fired the shaft goes with the shell for a little way and then disengages itself, leaving the latter to go on alone.

Only reasonable accuracy is possible and no great range or penetration can be obtained, but for short work under special conditions the gun should be useful.

A Trouble Maker.

John Fox, the novelist, stayed overnight in a cabin in the Kentucky mountains. In the morning he repaired to a mountain stream, producing, incidentally, from his traveling case a comb and a toothbrush, and being regarded critically by a native youth, who finally said:

"Say, mister, ain't you a lot of trouble to yourself?"—Ladies Home Journal.

The Poet Again.

He had long hair and a pensive look. He wrote a poem entitled "Why Do I Live?" He signed it Augustus and sent it to a magazine.

The editor wrote him as follows: "My dear Augustus, the reason why you live is because you sent the poem by mail instead of bringing it personally."—Paris Modes.

PROTECTION FOR THE AIR MEN.

RUDYARD KIPLING, he of fertile invention and facile pen, is reputed to have suggested a rubber suit for the man who goes hurtling through the air on one of the new-fangled made-to-order birds.

His recommendation is for special protection to the head and spine. At first thought the idea seems ridiculous, but it is not. When you stop to think of it the navigator of the air does little or no walking; quickness on his feet or ease of locomotion are not factors for him to consider.

He needs to be protected from the cold and from the blasts of air set up by his quick passage through that medium. Is there any reason why a suit of rubber, capable of being inflated with hydrogen gas, shall not be made for him? Not too large, of course, but one which specially protects his head and spine, and should also cover him from the soles of his feet to the crown of his head, surrounding his whole body with two thicknesses of rubber separated by a layer of gas under heavy pressure.

He would weigh slightly less on account of the gas and could carry on his car a larger supply of gasoline and oxygen. When he fell (if he fell) the gas cushion would not alone act as a buffer when he hit the ground but on account of the buoyancy of the rubber balloon in which his body was contained he would not fall as fast or as hard.

This is truly a sensible suggestion and not in any sense of the word a facetious or jocular remark.

THE MEXICAN ARMY.

A FOREIGN Exchange gives the strength of the Mexican Army at this time as consisting of—

30 Infantry battalions, 14 Cavalry regiments, 4 Artillery regiments, 2 companies in Lower California, 1 squadron of Presidential Guards, 1 machine gun company, and 3 coast sections. The battalions have 4 companies, the Cavalry regiments 4 squadrons, and the Artillery regiments 4 batteries. The effectives appear to be, approximately, as follows: Infantry, 17,080 men; Cavalry, 4,560 men; Artillery, 1,340 men. Total, about 22,980 men.

The Cycle of Events.

"What is a standpatter?" asked the student of politics.

"A standpatter," replied Senator Sorghum, "is a man who doesn't want a new deal."

"And why do people desire a new deal?"

"In the hope that some of them will get a chance to stand pat."—Washington Star.

MACHINE GUNS FROM AN ARTILLERY POINT OF VIEW.

BY MAJOR C. HOLMES WILSON, R. F. A.

I. TRAINING.

THE machine-gun question has now reached a stage in which many officers recommend the creation of a special arm. Though machine guns can never be used as Artillery, the drill employed is rapidly assimilating itself to that in use to the sister arm, and as further improvements are introduced there can be no doubt that this similarity will become more marked. The fire discipline of machine-gun sections is still in its infancy, yet difficulties have already been experienced in finding suitable officers and suitable detachments for the working of the guns. As the system develops these difficulties are likely to increase. The Infantry commander will then have a special corps within his battalion, the training of which is likely to prove an encumbrance to him, and the trouble of providing specialists will be experienced to the full. But without carefully trained men every system introduced will be foredoomed to fail. Thus in regard to training the detachments the difficulties likely to be met with will closely resemble those experienced in the Artillery.

It is, however, clear that with regard to the creation of a special arm, a spirit of isolation or caste could not be tolerated. The machine gun to be of use must be in close touch with the unit with which it works. It takes the place of Artillery at short ranges, and acts as an auxiliary on special occasions. Under such conditions it is most necessary that it should be closely allied with the arm it is to assist. Such an alliance will probably be best brought about by maintaining sections as portions of their battalions. To do this it may be necessary to provide a special nucleus round which the personnel can be trained. This might be done by giving the brigade headquarters permanent sections of specially trained men, under a selected officer. Up-to-date machine guns appear to have suffered on service from not being understood. The tactics of the arm are to a great extent those of the Artillery applied in a modified form, and they are strange to Infantry. Hence the need for a special nucleus

under the control of the Infantry brigadier. This in peace would provide a mainspring for the training of units, and in war would place a special force at the disposal of G.O.C.'s, with the result that the sections of battalions could be left intact.

II. TACTICAL.

It appears to the writer that machine guns are weapons for the close support of Infantry, and that as such they should act on special occasions as an auxiliary arm in positions to which Artillery cannot penetrate. The question as to how they can best be employed in such positions would seem to depend largely on the nature of the ground. Any effort made at extended systems of control will involve the opening up of communication within close distance of the enemy. This in itself is a disability from which the Artillery suffers at longer ranges. It must of necessity involve the creation of special staffs, and the appointment of special officers. These, when used at the distances at which Infantry fight, are likely to suffer heavily, if their use is possible. Consequently it would seem that machine guns will be best employed scattered, and under such conditions they are most likely to find cover. They will also get more opportunities, for once they are brigaded or massed there will be a tendency to lose touch with what is going on close at hand. Recourse will then be had to artificial means of communication, and this, which has been found difficult in the case of Artillery at longer ranges, will at close ranges probably prove impossible. As a result, every system of control may be expected to break down. The brigadier, however, could keep his own reserve in hand and use it as occasion demanded, as the Artillery reserve may have to be used. His battalion machine guns would then be free to act in support of their own battalions, whilst the brigade sections would be held in hand for any special effort.

The question as to the rôle likely to be taken between Artillery and machine guns presents few difficulties. Unless the machine gun can creep up to a close distance, the Artillery is always certain to have the advantage of the range. Under such conditions the only difficulty to be met with from the Artillery point of view, is that of locating the target. This in itself will be simplified by the noise. The position is certain to be located, and then by the aid of glasses the gun will be discovered. As the Artillery will be at a longer range and out of harm's way it can play with the machine gun as it pleases. The net result of this is likely to be the driving of the machine guns under cover. Such cover may be obtained either artificially or by means of indirect laying. Both these methods have great possibilities. Artificial cover can be improvised, natural cover can be made use of by using the folds of the ground, and a machine gun on a tripod is easy to conceal. Thus all that is needed are simple instruments for indirect laying—such as clinometers and aiming posts. Then, so far as Artillery is concerned, machine guns should be able to remain concealed as well as effective.—United Service Magazine, England.

ATTRACTS ATTENTION ABROAD.

IN these columns at different times during the past have appeared statements of the preparations made by our Ordnance Department to issue stores to troops, existing or to be organized during war.

Our attention has been directed to the *Revue Militaire Suisse*, which, after mentioning ARMS AND THE MAN in most complimentary terms, says:

"We make mention of the establishment of territorial depots of equipments and arms. This is an important innovation, although it has been passed unnoticed by the public. Each of these depots contains sufficient stores to supply a division in the field for six months. Before this the Regular troops and the Militia were obliged to equip themselves where they were, or at least at a short distance from their station. In 1898, it will be remembered, the corps concentrated at Tampa for an expedition to Cuba had to remain long weeks at that port awaiting the arrival of supplies sent from various points in the United States."

Thereafter also the article comments upon our various Service schools, particularly those established by the Ordnance Department for saddlers, and battery mechanics.

Seeking Asylum.

A city gentleman was recently invited down to the country for "a day with the birds."

Whatever his powers in matters of finance, his shooting was not remarkable for his accuracy, to the great disgust of the man in attendance, whose tip was generally regulated by the size of the bag.

"Dear me!" at last exclaimed the sportsman, "but the birds seem exceptionally strong on the wing this year."

"Not all of 'em, sir," came the remark; "you've shot at the same bird this last dozen times. 'E's follerin' you about, sir."

"Following me about! Nonsense! Why should a bird do that?"

"I dunno, sir, I'm sure," replied the man, "unless he's 'angin' round for safety!"—Ideas.

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.

CONSERVATION.

We took a peek within the broad backs of the dictionary to see what Webster might be saying about conservation. Everyone else appeared to be talking about it, so we judged he would have something to say. He did.

Like so many other words it has more than one meaning, but the one which suited us best was this: "The act of keeping, or protecting, from loss or injury." It is a good definition of the word as we have used it for common or garden purposes, and you may not easily add to its definitive value.

"Keeping or protecting from loss or injury" does not mean such a safeguarding as shall exclude the thing concerned from all human contact. Not at all. Conservation is an antonym of waste. To conserve something you avoid wasting it, but you certainly do not refrain from using it.

Let those gentlemen with extreme views on one or the other side fight out to a finish the question of the conservation of our national resources. They are talking and fighting about timber and land and coal and other minerals, to say nothing of waterpower.

We have our views on this subject, but it would take too long to express them, and, besides, this paper is edited by a man who is temporarily out of politics, and to spring into the arena gaily tilting at the Ogre of Conservation means a political scrap in these days, to a moral certainty.

We are proposing to talk about the conservation of another National Resource, one as much more valuable than the billions of dollars worth of physical wealth which is our duty to sanely conserve, as the sun is brighter than the moon,

Our forefathers fought at Concord, and Lexington, and Bunker Hill to secure for themselves and their sons freedom from a hated despotism which sought unjustly and with harshness to rule them to their hurt.

They gained their freedom, and they handed down to their sons an heritage of patriotism.

Thereafter these sons and their sons, becoming unduly steeped in the fumes arising from the cauldrons into which they had poured their all, hoping for transmutation into gold, which fumes obscured from them the truth; forgot that every man who lives under the American Flag owes a debt, and the measure of that debt is the amount of liberty and protection and happiness and peace and prosperity which he enjoys as a citizen.

For these things he should expect to pay, else he is a dishonest and a

dishonored man, one who would take something for nothing, one who would have without paying.

We would do well to use such instruments as are given to us to save the forests and protect the streams and safeguard our minerals so that they may not be wasted, but we shall do infinitely better if we guard first our patriotism, which has been temporarily soiled by men who were self-seekers—men who sought to benefit themselves to the exclusion of every other interest.

Let us have a little conservation of patriotism spread around among all of the citizens and let us insist upon that as the hall-mark of quality rather than the dollar mark.

SHOOTING THE SHOTGUN.

We stood on the bridge—no, not at midnight—but about mid-day, last week and saw from the tangled tules which fringe the eastern branch of the Potomac various sportsmen and about-sportsmen whanging away at the plentiful but diminutive reed birds.

Now as far as that game goes we would just as soon shoot a canary and honestly it would be rather hard to tell the difference between them after they were dead. The canary would shine in life as a songster but for real effectiveness the reed bird after death, broiled, would offer visible evidence of his right to be considered to be of use.

The gentlemen who were hurling shot and anathema impartially at the reed birds found each about equally effective, we judge. Watching closely and counting shots it seemed to us the ratio was about ten black powder big booms per bird.

We are telling you about this not because we recommend reed bird shooting as a sport to go crazy over; for us it has no enthralling charms, but we just drag in the incident to give us an excuse for observing that it is every man according to his taste. What may tickle us may have no effect upon you, and it is within the bounds of reason that you would enjoy things which we might find obnoxious.

We love best of all sports with gun or rod—or the freckle-back deck of evidences of acumen or otherwise—pass-shooting at ducks. As an old friend in Indiana used to say, that is our "favorite."

