

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLIX, No. 5.

NOVEMBER 3, 1910

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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By **F. W. Mann, B. S., M. D.**

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

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Tallahassee, Fla.

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38 Park Row, New York.

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Yours truly,

(Signed) C. A. CAY.

SWARTZ & SAMS,
Kenton, Ohio.

July 3, 1909.

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New York.

Kind Friend:

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(Signed) C. R. SWARTZ.

WAYNESBORO, PA., June 26, 1909.

MAXIM SILENT ARMS CO.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

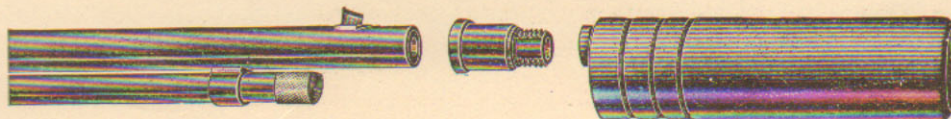
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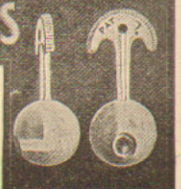


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ARMS AND THE MAN

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VOLUME XLIX. No. 5.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 3, 1910.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

A DESERT PASEAR.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

Here begins the Crossman story we told you about. It might be well called "A Desert Classic."

The man who has seen, known and been on the desert will feel it all again when he reads certain passages of this story. The man who is unacquainted with the desert will get a true idea of its character. It hardly seems fair, however, to convey the impression that Mr. Crossman wrote this story to educate anyone about anything. He did not. He just wrote it because he had lived the story and had to tell it. That is what makes it such corking good reading. It is recommended to you as excellent for what may happen to ail you.

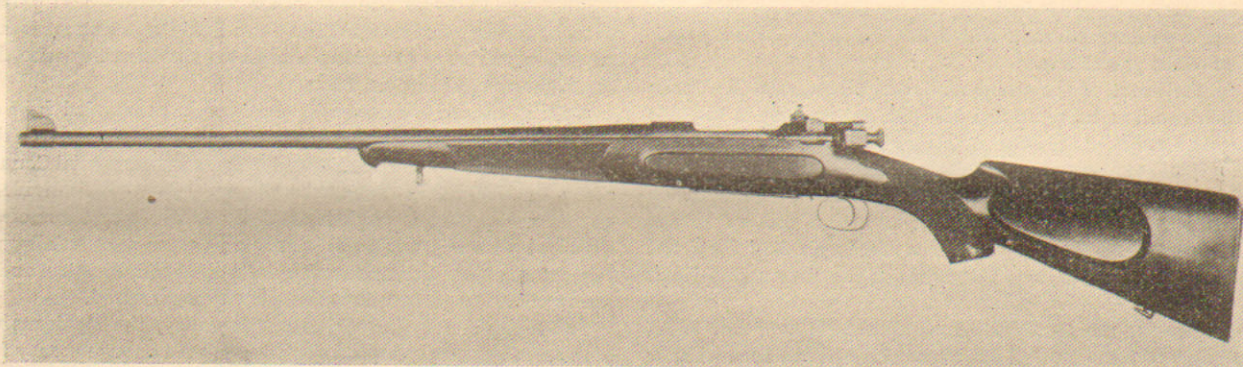
TACKED on to the southern boundary of the Golden State is a long jagged sliver, running out for 650 miles into the blue Pacific.

In some places it is 140 miles across from one sea to the other. Again it is but a scant 30—so narrow that the traveler standing on a peak in the center can feast his eyes on the blue shimmering water either of the Pacific on the west or the Gulf of California to the eastward.

Its eastward shore line, broken by a thousand bays, looks across the quiet Gulf, the Vermillion Sea of the poetically inclined, the Sea of Cortez of the old Spanish treasure-hungry rovers, the Adriatic of the Jesuit priests

great mountain of San Pedro Martin, 11,000 feet high and 50 miles long, the deer are too plentiful to make shooting them interesting except the hunter be of the Reed persuasion of butcher who disgraced the name of hunter by his slaughter in the Peninsula a year or so ago.