Big game we have tried and with some success, and different forms of small game in many places. But give us for the sweet joy of shooting the swift-flying teal, canvas-back or mallard in a pass between two lakes, and you can keep the change; we want none.

While we were watching the wishful reed bird assailants we were on our way to the gun club grounds to bore a few more holes in the air near the place where certain blue rocks were taking their hurried flight from a vicious and unmannerly trap.

If the air around that gun club could be preserved and by some process new to science made solid, we bet you an irrigated farm (and that is the most valuable thing we can think of at the moment), that the portions of it into which we have fired would be found as full of holes as a first-class sponge, and a good share of these would be so' by so' west or nor' by nor' east of where the bird was when the shot got there.

We shot in the field a long time before we ever took to the traps at all, and we came to them with reluctance. Sitting by on rare occasions we saw no particular sport in wasting good loads at ordinary commonplace inanimate little black saucers, but after we had tried a string or two on our own account we changed our mind.

There is an elusive, delusive, enthralling and seductive quality about clay-bird shooting which needs to be experienced to be appreciated. It is impossible to describe it.

However, we recommend it for its tonic qualities. The tired business man whose nerve force has been exhausted dodging bill-collectors and damning inefficient employes, can come back to the normal through the avenue of an hour or two at the traps with great ease.

A friend of ours told us the other day of his purpose to install a trap in his barnyard on the farm, and we applauded him for it. We get more enthusiastic about trap shooting every time we try it. There is only one thing against it, and that is a man has to stop occasionally to eat, sleep and work.

MEETS WITH HIS APPROVAL.

THE following communication from Gen. E. A. Wedgwood, The Adjutant General of Utah, is brief and to the point: "I endorse and am willing to accept without modification, the suggestions in regard to rules for National Rifle Competition advanced by Lieutenant Mumma in the issue of September 8, of your paper." General Wedgwood is in the habit of knowing what he is talking about, and accustomed to expressing himself in unequivocal terms. Also he has had experience and we are glad to have his views.

SPRINGFIELDS TO BE ISSUED.

SPRINGFIELD rifles of the latest model are about to be issued to the sailors of the Navy, and all of the Marines on duty on the battleships and cruisers.

In spite of frequent mention of the fact in these columns it will probably be news to most of our readers that the enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps still find themselves armed with the Krag. Of course that is an excellent rifle, though no one could claim it equal to the Model 1903 as a military weapon. The chief and great objection to the retention of it as the small arm of the Navy has been on account of the difference in ammunition.

Had any emergency thrown the Army and Navy together in some distant land operating jointly against an enemy, an inconceivably great amount of embarrassment might have arisen from the fact that the ammunitions would not interchange.

The delay is said to have arisen on account of the desire to keep down Navy expenses. When the balance of the Marines will be given the Model 1903 is not known, but it is hoped the time will not be long.

It is the sheerest folly to have one portion of a force carrying the rifle armed with one weapon while some other or any other portion of it has a different rifle which requires other ammunition.

MARKETS FOR FIREARMS.

PANAMA.

Classes of Goods Demanded by Natives and Americans Differ.

THE following information, concerning the use of firearms in Panama, is furnished by Consul-General Alban G. Snyder:

There are no restrictions on the importation or sale of revolvers and shotguns, but a permit is required to carry them, which is granted by the alcalde of any town. The import duty is 10 per cent ad valorem.

The ownership of revolvers is common to a certain extent among the natives, but more noteworthy among the Americans. All calibers are popular among the Americans and better-class Panamanians, but the poorer classes buy a cheap-grade imitation American revolver made in Belgium and Germany. The favorite American revolvers sell, according to caliber, at from \$14 to \$21.

No particular type is used by police officers. They furnish their own revolvers and invest as little or as much as they feel inclined.

The laboring classes of this Republic would probably be interested in a moderate-priced but effective single-barreled shotgun.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Considerable Demand for Moderate-Priced Shotguns.

Vice-Consul A. W. Lithgow, of Puerto Plata, furnishes the following information concerning the use of firearms in the Dominican Republic:

While the importation and sale of revolvers and cartridges are prohibited by law, they are used in general by all classes. The types best known here are two American brands, one of which is automatic. The caliber preferred is 9 and 12 millimeters. These are the revolvers supplied to the police. The presidents of city councils place all orders for municipal police supplies; and the Minister of Interior, Santo Domingo City, for the Government police force.

A permission, costing \$12, must be obtained from the Minister of Foreign Affairs in order to import shotguns. The import tariff for single-barreled shotguns is \$3 each. Trap or target shooting is not indulged in here, but hunting is to quite an extent.

There is a considerable demand for a moderate-priced shotgun amongst families who shoot the woodpecker, which destroys the fruit and cocoa trees, and among the better class of people for pigeon shooting.

TRINIDAD.

Stringent Regulations Governing the Use of Firearms.

Consul Franklin D. Hale reports as follows concerning the almost prohibitory laws dealing with the import and use of firearms in Trinidad:

It is not lawful, according to the ordinance of March 16, 1909, for any person to use, carry, or have in his custody or possession any firearm without a license, which costs \$4.86 annually for each pistol or rifle, and \$1.20 for each gun. Every license expires on March 31, following the

date of issue, and contains name and address, and full description of the firearm for which it is given.

A breach of the ordinance is punished by a penalty not exceeding \$240. Wardens, police, and other officers have a right to demand and search for firearms. Certain persons, like various classes of immigrants, criminals, persons of weak intellect, and those under sixteen years of age, cannot obtain a license.

To sell or deal in firearms, or to carry on the trade of gunsmith, requires an annual license costing \$4.86. Such dealer cannot sell a firearm to any person without seeing the person's license under a possible penalty of \$240. He must also keep special books in which is kept an accurate account of all sales, the names of purchasers, and number and kind of license, etc. A breach of this ordinance may be punished by a possible penalty of \$24.

The import duties are as follows: Muzzle-loading and air guns, \$1.20 each; all other guns, revolvers, rifles, and pistols, \$2.40 each; cartridges, loaded, \$1.20, and unloaded 60 cents per 1,000; gunpowder, about one-half cent per pound.

The ownership of revolvers is not common among the masses of the people, the restrictions being too great. The price of revolvers ranges from \$5 to \$20, those most in demand costing from \$6 to \$8. Those most in use by the people and for sale by dealers are the American revolvers. Colts, usually of .38 caliber, are used by the various departments of the Government. There is little trap or target shooting, but there is considerable hunting in the rural districts.

There is practically no demand for high-priced guns, those called for ranging from \$8 to \$10 in value. One of the large dealers informs me that the demand for and sale of firearms were so much affected by the passing of the ordinance quoted that a large shipment from the United States, arriving after the new law became effective, remains in bond undelivered, subject to the order of the American house. [The addresses of the principal dealers in firearms in Trinidad are on file in the Bureau of Manufactures.]

URUGUAY.

No Restrictions on the Import of Firearms and Ammunition.

In answer to an inquiry, Consul Frederic W. Goding, of Montevideo, furnishes the following information concerning firearms in Uruguay:

The only restriction on the importation of firearms and ammunition into Uruguay is that the Minister of War shall be notified of their entry on stamped paper, costing 52 cents, which causes a delay of only, at most, a few days.

The duty on revolvers is 56 per cent, on a valuation of \$5.70 each. The most popular revolvers are two American brands, which retail for \$15.50 upward. The .32 and .38 caliber, short barreled, nicked, are most in demand in the cities, and the long barreled in the country.

For two or three years an American company here has been pushing the sales of new firearms by advertising, but as the arms are little known, their efforts have not been very successful.

Single-barreled sporting rifles are valued at the customs at \$8.30, double-barreled at \$14.50, and pay duty at the rate of 56 per cent on such valuation.

During the open season small-game shooting is very popular, hence a single-barreled shotgun at a moderate price should sell well. [The names of Uruguayan newspapers in which to advertise sporting guns and materials are on file in the Bureau of Manufactures.]

ENGLAND.

Government License Required for Purchase of Revolvers.

Consul-General John L. Griffiths, of London, reports as follows concerning the importation of firearms into England and the laws governing the use of revolvers and shotguns:

There are no restrictions on the importation of revolvers, and no import duty, but a person wishing to buy a revolver of any kind must obtain a license from the Government, obtainable at post-offices at a cost of \$2.45.

Revolvers are found in many households, but not among any particular class of people. The ordinary cylinder type still enjoys public favor. The automatic pistol has in some cases been received well, but dealers say that it is not a good seller. Most of the weapons sold are of the .38 caliber type.

The police officers throughout the London district are not allowed, under ordinary conditions, to carry arms. In case of riot revolvers are issued to those on duty from a large stock which is kept on hand.

The majority of revolvers of the type just mentioned are British made, but recently Belgian firms have sent over quantities of cheaper arms which are sold as low as \$2.

There are no restrictions on the sale or importation of shotguns whatever. A license to hunt carries with it a license to bear a shotgun, and there is, of course, no duty. Trap and target shooting, etc., with shotguns has been for many years one of the favorite sports of England and is practiced to a great extent.

A leading dealer tells me that single-barreled shotguns, though made only a few years ago, were not received well, and that very few are sold today, although some firms make a specialty of them.

GERMANY.

Trade Regulations—Automatic Pistol Popular.

In answer to an inquiry, Consul-General A. M. Thackara, of Berlin, furnishes the following general information relative to the sale of firearms in Germany:

The police regulations of Berlin prohibit the sale of revolvers or firearms to minors. With this exception there are, at present, no restrictions governing the sale or use of revolver or shotguns, although it is possible that an ordinance forbidding persons carrying concealed weapons may soon be enacted.

The ownership of revolvers is not common among the people of Germany although the fact that many revolvers are sold in this country may give reason for a difference of opinion in this matter. There is no particular class that owns revolvers, shotguns, or other firearms.

The most popular make of small firearms in Germany is an automatic pistol. This and similar makes enjoy a monopoly of public favor and are supplied to police officials. Since the introduction of this automatic pistol cheaper revolvers and pistols, selling at from \$5 to \$10 apiece, have had the best sale. The popular pistol, found most frequently here, is of a caliber of .30, while other popular makes have a caliber of .276. All purchases for police purposes are made by the Polizei-Prasidium in Berlin, and the goods are furnished by the firm making the most satisfactory bid in open competition in response to public advertisement for police supplies.

Small arms of all kinds made of common metals, except military arms, pay a duty of \$14.28 for 220 pounds. The duty on military arms and air guns is \$21.42 per 220 pounds.

Target shooting and hunting are practiced to considerable extent in Germany by the wealthier classes of people, and there would seem to be an opportunity for the sale of an efficient but moderate priced shotgun among this class and also among the well-to-do agrarians.

For American firms, however, to reach these classes it would be necessary for them to place their wares in the hands of German dealers. Revolvers would not be purchased directly from the manufacturer in the United States in response to an advertisement found in a magazine or a newspaper, hence I send herewith a list of the principal dealers in revolvers and firearms in Berlin [on file in the Bureau of Manufactures].

AIX LA CHAPELLE.

The Use of Revolvers and Shotguns in the District.

Consul Pendleton King furnishes the following information concerning the restrictions on the use of firearms in the Aix la Chapelle district:

Revolvers cannot be sold to persons under 17 years of age; no one is allowed to carry them without permission from the president of police; not many are carried except by those making tours, etc., but a good many are owned and kept in the homes; no make enjoys a monopoly; the calibers in general use are 7 and 9 millimeters; those used by the police are of Belgian manufacture, and the president of police has charge of this supply.