Mountain sheep hunting is for the time being made impossible without formal application to the Minister of Fomento, of the City of Mexico, with a permit also to take firearms into the peninsula but up to a couple of years ago there were no restrictions to the amount of the game killed, the time of year at which it was bagged, nor to the method by which it was killed.



THE SPORTING NEW SPRINGFIELD.

who established its chain of missions and to whom the peninsula was but another Italy. Across the narrow reach of the gulf lies the Mexican mainland of Sonora, unsettled and slowly outliving the evil reputation, saddled upon it by the bad Yaquis and Mayos and Seris who scourged it as the Apaches did Arizona.

A high range of mountains, the continuation of the San Jacintos of California, runs the length of this peninsula, on the north high, precipitous, timbered and snow-capped in winter, but growing lower as the chain gets further south. In the northern part of the peninsula the Pacific side of the mountains is fertile and the slope to the sea gradual. On the Gulf side the range is so constructed that if the wayfarer desires to reach the bottom in a hurry and cares not for the order of his going, it sufficeth that he merely step off the top. What is left of him will go to help support the buzzards of the most dangerous, forbidding and least known desert in the vicinity of the United States.

Stretching from the sizzling, sun-scorched precipices of the 6,000 feet range to the waters of the Gulf lies a 50 mile strip that Marie Corelli might well have used as the approach to the Hades she describes in the "Sorrows of Satan," except that she tried to make it horrible by having it intensely cold, evidently never having seen the desert nor heard how men die when the Thirst and Heat Demons run them down.

Despite a climate equal to that of our own California, with valley after valley as inviting as the prettiest the Golden State can offer, with its mineral wealth hardly touched and its bighorns within reaching distance of the tourist town of San Diego, Lower California is about as well known as is New Guinea or the source of the Amazon to the average citizen of the United States or even of California itself.

As a hunting ground it is hardly touched. Antelope—the few remaining within reach of the American hunter—range its deserts, the lordly big-horn of both a little known dark variety and the common *Ovis Nelsoni* tribe range the portion of the country that is more or less tipped on end, while in the timbered mountains mule deer abound. The tale runs that on the

As is ever the case, liberty means license with some people. An unhung wretch, Yclept Reed, said to be a banker but not-claimed by that profession, trekked to the Peninsula with the female portion of his family and showed how much inferior to the Indian the white man can be when it comes to downright savagery.

Accompanied by a couple of Mexican guides, a pack train of ammunition, but with his veneer of decency left behind, he sought the mountains and slaughtered sheep until the fun of pulling trigger and seeing sheep drop grew tame. The reports as to his kills vary but none of them say less than 20 and I have heard that 35 would be nearer right. Imagine one man slaughtering 35 bighorn on a single trip, or even 20!

His Mexican guides say that not only would he slaughter ewes plainly with lamb but would refuse to take the meat of any of the kills in spite of the eagerness of the Mexicans to dry it and take it home. About the most unbelievable part of the story, but which the Mexicans insist is true, is that he lay and watched a ewe drop her lamb and then shot them both!

Not satisfied with outclassing an Apache, this fellow rushed into print to boast of his exploits and the Mexican Government, goaded at last into action, proceeded to close the peninsula to sheep hunters, although it is possible to get permits to hunt by proper application to the authorities. And by the unwritten law of the western country, whether of the United States or Mexico, prospectors and other desert travelers on business bound can kill for meat.

While the country is little known either as a hunting ground or as a place desirable for permanent residence, the majority of the few hunters seeking its mountains have been mighty ones.

Steward Edward White, "Chicago Billie Kent," the fighting alderman, reformer and sportsman; Winchester Bennett, the head of the Winchester factory, with Mrs. Bennett, who killed her sheep in good style; Dal De Wees; Congressman W. T. Humphrey of Ship Subsidy Bill fame and seeker of big game from Kadiak Island to 23 south; Samuel Hopkins Adams; Comstock and Litchfield, the well known New York big game hunters and



THE LITTLE RANCH.

friends of W. T. Hornaday, with a score of German and English sportsmen to whom the long trip over sea and continent was justified by the noble animals that finally fell before their rifles; Cap. Funcke's list reads like the directory of the best known men in the United States.