Shotguns in the district: No restriction on their sale; must not be used in houses or courts which are inhabited; there is much target shooting, but little with shotguns except at artificial pigeons; little hunting with single-barreled shotguns, but much with double-barreled; there would not be much demand for a single-barreled shotgun.

DETAILED FOR THE CONVENTION.

IN response to a request made by the Chairman of the Executive Committee the Secretary of War has directed the detail of certain officers of the Army to deliver lectures at the National Guard Convention of the United States, at St. Louis, commencing October 3.

The list contains an exceptionally able and capable group of gentlemen. Every man on it stands for special excellence in the line upon which he will speak and most of them in fact are high up in their qualifications along general lines as well.

The addresses will be limited to twenty minutes and it is expected the benefit to the National Guardsmen will be great.

Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, Coast Artillery Corps: "The Relation of the War Department to the Organized Militia;"

Lieut.-Col. John T. Thompson, Ordnance Department: "Ordnance Material;"

Maj. George W. McIver, 20th Infantry: "Field Firing;"

Maj. Edgar Russell, Signal Corps: "Military Communications;"

Maj. David S. Stanley, Quartermaster's Department: "The Work of the Quartermaster;"

Maj. John F. Morrison, General Staff Corps: "Applied Minor Tactics, and the Preparation and Issuing of Orders;"

Maj. Edward L. Munson, Medical Corps: "Army Sanitation and Military Hygiene;"

Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, 23rd Infantry: "Instructional Work at this Year's Camps;"

Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, Subsistence Department: "The Army Ration;"

Capt. Romulus W. Walton, U. S. Army (Retired): "National Guard Instruction."

N. R. A. SCHOOLBOY RIFLE CLUBS.

SEASON OF 1910-11.

WE are beginning a new year for rifle club work with bright prospects of a successful season before us. All N. R. A. clubs should hold a meeting to reorganize and elect new officers on the first Saturday of October. If it is not convenient to hold a meeting on that date it should be held as soon thereafter as possible. In the meantime the old officers hold over. This office should be notified at once of the results of the annual meeting and furnished with a list of the new officers and members.

The school year (September 1 to June 30) has no bearing on the issue of medals which conform to the calendar year. All clubs may hold their member's competition for the N. R. A. medal any time from January 1 to December 31 of each year, and may also shoot for the "Junior Marksman's" medals. Those clubs who have not held competitions for their 1910 members' medal may still do so and qualifications for "Junior Marksman's" decorations for 1910 may be made up to December 1.

We have received many requests to organize an interscholastic rifle shooting league this winter, and the Association is disposed to do so. It all depends, however, on the amount of cooperation received from the clubs. All clubs desiring to enter such a league should notify the undersigned not later than November 1. If enough clubs enter to warrant us going ahead, the schedule will be made up and the shooting begun about the middle of December. The conditions would be the same as the "Astor" cup match, so that the teams in the league will be getting fine practice for the championship event, which would be held the week following the close of the league series.

The winning team in the league shoot would be given a banner and each member a medal. If enough teams enter medals will also be given to the second team. To partially cover the cost of the prizes, an entrance fee of \$2.50 or twenty-five cents per boy would be charged for each team entered.

To systematize the work of the clubs in the larger cities some one individual will be appointed to supervise the shooting in the interest of the National Rifle Association, and all targets and decorations will be issued through our representative.

The office of the National Rifle Association is ready and willing at all times to give whatever help and facilities it can to its schoolboy clubs. It is no trouble to answer communications and we urge the Secretaries and the other officers of the club to write in when they are in doubt as to matters pertaining to the work.

(Signed) ALBERT S. JONES, *Secretary,*
Hibbs Building,
Washington, D. C.

ORDNANCE ACTIVITIES.

Tests of a two-wire electric primer, a two-wire combination electric friction primer, and electric firing devices for sea-coast cannon have been inspected and experimented with at Frankford Arsenal. Also shrapnel cases of improved physical properties have been received and are shortly to be tested.

Fire control equipment for militia armories.—The manufacture of fire control equipment for several militia armories not already equipped has been undertaken. Instruments are also under manufacture for the completion of the fire control equipment for other armories.

Range finders.—An 80 C. M. Barr & Stroud range finder has been received for test. This range finder is of the internal base type and intended for use by the Infantry and Field Artillery.

The shop and field tests of experimental sextant telemeters and self-reading range finders have been completed and these experimental instruments have been forwarded for service test by the Field Artillery Board and the School of Musketry.

Caliber .38 revolver blank cartridges, model of 1909.—Attempts are being made to develop a blank cartridge for the .38 caliber revolver which will give a uniform report and reduce the amount of powder required.

AT ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

Order received and manufacture started of 25,000 sets of new Infantry equipments. In this connection, experiments are being conducted to determine the most satisfactory method of manufacturing seamless aluminum canteens.

Alterations of Battery Commander's and observation telescope cases to provide more substantial clasps for holding instruments.

Manufacture undertaken of an experimental tripod hanger for the Automatic Machine Gun, caliber .30, according to design of Lieut. W. N. Hensley, 13th Cavalry.

The following work undertaken for the Cavalry Equipment Board: Plaster casts of horses' backs for use in connection with the design of saddle side-bars.

Experimental saddle in which the side-bars are hinged to the cantle and pommel.

Experimental leather covered stirrup in which the hood is omitted and provision made for carrying a spare horseshoe under the tread.

Modification of the Patterson rifle holder to adapt it for use with the Service rifle and saddle; the modifications being made under the supervision of Colonel Patterson.

Combination picket pin and spade with receptacle for wire cutter.

Aluminum picket pins.

Experimental spurs of 30 per cent nickel steel, very light, with a small blunt rowel, sanded for service, polished for dress.

Experimental sabers and saber scabbards.

Experimental stirrup straps with hook attachment.

Stable halter made of webbing.

Experimental double straps and spurs.

Experimental lariat made of hair.

Experimental halter-bridle.

Combination feed bag and water bucket.

Experimental horse cover.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Badges for Excellence.

Enlisted men of these companies of the Coast Artillery Corps which make the highest average figures of merit in each year in each class of heavy gun and mortar battery practice will wear a badge of a scarlet figure "1" on the cuff of the right sleeve.

For the New Uniform Cloth.

The War Department has found it necessary to issue a circular calling attention to the reported sale of some rejected olive drab cotton uniform cloth as standard goods.

Officers are told they can purchase olive drab cotton or woolen uniform cloth of the Depot Quartermaster at Philadelphia.

Instructions are given to launder the new olive drab cotton cloth uniforms in cold or lukewarm water. No starch should be used, and in ironing a woolen cloth should be placed over the uniform or the ironing be done on the reverse side.

Appointed from Colleges.

The following honor graduates of college where officers of the Army serving as instructors have been appointed 2nd lieutenants of the Army.

Cavalry: Mr. Everett Collins, Norwich University.
Infantry: Mr. Spencer B. Akin, Virginia Military Institute; Mr. Whitmon R. Conolly, the Citadel; Mr. Russell P. Hartle, St. John's College, Annapolis; Mr. Oswald H. Saunders, Maryland Agriculture College; Mr. Robert G. Sherrard, Agricultural & Mechanical College; Mr. Frank A. Sloan, St. John's School.

Examinations for Coast Artillery Corps Reserve Noncoms.

General Orders No. 170, W. D. September 9, provide the method of form of examinations of Coast Artillery Corps Reserve men to be master electricians, engineers, electrical sergeants, gunners, etc. Until these examinations have been passed and the applicants proven efficient they will not be allowed to handle the big guns or important equipment in the coast defence forts.

The North Dakota Case.

The Board of Inquiry sitting to investigate the accident on the North Dakota, whereby three men lost their lives and a number were injured on account of oil catching fire in the boiler room, has brought in a report exonerating everyone on board the ship.

The report says the probable cause, although the real cause is unknown, was a leak in the feed pipe and it attributes the accident to faulty insulation of the oil burning system. This is probably a true description of the situation.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Detailed to Wyoming.

Capt. Verling K. Hart, 15th Infantry, has been detailed for duty with the Wyoming National Guard, to take effect upon his retirement from active service.

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

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

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

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Sept 18-25—Outdoor Championship Revolver Matches of the United States Revolver Association.

Sept. 27.—Thirty-sixth annual shooting festival of the Zettler Rifle Club, at Union Hill Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J.

U. S. R. A. OUTDOOR LEAGUE.

The following are the official scores of Providence Revolver Club in match with Smith & Wesson Club, whose unofficial score was 1318.

August 27.

W. H. Freeman	80	85	76—241
Wm. Almy	75	83	77—235
W. H. Willard	71	78	79—228
T. I. Biesel	74	61	77—212
H. C. Miller	72	65	72—209
Geo. E. Joslin	61	66	67—194

Total..... 1319

The complete official results of the entire shooting are expected shortly and will be published in full.

The following scores were made by the Culebra Club

in its last match of the season.

W. L. G. Perry	59	38	48—145
C. B. Larzelere	70	65	79—214
L. D. Cornish	81	68	69—218
F. E. Sterns	78	82	61—221
H. F. Tucker	57	49	56—162
T. E. L. Lipsey	63	64	47—174

Total..... 1134

It will be noticed that Larzelere, Cornish and Sterns shot very well. Mr. Cornish is now in the United States and while we do not know what his plans are it is reasonable to suppose he will affiliate with some of our pistol and revolver clubs and shoot in the Indoor League this winter, providing he stays in the States. If he goes back to Panama we expect that the Culebra Club will enter a team.

A Correction.

In the last issue of ARMS AND THE MAN it was stated in the U.M.C.-Remington Companies full page on the back cover that Sergt. W. F. Leushner made a World's record score of 200 consecutive hits in the figure at 200 yards rapid fire. Of course it should have read "20 consecutive."

Once more we have to blame the printer. We have told him that one more error of that kind will be sufficient excuse for us to wing him with an automatic some

Will Come in Time.

We stated some months ago the purpose of the Ordnance Department to issue Benet-Mercier machine guns to the National Guard as soon as a sufficient number were available for the purpose. We said then that it would probably be a year or more before these guns could be drawn. A recent inquiry leads us to reiterate the previous statement.

Guns will be available for the National Guard when a sufficient number has been manufactured.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Field Glasses.

The stock of Signal Corps type "A" field glass selling at \$12.15 each, has been exhausted. The new type "A" field glass, selling at \$14.75 each, will be in stock by October 1, 1910, and may be procured on requisition of the Governors of the several States and Territories in the usual way, with charge against the allotment under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or as an issue from the amount set aside by the Secretary of War, under the Act of May 27, 1905, for the purpose of making issues of supplies to the Organized Militia, or as a purchase for cash under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law.

Cost of Shipments.

The cost of shipments of equipments from State arsenals to stations of organizations prior to the movement of organizations to joint camps of instructions cannot be paid from funds appropriated under "Encampment and Maneuvers, Organized Militia." Allotments for transportation under this appropriation contemplate only transportation from home stations to encampments and return.

Horse is a Complete Loss.

A State cannot be reimbursed from funds allotted under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, for the loss of a horse which died from injuries received at joint maneuvers.

Garrison School at Walla Walla Abandoned.

The Garrison School at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, will be discontinued about October 1st, 1910.

Russet Leather Belts are Dress Equipment.

Russet leather belts and cartridge boxes cannot be issued as a charge against the amount set aside by the Secretary of War under the Act of May 27, 1908, for the purpose of making issues of military supplies to the Organized Militia, as they are not articles of field equipment.

Can Hold Commissions in Both.