And again, alas! he has taken out a few who were not within hailing distance of the near-Nimrod class as far as Lower California was concerned.

Southern Pacific train No. 8 slipped out of the train shed at Los Angeles, and at the tail of the monster compound up ahead, began to scurry through Southern California as though the Evil One himself were pounding the ties close behind. In the gloom, towns with names familiar to every California-inclined easterner dwindled to the stations alone, with the beauties of the rich country through which the Southern Pacific passes hid from the eyes of the passengers.

Past Colton in the heart of the wonderful orange belt, past Redlands Junction and then the iron horse settled into the traces, dug in his toes and began to breath heavily in the effort of dragging the heavy train up the mountain pass. It paused a moment at the summit of the great pass of St. George—San Geronio in California—and then slid down the long grade that carries the Southern Pacific from 2,500 feet above the sea to 250 feet below the level of the Pacific. Southern California had been left behind. Ahead lay the great Colorado desert with the river and Arizona on its eastern edge.

A little after midnight the steady whirr of the wheels over rail joints changed to a hollow rumble. I gazed out ahead through the open window beside me, a luxury permitted through the Southern Pacific's use of oil instead of coal and the well-oiled roadbed. Below the trestle lay dark waters, the little wavelets shining in the lights from the car windows and in the brilliant gleam of the desert moon just appearing to the east. The desert air, which had changed from the tang of the Southern California night breeze to the warmer one of the desert as we left the pass, had lost its peculiar, dry, desert smell and had a scent of the sea about it.

And sea it was, one of the strangest in the world, 250 feet below the deep waters that lapped the shores of California, formerly so salt as to deserve the description of a desert explorer "a sheet of liquid sodium chloride," now merely brackish after having the tremendous flood of the Colorado river poured into it for a year and a half.

Far out under the little points of light that marked the wavelets lay the original line of the Southern Pacific, three times moved before the encroachment of the Salton's waters when the Colorado broke in. Close by under the waters of the strange sea lay the former desert town of Salton and the great salt works of the New Liverpool Co., ten feet of water covering the hopes of its stockholders.

A transfer from the great overland to the little train that runs south through the Imperial Valley and we were again humming along over a fine roadbed with the desert dawn breaking over the Chocolate mountains to the eastward and the Salton Sea miles away to the west.

The Imperial Valley is a renaming of that part of the Colorado desert which has been touched by the canals which bring the waters of the Colorado from the river itself, 60 miles away, on its north and south—east and west lies the real desert—the difference being merely in that one portion has the benefit of the canals and the other has not. Men have died of the awful heat and thirst ten years ago where now the green alfalfa fields sway in the wind. Ten years ago had you offered a sane man less than a good living wage to live upon this land—merely to stay there with all supplies furnished—you would have been regarded as crazy.

Now for that desert you have to pay \$200 per acre and up—mostly up. It would be hard to find a more wonderful object lesson of what a little faith, a little ability to see ahead and a little American ingenuity

will accomplish than the wresting of this 1,600 square miles of fine farming land from the rule of the Old Man of the Desert.

Calexico, my destination and the beginning of a sheep hunt and general ramble in the Lower California desert, lies at the south end of the Imperial Valley, crowded as close to the Mexican border as it can get without its inhabitants having to pay taxes to the Mexican Government. Mexicali, just across the border, is snuggled just as close to the American line. Walking down a Calexico street one finds himself in Mexicali without other proof of his passing into a foreign country than a white post beside the road and little frame building labeled "U. S. Custom House."

If you can imagine a sober young Quaker working out his destiny in his shirt sleeves, clean lived and with no thought even for the frivolities of life, and close by a tough bar-room loafer watching the other work with an amused grin and words of amused contempt, then on the palimpsest of your mind you can behold Calexico and Mexicali—

twin towns but as unlike as any pair of twins could ever be.

Imperial County is a "dry" county, tolerating no saloons nor yet the saloons' concomitants, the bagnio and the gambling hell. Therefore it is possible for the women of Imperial County's towns to walk along the streets without being leered at by the bleary-eyed loafers around the doors of such "clubs of good fellowship," to be unafraid of being accosted by drunken Mexicans or white men and to feel that Johnny and Jimmy or whatever the names of the young hopefuls may be, won't have these holes thrust under their noses as a constant temptation if they have an inclination to be "good fellows."

Therefore Calexico like the other valley towns has to stagger along without these "poor men's clubs" and liquid refreshment is hard to come by unless you have been long enough on the desert to sabe that water is the highest tense of that term.

Walk a hundred paces south—and you have traveled from an ordinary clean American town to what is probably the toughest town on the American borders. That which is forbidden by the laws of Imperial County, Mexicali, across the line, has in the greatest plenty. The town is divided into about 50 per cent cantinas, which is Mexican for the lowest sort of a grog shop, each one with a gambling attachment; 25 per cent buildings devoted to Kipling's "oldest profession on earth;" 10 per cent doubtful and 15 per cent the dwellings of those who make the wheels go round.

To Mexicali trek the toughs of the valley, the Mexicans who want a blowout, the Cocopahs who have accumulated enough money for an Indian good time, the Chinese who lurk along the line working on the ranches and hoping always for the chance to break to the California promised land and at night they hold carnival, a cosmopolitan collection of border toughs that would do credit to Chicago.

When fighting becomes too tame or the score of giant fighters that compose the Mexican police force get peeved and kill a few of the toughs, then they hold a bull fight in the Mexicali bull ring to amuse the populace. The few gallons of bull's blood that the matadors turn on to the sanded floor of the arena has a soothing effect on the child-like minds of the inhabitants.

We treked, Cap and I, down the road leading out of Calexico to the southwest, into Mexico but not past the custom house. In the pack there were various dutiable articles of food and Cap, being a tenderhearted body, hated to put the Mexican custom officers to the trouble of walking out in the hot sun to examine and collect for the said articles. Besides, there was the matter of a rifle—but least said, soonest mended. We didn't intend selling it to the Yaquis, so it didn't matter.

The road dropped down into the bed of the gash torn by the rogue Colorado on its rampage into the valley several years before, climbed up the opposite bank, sneaked by a white, iron monument and then rambled along southwesterly through the arrow-weed brought up by the past flood waters. Topping the rise we rode past the brush shelter of a few Cocopahs who had come up to work about the towns, fired a solute from our camera battery and waved friendly return to the greetings of the not unattractive girls in the shade.

Before us, 25 miles away Cap said, but looking closer, there stretched a range of bare, jagged mountains, seal brown and chocolate and pink and ash grey as the morning sun struck across them. Even from where we rode we could see that they were guiltless of timber. They stretched from a single detached peak to the northwest, Signal Mountain by name, diagonally across the desert southwesterly as far as we could see, forming the end of the Imperial Valley and, if their appearance could be believed, the end of everything. Along the base of the range ran a thin line of green that looked like grass, but wasn't. Adjoining this came the desert.

Four miles to the south we rode, through the rank arrow weed—also heat that increased with each degree the sun climbed out of the eastern sky. The arrow weed gave place to green kail and alfalfa fields as we neared the lower canal. A mile to the westward we turned in to the Little Ranch, a collection of one-story adobe and frame buildings, built in the prevailing style of architecture of the Imperial Valley—the adobes like ordinary adobes, the houses consisting of a roof and screen sides, with frame flaps to raise when the cold of winter came. Therefore one could stand on one side of the residence, and see a passerby on the opposite side, with whatever in the way of furniture might intervene.

It is worth getting out into the heat of the desert to meet such folks as the Littles. They simply said "Make yourself at home. There's the grape bucket and there's the melon pile. And when they run out there's plenty more where these came from." Nor did they proceed forthwith to tell the butler to lock up the silver and seat themselves where they might best watch your movements. I got to thinking of that ranch down in the hot valley as one of the prettiest places I had seen. To appreciate the feeling spend ten days in the desert with the only moisture the warm water from the tenajas and then get back to unlimited melons of half a dozen different varieties and grapes just bursting with juice.

(To be continued.)

TAKING A WHACK AT OUR POWDER.

THERE have been some tidy little tarrididdles in English and continental newspapers just now about American big gun and small arm powder. Alleged authorities are disclosing through the columns of the press their innermost and deep-seated convictions that American powders are very inferior to those of British manufacture.