An officer on the retired list of the United States Army can lawfully hold a commission in the Organized Militia of the United States, and, under such commission, may perform the duties of a surveying officer. In case of detail to perform this duty, however, the title of the officer as a member of the Organized Militia should be given in the order, and not the title which he bears as an officer of the Army.

Applications to attend Service School.

Paragraph 223, Militia Regulations, provides that the application of an officer of the Organized Militia to attend an Army service school must be accompanied by the following papers: An affidavit of the nominee, stating his age, citizenship, and length of service in the Organized Militia, and agreeing, in case the course is once entered upon, to attend and pursue the course of study at the school designated, and to be bound by and conform to the rules and discipline imposed by its regulations; a certificate of a medical officer of the Organized Militia, or of any other physician in good standing, showing the physical condition of the nominee, and a certificate from the colonel of the regiment, or other satisfactory person, as to the good moral character and preliminary educational qualifications of the nominee.

Particular attention should be given to see that all necessary papers accompany the application, as the failure to do so necessitates returning the application for completion and thus probably incur a delay that will prevent the applicant presenting his papers in time for action that will enable him to enter upon the course of study he may desire to pursue.

dark night. He knows of our ability with firearms and we believe it safe to say that no more errors will occur.

Annual Zettler Shoot.

For the 36th time the Zettler Rifle Club will meet at Union Hill, N. J., for the annual shooting festival to be held Tuesday, September 27. Everyone will be invited to attend. Shooting begins at 9 a. m. and closes at 6 p. m.

On the ring target, distance 200 yards $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch (25 German Ring target) the prizes run from \$30 to \$1, which is the 20th prize. For the best 5 tickets \$6 is paid; second best, \$4; third best, \$3; fourth best, \$2.

The Bullseye target is open to all. The best target by measurement will count for the prize. The first prize is \$20 and the last prize, which is the 18th, calls for \$1.

The target of honor is open to members only for prizes presented by judges and members and \$25 by the club.

The Special 25 ring target is open to everybody, 3 shots free. Only one ticket is allowed to a shooter. A fine trophy is presented by Zettler Bros.

The president of the club is Louis Maurer. The shooting committee is H. D. Muller, B. Zettler and F. Hecking.

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PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO RIFLEMEN:

- "Range Construction," by Major H. C. Wilson, N. G. N. Y., and Captain K. K. V. Casey, N. G. Pa.; edited by Colonel J. G. Ewing. Price, \$1.00.
- "Modern Rifle Shooting from the American Standpoint," by W. G. Hudson, M. D. Price, 50 cents.
- "The Reason Why in Rifle Shooting," by John M. Davidson. Price, 10 cents.

For information address

Rifle Smokeless Division

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BOSTON



Dr. Hudson Won Wingate Allcomers.

In our last issue we stated that Maj. C. S. Benedict was the winner of the Wingate Allcomers Match. In this we were wrong. Dr. W. G. Hudson made high score and is thereby entitled to first place.

Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club.

September 11 was a rather windy day and it kept the marksmen very busy shifting their sights in order to bring up the red flag that every shooter likes to see. A score of 233 out of a possible 250 shot by F. O. Bratton in the reentry matches of the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club at 200 yards, German ring target, is certainly a very rare one. Klassen made a 228 and Geo. Pattberg made a 224 in the same club, E. Doell took the highest score, 1st class in the S. F. Schuetzen Verein, making 210. Louis Bendel took 214 in the expert class, also taking the first prize in the bullseye shoot. B. Jonas making 222 in the Germania Schuetzen club was just one point to the good over W. F. Blasse, who had 221. Herman Enge was again too much for his comrades of the S. F. Turner Schuetzen making 209 and 203. In the bullseye shoot of the Norddeutscher Schuetzen club S. D. Dellenbough took the honors. The score shot by F. Rippe on the Standard American target at 200 yards .45 Springfield rifle was 69 out of a possible 100. This would certainly be a winner at the prize shoot to be held on Sunday, September 25, 1910, by the Independent Rifles. Company A, Irish Volunteers, also use the .45 Springfield rifle at the blunt target. Corp. T. Moynihan was high with 38 out of 50. Special re-entry bullseye shoot Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, standing of the members to date. Shot measuring 1-100 parts of an inch from the dead-center.

	1	2	3	Tl.
1. Hawxhurst, L. S.	.04	.03½	.06½	.14
2. Otten, C.	.05	.24½	.26½	.56
3. Nielson, M.	.19	.19½	.23	.61½
4. Klassen, J. M.	.09	.18	.35	.62
5. Siebe, W. A.	.36	.26½	.11½	.74
6. Erickson, L.	.25½	.34	.35	.94½
7. Delavergne, L.	.34½	.40	.40	1.14½
8. Schierbaum, E.	.29	.48	.50½	1.27½
9. Thompson, A. T.	.06	.50	.76½	1.32½
10. Day, J. G.	.48½	.50	.56	1.54½
11. Kraul, C. M.	.38	.41	1.11	1.90
12. Servis, W. R.	.38	.39½	1.27½	2.05
13. Doehring, C. J.	.78	.80	.96½	2.54½
14. Poulter, F.	.59	.98½	1.09	2.66½
15. Hartman, A.	.76	1.01	1.18	2.95
16. Mullen, F.	.93½	1.14	1.35	3.42½
17. Gaetjen, H.	.94	1.14	1.40	3.44

Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, rifle reentry match—M. W. Housner, 215, 220, 220; B. Jones, 209, 214, 221; E. Schierbaum, 223, 214; W. G. Hoffman, 225, 227, 223, 224; F. O. Bratton, 233, 217, 197, 211, 214; Otto A. Bremer, 221, 223; J. M. Klassen, 228; K. O. Kindgren, 208, 223; J. F. Bridges, 212, 215, 212; Frank H. Bremer, 204; L. S. Hawxhurst, 213, 216; J. G. Day, 214, 216, 205, 201; George A. Pattberg, 224; Herman Enge, 207, 207.

THE U. S. R. A. OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES.

The annual outdoor championship matches of the United States Revolver Association are now being shot in all parts of the country, with a larger number of entries than ever before.

The original dates called for shooting the matches from September 19 to 25, but on account of some of the clubs not being able to shoot all of the matches on one Saturday the 17th was included.

The targets to be used in the 1910 Championship Matches contain both the American count and the International count. There have been so many requests for comparisons that it was thought advisable to make a composite target containing both these counts. A great many felt that the International was much the better target for fine work and others that the Standard was the most practical.

At the present time it is undesirable to give up the old count as all records have been made on this target.

The scoring in the coming championship will be the

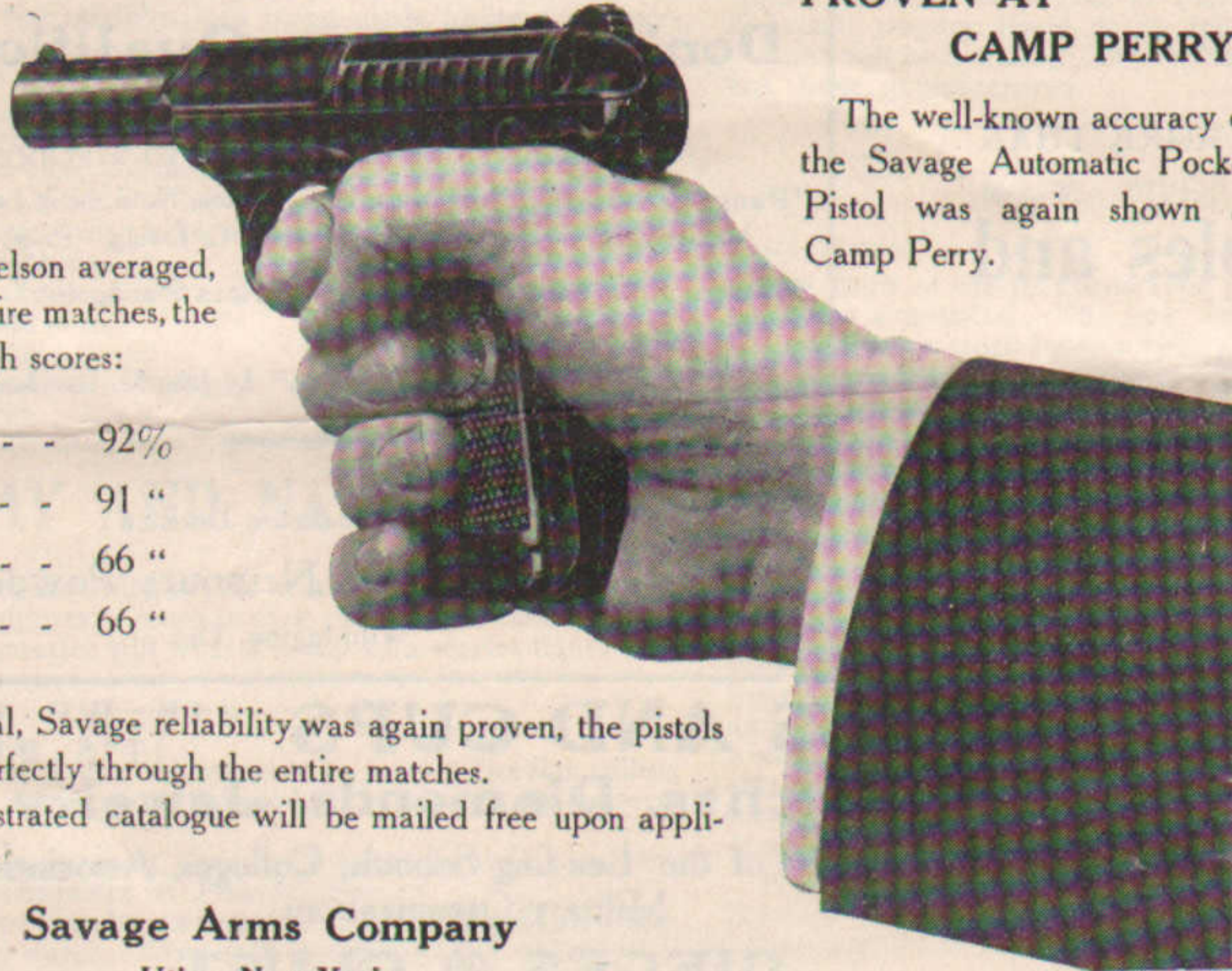
American and all who wish can get the score in both counts. The fine lines both in and out of the black indicate the International, and the coarser lines the regular American count. With a little care no difficulty will be experienced in scoring. The targets for all these matches are furnished free of charge but the clubs have to pay the transportation charges both ways.

Somehow or other we have a hunch that there are going to be some mighty fine scores hung up in these matches. Practically all of the men who shot in the outdoor league contests all summer, and are therefore in fine shape, will enter the championship events. If all who shoot in these matches will send a preliminary report to ARMS AND THE MAN, giving conditions and adding a little local color we are sure that it will be of great interest to our readers who always follow the work of others with great interest.

Get after the secretary and insist that he burn a little midnight oil and send in a story covering the shooting. If he won't do it get busy yourself and the reward will come to you in the shape of appreciation by those who read the account.

SAVAGE ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY

PROVEN AT CAMP PERRY



The well-known accuracy of the Savage Automatic Pocket Pistol was again shown at Camp Perry.

Charles Nelson averaged, in the rapid fire matches, the following high scores:

15 yards	- -	92%
25 "	- -	91 "
50 "	- -	66 "
75 "	- -	66 "

As usual, Savage reliability was again proven, the pistols operating perfectly through the entire matches.

An illustrated catalogue will be mailed free upon application to the

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MILITARY EXPERTS APPROVE IT

When the officers of one of the greatest states in the Union, after thorough investigation declare the Brayton Auxiliary Cartridge the proper device to use, isn't it good enough for you? This device was adopted by the State of Illinois after an exhaustive test covering a period of one year. The



BRAYTON IMPROVED AUXILIARY CARTRIDGE

is now made for .30 U. S. Springfield Rifles 1906 and 1903, using Colt Automatic Cartridges.

It places the pistol cartridge at the forward end of shell chamber for firing. Bullet takes rifling immediately on being fired. Does not strip and become deformed nor lead the barrel. You can use very cheap ammunition in a high power rifle for target shooting.

Entirely harmless. Can be used through magazine if desired. Price, 75c.

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of Marble's Sixty Guaranteed Specialties, containing "The Rhyme of the Game Getter Gun," "Hints to Hunters" and 20 pages of other interesting matter.

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HUNTER ONE-TRIGGER

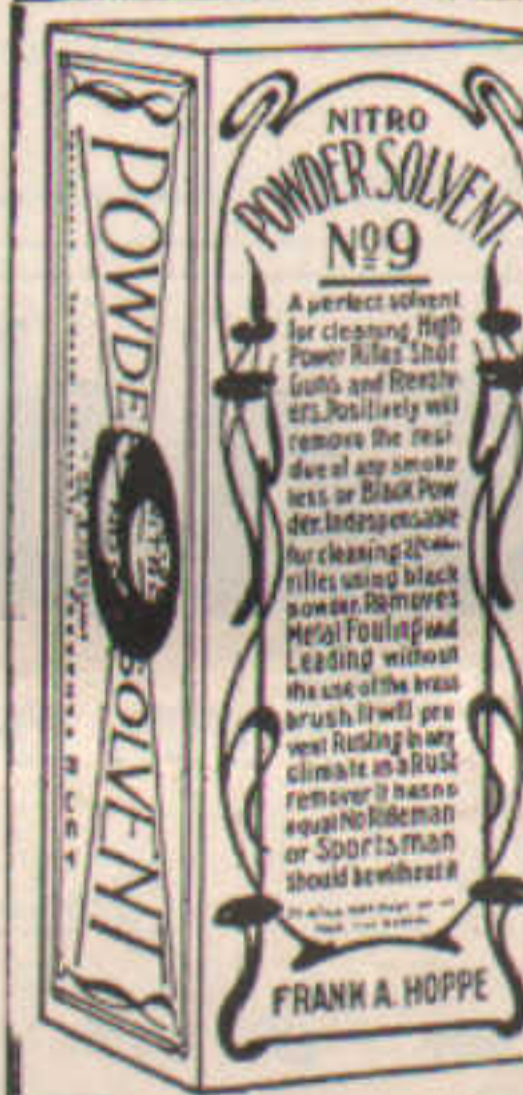
IT is no great achievement to get both birds with a Hammerless Smith Gun equipped with the *Hunter One-Trigger* attachment. Because it is so easy. Still the satisfaction is none the less, for it does require a good eye and a steady hand.

THE GREAT ADVANTAGE of the *Hunter One-Trigger* is that you do not disturb your aim by changing from one trigger to the other. You simply pull the same trigger each time. There's no relaxing of the muscles—no re-gripping—no re-adjusting yourself to the different length of stock represented by the distance between the two triggers—no disturbance of your aim. There's no creeping or dragging, either—and no firing of both barrels at the same time.

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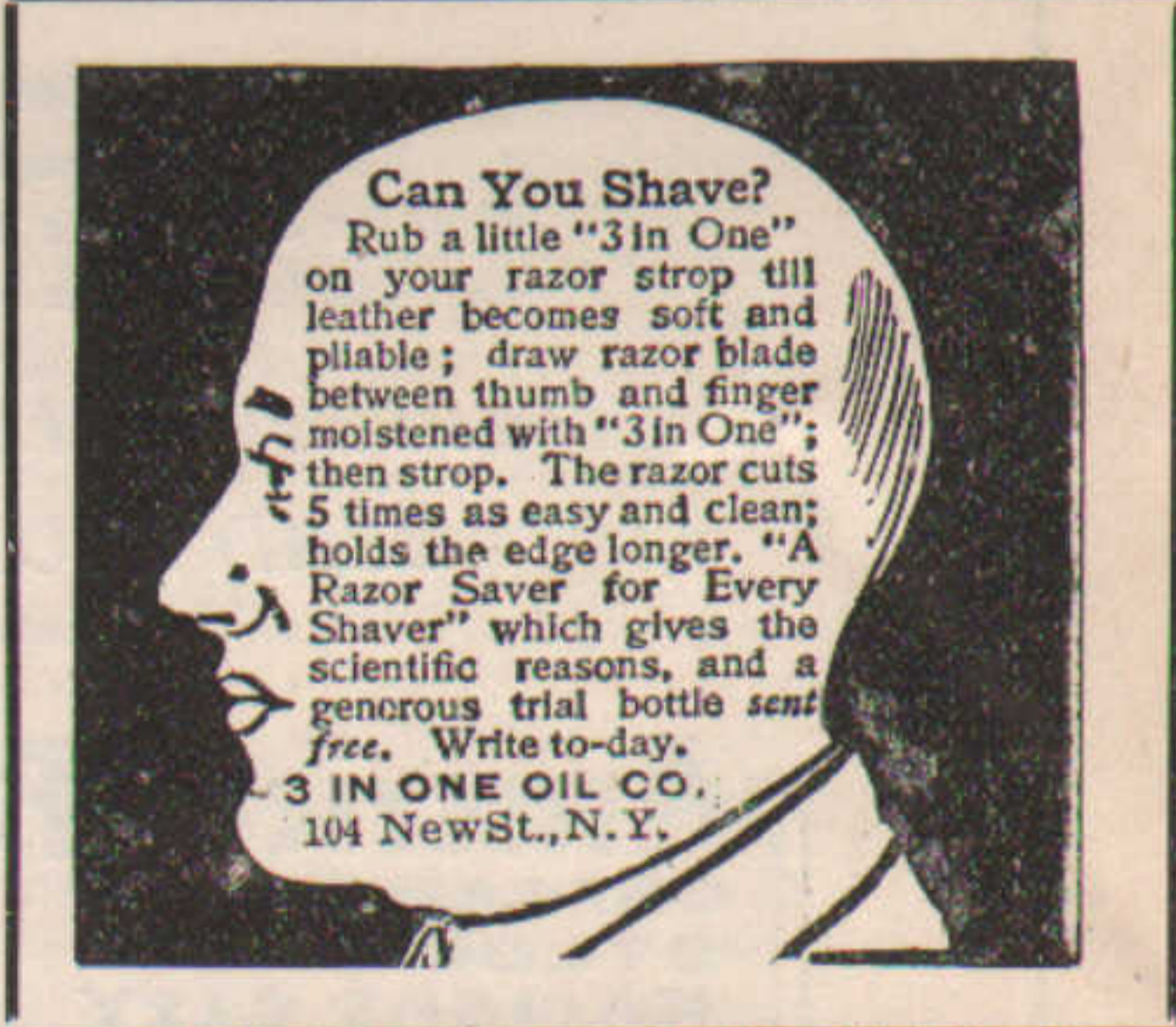


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104 NewSt., N. Y.

Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, pistol and revolver scores—E. Schierbaum, 79, 81; J. G. Day, 82, 78, 81, 83; C. W. Randall, 81, 86, 86; R. Mills, 83, 85, 82, 87, 89; O. Lillemo, 82, 91; C. W. Whaley, 83, 85, 90, 92, 96, 94; C. W. Seeley, 75, 71, 73; W. G. Williamson, 75, 68, 59, 80; J. E. Gorman, 96, 96, 96; G. Armstrong, 90; C. Linder, 89.

Germania Schuetzen Club monthly medal shoot, expert class—Frank E. Mason, 215, 211; Otto A. Bremer, 212, 219; William F. Blasser, 221, 210; champion class, Herman Huber, 204, 208; Louis Bendel, 218; George A. Pattberg, 204, 213; Martin Blasse, 211, 217; B. Jonas, 222; first class, George H. Bahrs, 182; Capt. John E. Klein, 203, 201; second class, F. Klatzel, 183, 171; third class, E. Hoffman, 164; S. Dellenbough, 173, 173; G. Fricke, 194, 178.

Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, monthly bullseye competition; result ascertained at the club meeting held on Wednesday, September 7, in the clubhouse, Shell Mound Park; prize winners—C. Otten, 5½; L. E. Erickson, 15½; C. W. Seely, 27; L. Delavergne, 27½; J. W. Phillips, 31; J. G. Day, 55; A. Thompson, 55½; S. Phillips, 60; H. Gloy, 65; P. C. Peterson, 65; F. Poulter, 72.

Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association.
Under conditions that were anything but favorable, the fourth annual shoot of the Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association was held on September 5, on the Fort Lawton rifle range. A heavy mist that came up in the morning

and continued throughout the day made it impossible to see the bullseye at 600 yards, and almost hid from view the target itself.

Despite unfavorable conditions, Lieut. Fred V. Berger of the National Guard, won two first, one second and one fourth prize. In the open 800-yard rifle match, with the target barely visible through the haze, and a tie score to shoot against, Lieutenant Berger furnished the feature shot of the day by annexing a bullseye. Before the winning shot was fired, Lieutenant Berger and Sergt. J. McKee were tied for first honors. McKee maintained the advantage in that Berger had three in his score and was compelled to hit the bull to win first prize.

More than thirty men appeared and there was not a bad score in the entire shoot. D. W. King, who won first prize in the Milner offhand match, and H. O. Schofield, who won third prize in the revolver match, both were from Tacoma.

Seattle Sporting Goods Co. and Club Handicap Match.
Open to members of S. R. & R. A. only. The N. R. A. Medal to be awarded to the member making the high score, unless barred by having won the Medal in a

previous year.

Conditions: Two sighting shots and five shots for record each range at 200, 300, and 500 yards, slow fire.

Prizes: For the high aggregate (Geo. Russell, score 67; N. R. A. gold and bronze medal) and in the handicap five prizes:

Geo. Russell	71	H. Surry	67
W. M. Meacham	71	E. M. Hatton	66
Capt. F. T. Liggett	68		

William W. Milner Offhand Match.

Two sighting shots and ten shots for record at 200 yards, slow fire. Any repeating rifle, with sights not containing glass, and trigger pull not less than 3 pounds.

D. W. King	43	W. C. Morse	43
E. M. Hatton	43	Lieut. F. V. Berger	42

Piper and Taft Revolver Match.

Ten shots each range at 25, 50 and 75 yards, 20 seconds to each shot. Any revolver with trigger pull not less than 2½ pounds.

Lieut. F. V. Berger	143	H. O. Schofield	134
Capt. F. T. Liggett	136		

Mid-Range Match.

Two sighting shots and ten shots for record at 500 yards, slow fire. Any rifle with sights not containing

DR. HUDSON

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100-Shot .22 Gallery
CHAMPIONSHIP

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Atlantic City, N.J., September 8-10, 1910

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WESTY HOGAN SPECIAL DIAMOND PIN
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Make a New World's Record

At the Grand American Handicap, premier shooting event of America

JOHN W. GARRETT, of Colorado Springs, Colo., makes a new world's record, breaking 100 targets straight, 80 singles and 10 pair. A feat never before accomplished in the annals of shooting history. The former record was held by F. G. Bills, of Chicago, also made in our Patented Glasses. Guy V. Deering, of Columbus, Wis., wins Amateur Championship event, shooting in our Patented Glasses. J. W. Garrett also wins high professional average for all targets shot during the entire week, both handicap and 16-yard events. He also tied for the Professional Championship of America, being shot out in the tie.