It is unfortunate for the reputations of those who have prepared and printed these statements that American powder is known by experts the world over to be better than that manufactured by any other country, and also that the Chinese, the Turks and some countries of South America are known to be in the market for considerable quantities of powder at this time.

We fear the reputation of our English friends for fair dealing may suffer through a condition brought about, we hope, by ill-advised efforts to find a news note by some irresponsible newspaper man, although that is a fact to be questioned.

If any doubt lingers in the minds of those who are interested in the subject it might be well to try the powders out in person just once.

The United States is as far ahead of England in the manufacture of powder as it is in the making of military rifles, and we imagine that is a figure of speech which will instantly inform and convince our readers.

HOW TO GET A GOOD, CHEAP RIFLE.

THE Secretary of War has authorized the Chief of Ordnance to set aside a supply of model 1898 Krag rifles for sale to members of the National Rifle Association and its affiliated clubs for ten dollars, plus the cost of packing box and appendages. These are brand new rifles and as far as possible will be selected for fine target shooting.

They are to be ordered in the regular way, through the Adjutant General of the State where the member resides, and the requisition should be accompanied by a certificate of eligibility from the Secretary of the National Rifle Association.

N. R. A. SEASON RESULTS.

At this time of the year the outdoor rifle shooting season is being wound up in most States by the holding of the annual shoots and members' competitions for the N. R. A. cup and medal. The reports that have been received in the office since the first of October showing the winners and scores are given herewith:

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

On October 13, one hundred and thirty-five members of the New Hampshire State Rifle Association competed for the N. R. A. cup on the Manchester range. The weather was nearly perfect for shooting. Each competitor fired seven shots at 200, 300 and 500 yards. The winner of the cup proved to be Ernest C. Barker, Company H, 1st Infantry, N. H. N. G., Keene, N. H., with a score of 33, 33, 32; total 98.

NORTH DAKOTA.

On October 8, twenty members of the North Dakota State Rifle Association competed at Hillsboro for the N. R. A. cup. The weather conditions were not ideal as it was hazy with a cold wind blowing at a velocity of twenty to twenty-four miles an hour. On account of the bad weather conditions and the lack of target facilities the number of shots at each of the three ranges, 200, 300 and 500 yards, were restricted to five. The

winner of the cup was Sergt. John J. Engbrecht, Company K, 1st Infantry, N. Dak. N. G., Dickinson, N. Dak., with a score of 16, 19, 23; total 58.

OREGON.

Fifty-six members of the Oregon State Rifle Association competed on the State range at Portland for the N. R. A. prize. The weather conditions were very good. Five shots only were fired by each competitor at 200, 300 and 500 yards and the winner was Sergt. C. W. Abrams, Company M, 3rd Infantry, O. N. G., Salem, Ore., with a score of 22, 23, 24; total 64.

COLORADO.

Although weather conditions were very good on the day set for the N. R. A. cup competition by the Colorado State Rifle Association, only fourteen members showed up for the contest. Ten shots at 200, 300 and 500 yards was fired and the winner and his score were: Leroy Lyon, Boulder, Colo., 44, 45, 48; total 137.

Eight regiments reported the results of the competition for the N. R. A. medal.

The results in those regiments which fired ten shots at 200, 300 and 500 yards were:

Yards.....	200	300	500	Tl.
1st Missouri Infantry, Sergt. Geo. C. Olcott, Co. G.....	42	47	47	136
2nd Georgia Infantry, Capt. R. H. Mason.....	42	41	41	124
1st Michigan Infantry, Priv. Charles Hammond, Co. C..	44	45	48	137
74th New York Infantry, Sergt. E. R. Alvord.....	43	46	50	139
1st New Jersey Infantry, G. E. Armstrong, Co. D.....	44	36	42	122

The following regiments fired five shots at 200, 300 and 500 yards:

5th Mass. Infantry, Corp. P. S. Schofield, Co. F.....	24	22	23	69
6th Mass. Infantry, Q. M. Sergt. J. H. Keough, Co. A...	22	23	25	70
1st North Dakota Infantry, Capt. B. C. Boyd.....	17	19	22	58