The particular advantage of our glasses are, that they are ideal for shooting, motoring, or any outdoor sport, and are the only glasses made in America with an adjustable hinge. We control the patents in all countries. Write for booklet of photographs and endorsements by prominent shooters and automobile drivers all over the world.

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glass, and trigger pull not less than 3 pounds.
Sergt. J. McKee 48 Geo. Russell 47
Lieut. F. V. Berger . . . 48 James Gibson 47
L. V. Newcomb 47

Allcomers 600 and 800 Yard Match.

Two sighting and ten shots for record at 600 and 800 yards. Any rifle with sights not containing glass, and trigger pull not less than 3 pounds.

Lieut. F. V. Berger 94 W. Hinckley 89
Sergt. J. McKee 93 Capt. F. T. Liggett 88
E. M. Hatton 92

The Philadelphia Rifle Association.

The weekly competitions of this associations were shot Saturday, September 17, on the Arlington range, Lansdowne Avenue and Cedar Lane, near Llanerch, Pa.

200 Yards Rifle—Record Match.

Williamson 220 212 209 208 203 202

O. H. Match.

G. Schnering 221 216 216 210 211

Honor Target, 3 Shots.

G. Schnering 62 Williamson 59

50 Shot Match.

G. Schnering 218 216 214 207 203—1058

Military Match.

H. A. Dill 45 42 41

H. Overbaugh 37 37 36

50 Yards Revolver Match.

Dr. Dubbs 88 85 83 83 82

50 Yards Pistol Match.

Dr. Richer 91 83 75 75

At last the members are beginning to show up and the club house looked like old times today. Dill, Overbaugh, Oliver, Dr. Givens and two of his friends kept the military target busy. Schnering and Williamson occupied the German ring booth and Drs. Dubbs and Richer did some pistol and revolver work.

There is room for many more, though, and it is to be hoped that others of the thirty remaining members will come out and add to both the fun and the club treasury. There is a new military match for experts, which will be hard enough to get to make it interesting for anybody.

AT THE TRAPS.

Orion, Ill., Gun Club.

A disagreeable rainy day was on hand Monday for the opening day of the club tournament, September 12 and 13. Rain came down hard during the morning, but

slacked up about 10 a. m., and the program was started at 11 o'clock. Four professionals were present, but only a small per cent of the expected amateur shooters were on hand. In the first day's events there were but twenty amateurs taking part, while the second day, which was a more favorable one in regard to weather, found twenty-eight amateurs on the firing line.

Had the weather been favorable there is no question that a large list of shooters would have been present. However, the tournament was a success both from a financial point and by being carried out to the satisfaction of all taking part in the program. The first day the finances broke even, while the second day netted the club a small profit after paying all expenses.

Considering the disagreeable weather the first day, a drizzling rain and heavy wind, good records were made. The four professionals, who fell some from their usual records, made the following scores:

F. Bills 195—200
C. A. Young 191—200
W. D. Stannard 185—200
Ed. S. Graham 175—200

In the second day events the professionals scored as follows:

F. Bills 188 Both days 383—400
C. A. Young 188 Both days 379—400
W. D. Stannard 186 Both days 371—400
E. S. Graham 180 Both days 355—400

In the amateur class J. E. Dickey of Davenport took the lead in both days' events while Drew Donaldson took second both days. Following is the two records:

	Shot at.	Bk.
J. E. Dickey	400	348
D. Donaldson	400	317
W. S. Phelps	300	195
J. Frederick	240	183
V. Boltensern	200	161
G. Cowden	200	158
O. B. Stohl	200	142
E. B. Smith	100	84
F. C. Herb	100	65
M. Smith	100	82
F. O. Fisher	120	80
Guy Samuelson	200	135
J. E. Gustafson	120	83
C. S. Conover	140	114
R. Dusenberry	160	111
C. G. Samuelson	160	101
E. C. Love	40	28
O. B. Johnson	140	108
H. K. Dusenberry	60	26
Geo. P. Wilson	160	102

Wm. Gustafson	120	80
F. S. Fullerton	100	64
Wm. Rohrbach	40	23
Jno. Sheesley	80	43
Chas. Dahl	20	10
Asher Love	100	46
H. Sheesley	80	43
J. A. Gustafson	100	70
H. I. Johnson	20	11
C. H. Schneider	60	35
Ray McDonald	40	20
D. D. Petrie, Ophien	100	37

United Shoe Machinery Gun Club, Beverly, Mass.

Horace C. Kirkwood of Boston was high gun at the traps of the U. S. M. Gun Club, Saturday, September 17, in their first registered tournament when forty-four trap shooters competed, including some of the best cracks of the state in a 175 target program, the shoot lasting all day.

Weather conditions were fair during the morning, but at noon the wind died down and the 100 target program for the afternoon was run off under the most favorable auspices.

Kirkwood broke 165 out of 175 targets, taking the first prize. C. K. Steele of Melrose Highlands took second prize.

Steele also won the 100 target cup for the North Shore championship, breaking 96 out of 100 birds, Kirkwood following with 95, while two Beverly boys, John L. Saltonstall and W. R. Hurd, 2nd, were tied with 92 for the third place.

Hurd also won high average prize for Beverly men a silver cup, breaking 151 out of 175 targets.

The 100 target handicap event was called on account of darkness with several tied at 80. Walter Hatch of Amesbury taking first silver cup on the draw, George Godder of Winchester, second, silver cup; H. H. Eaton of Beverly, third; E. E. Sabin, of Beverly, fourth; W. R. Hurd, 2d, of Beverly, fifth, and H. L. Vose of Beverly, sixth.

The professional shoot of the U. S. M. Gun Club was won by George H. Darton shooting for the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., a sterling silver watch fob, with W. G. Blood, shooting for the Stevens Arms Co., in second place.

An excellent dinner was served at the U. S. M. Company restaurant, and a splendid automobile service to and from the trains was furnished by members of the club and their friends. The first registered meet held under

Peters

Rifle and Revolver Ammunition

IN THE LEAD AT SEA GIRL

In the Sea Girt Military Competitions, September 1-10, 1910, a large percentage of winning places was won with PETERS CARTRIDGES, a record of these wins is published herewith, and particular attention is called to the remarkable showing made on the 1000 and 1200 yard ranges.

INDIVIDUAL RIFLE MATCHES

MATCH.	PLACE.	NAME.	SCORE.
SEA GIRL CHAMPIONSHIP..	1st	Lieut. Col. W. A. Tewes.....	184
	5th	Capt. A. H. Pfeil.....	180
	12th	Maj. W. S. Price.....	175
NEVADA TROPHY.....	3rd	Capt. A. H. Pfeil.....	137
	5th	Capt. Owen Smith.....	135
SPENCER MATCH.....	1st	Lieut.-Col. A. Rowland.....	60
	2nd	Maj. W. S. Price.....	59
	7th	Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes.....	55
	11th	Capt. C. F. Silvester.....	51
SWISS TROPHY.....	14th	Lieut. H. J. Burlington.....	50
	3rd	Maj. W. S. Price.	
LIBBEY TROPHY.....	10th	Capt. C. F. Silvester.	
	1st (tie)	Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes.	
OFFICERS AND INSPEC- TORS.....	3rd	Maj. W. S. Price.	
	4th (tie)	Capt. Owen Smith.	
	6th	Maj. C. S. Benedict.	
	2nd	Capt. G. W. Corwin.....	93
HAYES MATCH.....	4th	Capt. C. F. Silvester.....	91
	6th	Lieut.-Col. A. Rowland.....	89
	9th	Maj. W. S. Price.....	85
	10th	Maj. C. S. Benedict.....	85
	5th	Priv. G. Raimondi.....	48
CLASS "A" TROPHY.....	7th	Lieut.-Col. A. Rowland.....	47
	1st	Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes.....	50
ALL COMERS' 800-YARD MATCH.....	3rd	Capt. C. F. Silvester.....	49
	10th	Capt. G. W. Corwin.....	49
INDIVIDUAL RAPID FIRE..	1st	Capt. C. F. Silvester.....	100
LEHMBERG TROPHY....	1st	Sergt. G. W. Silvester.....	50
	2nd	Priv. H. Minervini.....	49
READING MATCH.....	6th	Capt. A. H. Pfeil.....	46
	7th	Capt. W. A. Higgins.....	45
	9th	Priv. G. Raimondi.....	43
N. Y. S. R. ASSN.....	3rd	Priv. H. Minervini.....	180
WINGATE MATCH.....	3rd	Maj. C. S. Benedict.....	141
	6th	A. L. Alfieri.....	135
	7th	C. Defelice.....	134
	11th	L. Giangrasso.....	130
ROGERS MATCH.....	5th	Maj. C. S. Benedict.....	145
PENNA. LONG RANGE MATCH.....	5th	Capt. C. F. Silvester.....	48
KEYSTONE LONG RANGE MATCH.....	9th	Maj. W. S. Price.....	49
	1st	Capt. C. F. Silvester.....	49
PENNA. MIDRANGE MATCH	3rd	Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes...	48
	7th	Maj. W. S. Price.....	47
	MEMBERS MATCH (National Marksmen), N. J.	Won by Capt. C. F. Silvester.....	67
MEMBERS MATCH (National Marksmen), Pa.	Won by N. Spering.....	69	

INDIVIDUAL REVOLVER MATCHES

MATCH.	PLACE.	NAME.	SCORE.
ALL COMERS' MILITARY AND POLICE.....	2nd	Lieut.-Col. G. B. Young....	136
	5th	Corp. H. N. Hoyt.....	133
	6th	Sergt. T. Anderton.....	133
NOVICE MILITARY.....	1st (tie)	Hans Roedder.....	138
	3rd	Sergt. J. Milliman.....	130
ALL COMERS' RAPID FIRE.....	4th	Capt. Owen Smith.....	129
	4th	Corp. H. N. Hoyt.....	128
BOBBER.....	5th	Sergt. H. Williams.....	126
	2nd	Sergt. T. Anderton.....	68
ANY REVOLVER.....	4th	Sergt. H. E. Williams.....	65
	5th	R. M. Ryder.....	63
	6th	A. M. Poindexter.....	59
PISTOL.....	1st	Sergt. T. Anderton.....	147
	6th	N. Spering.....	133
SOUVENIR A.....	1st	A. M. Poindexter.....	147
	2nd	Hans Roedder.....	145
	4th	J. E. Silliman.....	140
	5th	Lieut. R. H. Sayre.....	140
	7th	Sergt. T. Anderton.....	133
	8th	R. M. Ryder.....	129
	1st	Hans Roedder.....	125
	1st	A. M. Poindexter.....	243
ALL COMERS' SQUADED REVOLVER.....	2nd	Sergt. T. Anderton.....	132
	6th	A. M. Poindexter.....	127
N. Y. REVOLVER TEAM....	10th	Hans Roedder.....	119
	1st	Manhattan R.&R. Assn. No. 1, 1145 (3 out of 5 men using Peters.)	
N. J. REVOLVER TEAM...	2nd	Manhattan R.&R. Assn. No. 1, 1010 (3 out of 5 men using Peters.)	
	4th	New Jersey Team.....	1052
RIFLE TEAM MATCHES			
DRYDEN TROPHY.....	4th	New Jersey Team.....	1052
COMPANY TEAM MATCH (TYRO).....			
COLUMBIA TROPHY.....	1st	Co. L, 4th Regt., N. G. N. J..	135
	5th	2nd Troop, N. G. N. J.....	946
CAVALRY TEAM MATCH..	6th	5th Regt., N. G. N. J.....	917
	10th	2nd Troop, N. G. N. J., No. 2.	327
COMPANY TEAM MATCH, N. Y.....			
McALPIN TROPHY, N. Y.	2nd	Co. C, 4th Inf., N. J.....	362
	3rd	Co. I, 3rd Inf., N. J.....	357
	4th	Italian Rifle Assn., N. Y.....	357
CRUIKSHANK TROPHY, N. Y.....	5th	New Jersey Team.....	1003
	5th	2nd Inf., N. G. N. J.....	556
	6th	3rd Inf., N. G. N. J.....	550
OLDGUARD TROPHY, N. Y.	9th	4th Inf., N. G. N. J.....	548
	1st	4th Inf., N. G. N. J. (2 using Peters).....	236
	3rd	Italian Rifle Assn.....	233

SUMMARY: Rifle Matches: 10 firsts, 4 seconds, 9 thirds, 4 fourths, 7 fifths.
Revolver Matches: 6 firsts, 5 seconds, 1 third, 4 fourths, 4 fifths.