Competitions by third class military companies. Five shots at 200, 300 and 500 yards:

2nd Corps Cadets, M. V. M., 1st Sergt. H. E. Mitton....	18	22	25	65
Co. A, 2nd Va. Infantry, Q. M. Sergt. Thos. F. Opie....	22	21	22	65
Co. H, 6th Mass. Infantry, Sergt. Geo. W. Perry.....	22	20	20	62

The following companies fired ten shots at 200, 300 and 500 yards:

Signal Corps, N. G. Colo., Priv. Oscar S. Steinmetz....	43	39	41	123
Co. A, 3rd New York Infantry, Corp. C. C. Hunt.....	40	44	49	133
Co. G, 5th Mass. Infantry, Sergt. Frank H. Kean.....	43	44	48	135

Very few of the civilian rifle clubs have held their competitions for the 1910 medal. The latest club to do so is the Fort Pitt Rifle Club of Pittsburg, Pa. Nineteen members of the club competed at the Highland range on September 24, and the winner was G. Howard Stewart with a score of 41, 44, 49; total 134. It is probable that most of the clubs are waiting to hold their shoot on election day or Thanksgiving day—two favorite days for the turning out of civilian riflemen.

It is quite likely that after this year no more cups will be given to State Associations as prizes. Designs are now being submitted for a shield or plaque. The change from the stereotyped cup as a shooting prize to that of a plaque with an original and striking design will be welcomed most likely by the State Associations. It is also the intention of the National Association to adopt plaques for the indoor leagues—that is, if there is any league shoot this winter.

Results so far in organizing the interclub, intercollegiate and interscholastic leagues have been very discouraging. Hardly any attention has been paid to the circular letters that have been sent out with a view of getting a line on the number of clubs that will probably desire to compete in a series of league shoots. In the colleges and schools it is probably due to the fact that the clubs have hardly reorganized since the opening of the new school term.

Nothing further has been heard from England in reference to the Dewar trophy and the medals due the members of the American team which won the international small-bore match last spring.

WORN-OUT BARRELS WANTED.

A SUBSCRIBER who is interested in testing the theory of venting rifle barrels to increase their accuracy writes to us saying he believes a worn-out barrel, one which has gone beyond the stage when it will shoot satisfactorily, would do good work for a considerable time longer if vented.

He desires to make a practical test of this by taking worn-out barrels, venting them and shooting them. We desire to help him all we can and as his appeal to us for worn-out barrels finds us without any knowledge of such we pass the invitation on to our readers.

If by chance this should encounter the eye of any man who has a worn-out barrel, preferably of a Krag or new Springfield, we should be glad to have him send us word of it and we will give him shipping directions that it may be sent on for test.

OPERATIONS OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

IN the report of Brig.-Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, mentioned briefly in our columns of last week, there is much material for serious thought.

General Crozier has still no fault to find with the detail selection system employed to secure officers for the Department. He finds the system to operate successfully.

COST KEEPING.

On the subject of cost keeping the General says:

"The statement has been rather frequently made during the past year that the Government's methods are not economical, and considerable stress has been laid in the public prints, and even in government publications, upon the alleged fact that very little is known about the actual cost of articles produced in the industrial operations of the Government, and that millions of dollars might be saved annually if these operations were conducted with businesslike efficiency.

The Ordnance Department has not been specifically included in this statement, but neither has it been specifically excluded, and the department shares in the general charge of looseness of administration which is applied indiscriminately to government industries. So far as this department is concerned the charge of looseness is not founded upon fact, nor upon any examination or close knowledge of the administrative methods which are followed. For many years past special attention has been given by the department to the system of accountability under which its funds are expended, and to the insurance that only the amount allotted for each particular manufacture shall be expended upon the object for which the allotment is made.

A detailed and comprehensive system of keeping track of the labor cost of all work done, and of the material used, is, and has been, in practice, and the results are accurate and reliable. In addition, in all statements of costs, and its price lists issued for the use of the Service, there have been included those overhead charges and administrative expenses, such as interest on the value of the plant, depreciation, payment of officers and enlisted men, etc., which private manufacturers must take into account, and which it has been rather the fashion to assert that the Government takes no notice of.