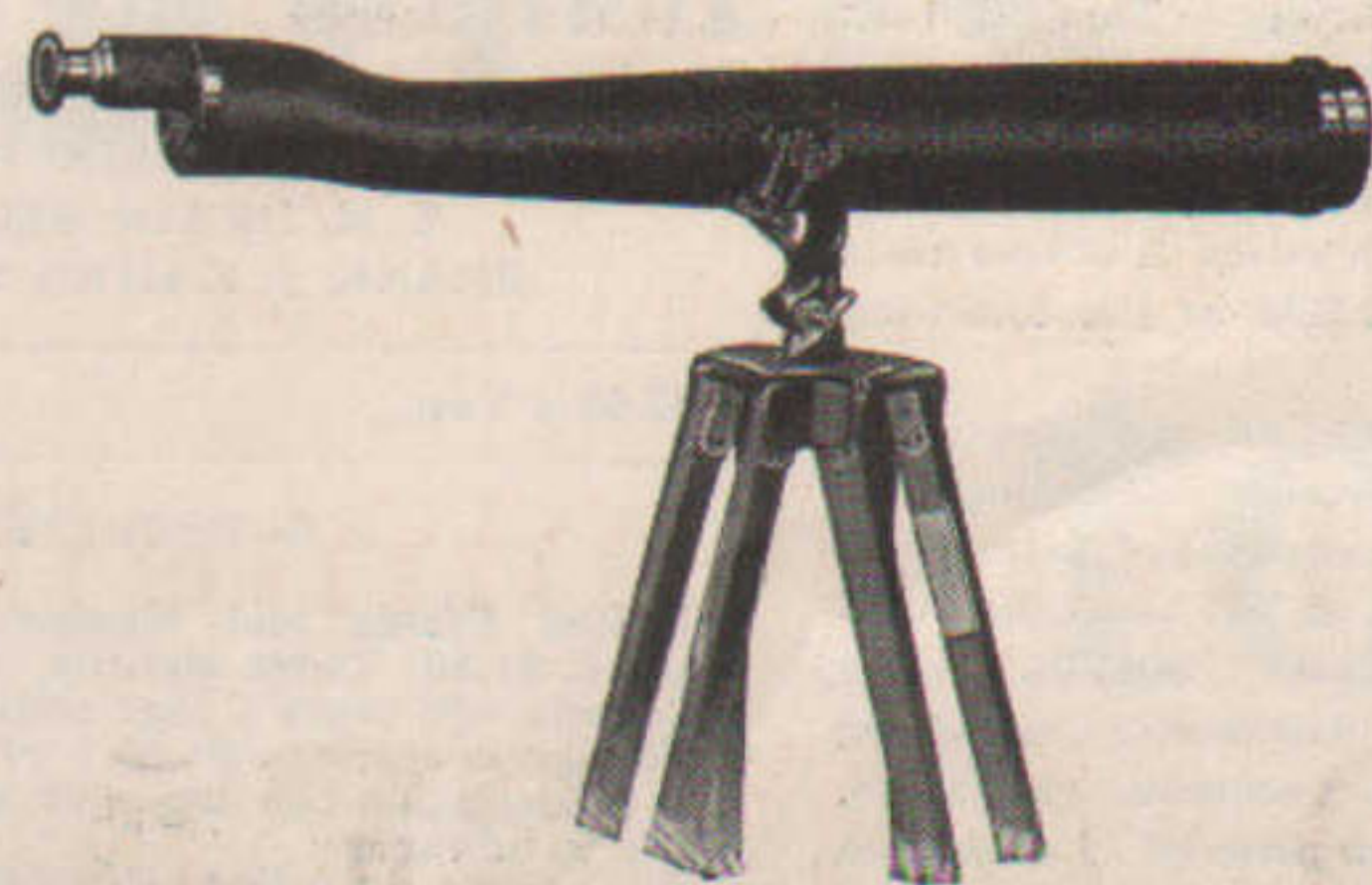
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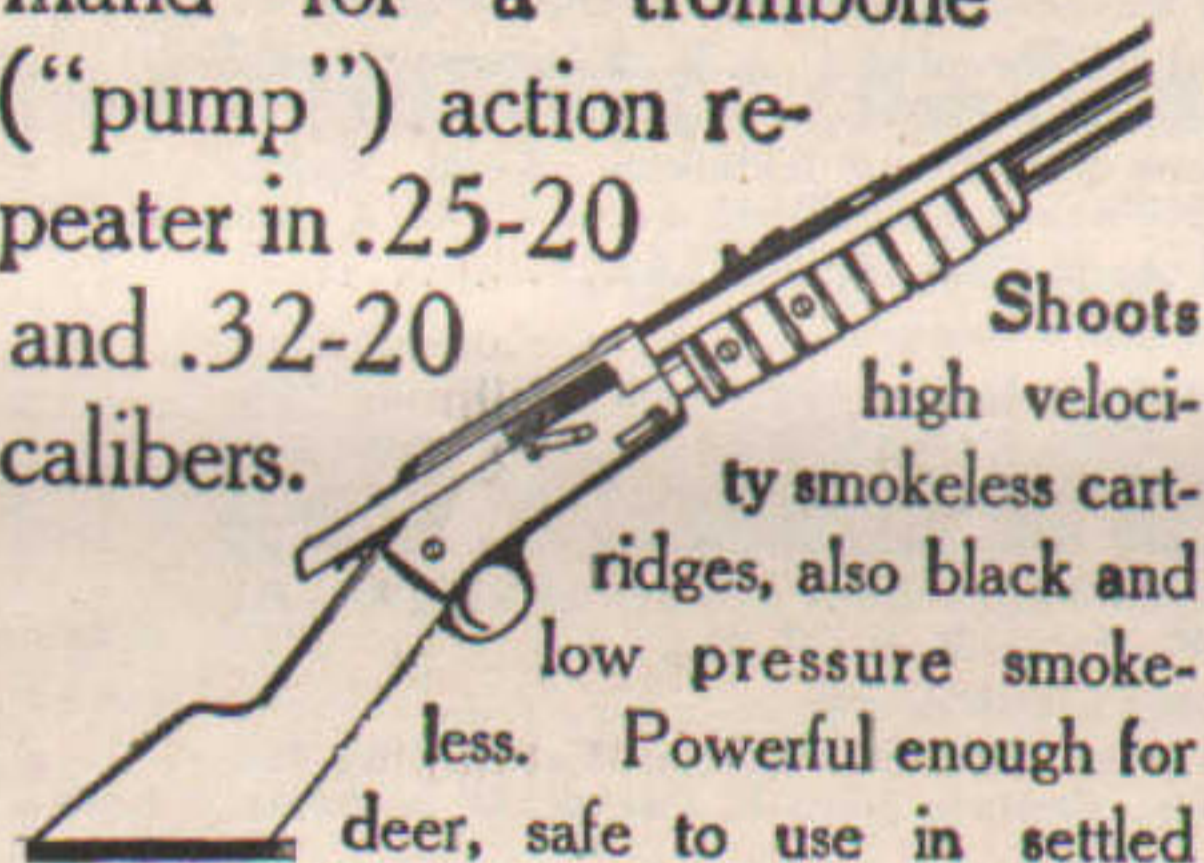
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New Model 27

Marlin Repeating Rifle

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



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

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



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The Marlin Firearms Co.
41 Willow St. New Haven, Conn.

the auspices of the club may be put down as an unqualified success. The scores:

Scores Made by Amateurs, 175 targets.

	Shot at.	Bk.
Horace Kirkwood	175	165
C. R. Steele	175	157
Osborne	175	152
William R. Hunt	175	151
Charles F. Marden	175	148
Jason Spofford	175	148
Fred P. Caswell	175	146
Walter Hatch	175	146
Robert Burns	175	141
Geo. E. Cole	175	139
A. T. Foster	175	131
Frederick Whitney	175	114
Geo. E. Bunker	175	73
W. A. Rule	155	127
W. F. Clark	155	127
S. W. Winslow, Jr.	155	126
J. H. Pope	155	119
H. H. Eaton	155	117
A. C. Spencer	155	114
E. H. Winslow	155	95
T. A. Whidden	155	62
E. M. Charles	135	94
E. W. Eaton	135	82

Amateur Scores, 100 Targets.

John L. Saltonstall	100	92
E. W. Willis	80	69
Ed. Chapman	80	72
H. L. Vose	80	68
Geo. Goddu	80	63
E. E. Sabin	80	63
W. A. Foster	80	57
F. P. Dupar	80	57
H. W. Sweet	80	55
F. H. Stewart	80	53
Mrs. S. W. Winslow, Jr.	80	43
Geo. F. Morse	80	43
J. J. Harrigan	60	41
P. R. Bosworth	40	35
M. E. Weber	40	31

Scores Made by Professionals.

Geo. H. Darton	175	157
W. D. Blood	175	146
G. H. Chapin	175	143
J. S. Fanning	155	128
G. M. Wheeler	175	132
A. E. Sibley	155	127

South End Gun Club, Reading, Pa.

Fred Coleman was the star performer at the registered tournament of the club on September 16 and 17, making a straight run of 135 and winning another gold bar for his DuPont medal. Some of the good scores were:

	Shot at.	Bk.
Fred Coleman, 1st day	165	159
W. D. Blood, 2nd day	180	177
J. Kahn, 1st day	165	149
H. Schlicher, 2nd day	180	167
H. Ball	165	156
H. Ball	180	170
C. Hain	180	169
A. J. Mingle	180	168
W. W. Miller	120	109
F. Gerhart	120	114
Chas. Yoakum	105	99

The professionals present included J. M. Hawkins, L. R. Lewis, L. W. Cumberland and J. R. Dickey.

The Butler, Pa., Rifle and Pistol Club.

The following are the scores of the six high men in the match shot Saturday, September 10, for the National Rifle Association Medal, by the members of the club.

	Yards	200	300	500	Tl.
S. A. S. Hammar	42	46	49	137	
R. M. Williams	42	45	47	134	
A. Cumberland	41	43	46	130	
H. L. Kelly	45	42	43	130	
A. J. Thompson	39	43	47	129	
G. C. McGuirk	41	41	46	128	

Total..... 788
This was our first match since the club was organized, but we have been in touch with some clubs for the purpose

of pulling off a telegraphic match.

Late Thursday night we received a letter from the Dickinson, North Dakota, Rifle Club, stating that that club would hold a competition on Sunday, September 18, and invited us to shoot on that date. It was rather short notice, as we had to shoot on Saturday afternoon instead of Sunday, so the Sheriff would not get us, and some of the boys did not arrive on the ground until about sunset. Thompson and Cumberland were the last pair up, and finished their scores at the 500 range in the record time of eight minutes, Thompson remarking that they would have to beat the moon, or there would be a change in light. Our six man team made a total of 800, Kelly bring high with 140.

	200	300	500	Tl.
Yards.....	200	300	500	Tl.
H. L. Kelly	46	48	46	140
S. A. S. Hammar	44	47	47	138
R. M. Williams	44	42	47	133
A. Cumberland	42	46	44	132
A. J. Thompson	43	42	46	131
R. K. Matlack	39	42	45	126
Total.....	800			

We would like to have a match with some other club before the season closes.

Sunbury-Selingsgrove, Pa., Gun Club.

An interesting match team shoot was held on September 16, between the Lykens Gun Club of Lykens, Pa., and S. S. Gun Club of Selingsgrove and Sunbury, Pa. Foster of the home team was high gun, missing but one target of the 40 shot. C. Witmer of Lykens was next with 38 out of 40. Seigfried and Snyder of the home team tied for third honors with 37 out of 40. Scores were exceptionally good and everyone was well pleased with the afternoon's sport. A return match will be shot at Lykens in the near future. The following are scores made.

S. S. TEAM.		LYKENS TEAM.		
	Shot at.		Bk.	
Foster	40	C. Witmer	40	38
Siegfried	40	Vudd	40	36
Snyder	40	Daub	40	36
Howell	40	A. Thompson	40	35
Schoffstall	40	Hand	40	34
Homer	40	Gable	40	33
Troxell	40	W. Witmer	40	31
Lumbard	40	Gratz	40	31
Housinger	40	Walburn	40	31
Schuch	40	Hoff	40	29
Yarrick	40	Bendigo	40	27
Teats	40	C. Thompson	40	17
Totals.....	480	Totals.....	480	378

OTHER SCORES.

Kreeger	40	31
Schroyer	40	29
Lefler	40	28
Rhymestine	40	27

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

Auxiliary Cartridge Permits Use of Cheap Ammunition.

The Marble Safety Axe Co. has just put on the market an Auxiliary Cartridge for shooting 32 Colt Automatic Cartridges in .30 U. S. 1906 and 1903 Springfield rifles.

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firing pin in the Auxiliary Cartridge. This in turn communicates the shock to the original cartridge, exploding it. The device can be used through the magazine.

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The device is sold at the uniform price of 75 cents and may be had from any retailer or the manufacturers will send a catalog to anyone writing Marble Safety Axe Co., 502 Delta Ave., Gladstone, Mich.

The New Hunter Catalog.

There has just come to our desk a book that will delight the heart of every lover of a shotgun. It is gotten out by the Hunter Arms Company, makers of the famous L. C. Smith Guns.

The cover depicts an autumn hunting scene with charming colors blending perfectly. The frontispiece shows a wild duck flight. But as one goes further into the book there appear illustrations of the various grades of this most beautiful gun. It is a waste of time, however, to try and describe this work of art. Every lover of the shotgun should have one of these books and we believe that an application direct to the Hunter Arms Company, Fulton, N. Y., will bring one by return mail.

With Dead Shot at the Westy Hogans.

The Westy Hogans Amateur Championship 25 pair of double targets, won by F. D. Kelsey, score 46 out of 50, using Dead Shot smokeless.

At the registered tournament of the Cape Girardeau Gun Club, September 1 and 2, C. G. Spencer established records for the grounds by breaking 398 out of 400 and at the end of the program Mr. Spencer left the grounds with an unfinished run of 271 straight. Regular factory loads of Dead Shot smokeless continue to be the best in the world.

At the Progressive Gun Club registered tournament, September 4 and 5, C. G. Spencer won high average over all, score 192 out of 200 using Dead Shot smokeless.

Fine Score With Peters.

At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, September 9, L. H. Fitzsimmons tied for high average, 192 out of 200. Third amateur average was won by R. Risher, of Manchester, Iowa, 190 out of 200; both gentlemen using Peters factory loaded shells.

Neaf Apgar shooting Peters factory loaded shells won second general average at Columbia, Pa., September 5, 189 out of 200. B. F. Hull was third amateur, 191, and Miss Anna M. Rieker fourth, 179; both with Peters shells.

At Roanoke, Va., September 5 and 6, J. E. Crayton, of Charlotte, N. C., tied for high amateur average, 380 out of 400, and E. H. Storr and T. H. Keller, Jr., were second and third professionals, 385 and 383 respectively, all shooting Peters factory loads.

At Orion, Ill., September 12 and 13, C. A. Young, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won second general average, 379 out of 400.

U.M.C.-Remington at the Westy Hogans Tournament.

J. R. Graham, who broke the world's amateur target record at Chicago, Ill., September 21, making a long run of 417 registered targets straight—really a run of 432 counting 15 practice targets—with U.M.C. steel lined shells and a Remington pump, continued his remarkable shooting at the Westy Hogan Tournament, Atlantic City, September 7-9. With the same U.M.C. Remington combination Graham won the blue ribbon event, the Westy Hogan Championship, scoring 96 out of 100, and 38 out of 40 in the shootoff; the Young's Hotel Trophy by winning first amateur average for the three days, scoring 489 out of 500, and also the Shaner Trophy event, 100 straight. C. Newcomb won third amateur average for the entire shoot with Arrow shells scoring 480 out of 500; he also won the Westy Hogan Trophy. H. H. Stevens was high professional in the Westy Hogan Championship, making the remarkable score of 99 out of 100.

With his Remington Autoloading shotgun and U.M.C. steel lined shells, Harry Robley won first amateur average at the Whitehall, Ill., shoot, September 9-10, breaking 369 out of 400; J. A. Groves was second amateur with a Remington pump, and E. L. Seeley was third with a Remington Autoloading shotgun.

At Bureau, Ill., September 11, Messrs. Kneussl, Kinder and Meidroth won the three amateur averages, breaking 132, 125 and 117 respectively out of 150, all of whom used U.M.C. shells, and Messrs. Kneussl and Meidroth Remington pumps.

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High Score in the Dryden.

In the Dryden Trophy Match, at Sea Girt, during the recent shoot there, the New Jersey State Team made high score over all teams at 1,000 yards. The longer range furnished a real test of ammunition merit and it is a notable fact that all of the team with the exception of one member, used Peters 180-grain ammunition.

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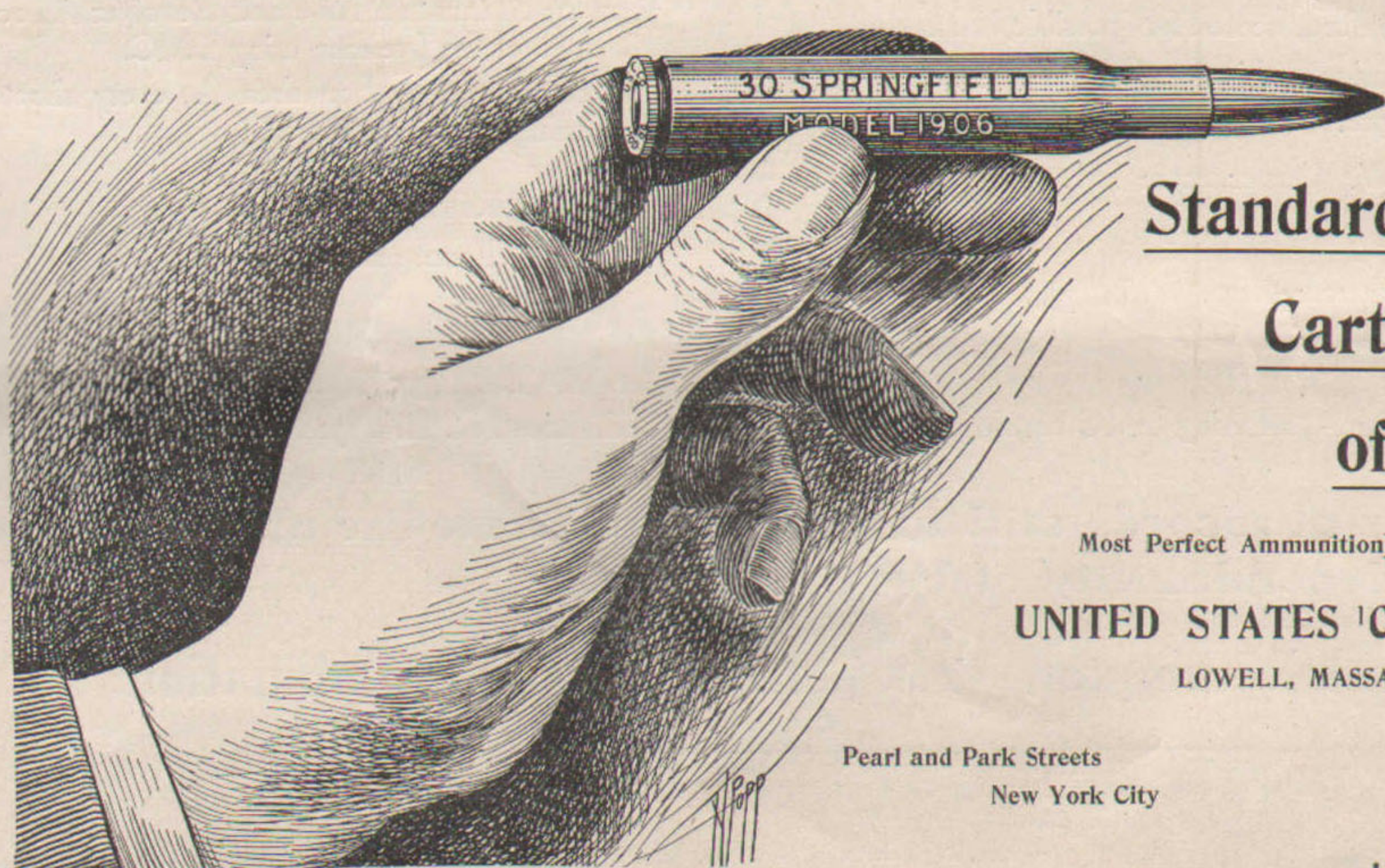
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The Wingate All-Comers' Short Range Match,

1st. Dr. W. G. Hudson, score 144.

In this match Dr. Hudson established a World's Record at 200 yds. offhand with military rifle, with a score of 143 out of 150.

Special prizes,

1st. Stewart Scott, score 132,

3rd. E. G. Reising, score 125.

Individual Rapid-Fire Match,

Tied 1st., Sergt. W. F. Leushner, score 100.

Sergt. Leushner made a World's Record score of 20 consecutive hits in the figure at 200 yds. rapid fire.

3rd. E. G. Reising, score 99.

5th. Capt. Arthur Kemp, score 97.

N. Y. Rapid Fire Match,

1st. Capt. Arthur Kemp, score 146.

2nd. Sergt. W. F. Leushner, score 145.

Revolver Matches Won with UMC Cartridges:

All Comers' Squadded Revolver Match,

1st. Parmly Hanford, score 134 (possible 150).

Mr. Hanford won this event with a World's Record score.

3rd. Sergt. F. W. Wurster, score 131.

4th. Lieut. R. H. Sayre, score 130.

5th. J. A. Dietz, score 128.

New Jersey Revolver Team Match,

Won by Squadron A, all using UMC cartridges.

New York Revolver Team Match,

Won by Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Assoc., two of the five men using UMC.

2nd place won by Squadron A, every shooter using UMC cartridges.

Novice Military Revolver Match,

1st. A. P. Lane, score 138 (tie).

All Comers' Rapid Fire Military Match,

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2nd. Lieut. R. H. Sayre, score 134.

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