In the actual methods of manufacture, as distinguished from cost keeping and money accountability, the department has been abreast of the best manufacturing establishments of the country doing the same class of work. It has employed to a large extent the piecework system of compensation, and the salaries paid for clerical and other assistance have not been high; while the wages of the workmen have been based upon the scale in vogue in the vicinity of the arsenal where the men are employed.

In my annual reports for several years I have drawn attention to this subject, have stated in some detail what the financial methods of the department are, and have given many specific instances of less cost of articles manufactured at the arsenals than that of the same articles purchased from private manufacturers.

I do not quite see how I could have more plainly set forth the facts necessary to preserve this department from the general charge which has been made, and which cannot be otherwise than discouraging to the skillful and conscientious officers in command of its various manufacturing establishments, and their assistants, who have been successful in seeing that the Government has had a suitable return from the funds which have been confided to their charge. I invite comparison of the business and industrial methods in practice at the arsenals with those of the best conducted private establishments in the country."

WAR PLANS.

One of the most important things contained in the book and one of particular value for reproduction in these columns is that portion of it devoted to war plans.

In the distinctly able and clever address of Lieut.-Col. John T. Thompson of the Department made at the National Guard Association Convention at St. Louis, there was reference to these war plans, illustrated and emphasized by maps and charts.

Most unfortunately for all concerned Colonel Thompson's address was not a prepared one so that no copy of it is available from which to print. He has been asked to reproduce it for publication but he is a busy man. It seems doubtful whether he will find time and, even if he did find time, the subject in the writing might lose a great deal of the exquisite flavor which it possessed on delivery.

In General Crozier's report the discussion of war plans is full and our quotation from the report of that subject is equally complete. The report recites:

"Profiting by its experience in the Spanish-American War, this office has, for several years, been working out an efficient system for the armament and equipment of the field armies of the United States in the event of war with a first-class power. These plans are now practically completed.

This work consisted in utilizing the experience of the department and its officers who have served as ordnance officers of troops in the field:

First. In determining, as far as practicable, the things necessary to be done in the event of such a war.

Second. In making all the preliminary arrangements for the proper distribution and issue of the required ordnance and ordnance stores.

Third. In providing for the execution of the remaining steps in their proper sequence upon the declaration of war.

The plans are based upon the following premises:

First. That the line of the Regular Army will be immediately increased to its maximum enlisted strength as provided for by law.

Second. That the entire Organized Militia of the country will be mustered into the service of the United States, at its full war strength, in advance of any volunteer forces, as provided for by law. The Organized Militia is now armed and equipped as provided for the Regular Army.

Third. That sufficient arms, equipments, and ammunition will be on hand, either in the hands of troops or in store, for the enlarged Regular Army and the enlarged Organized Militia referred to above with a surplus for an additional force, which surplus will be greater in some articles than in others, being designed to be greatest in those things which take the longest time for their production; and that purchase and manufacture of additional ordnance and ordnance stores will be immediately accelerated, taking advantage of the interval which would be required for the organization of new troops.

Fourth. That all United States troops—Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers—will be fully armed and equipped at camps of concentration before being sent to the scenes of operation.

To carry out the plan outlined above, the following preliminary steps have been taken:

First. The Ordnance Office maintains up-to-date statements of the reserve ordnance and ordnance stores on hand at the arsenals, and of the ordnance stores necessary to complete the armament and equipment of the troops mentioned above, together with the cost thereof, the cost required to equip volunteers in multiples of 100,000 men, and the unit cost of equipment and maintenance for six months of each kind of soldier. Based upon these statements, estimates of funds required for any number of troops in the field can be quickly furnished the Secretary of War for transmission to Congress.

The department has on hand complete information as to the capacities of the various arsenals, private manufactories, and powder mills of this country for the production of war material.

The office also has on hand drafts of letters of instruction to be sent by the War Department, in event of war, to the governors of States concerning the issue of ordnance and ordnance stores to Militia and volunteers and accounting for the same; to arsenal commanders; to inspectors of ordnance at various manufacturing establishments; to contractors; and to all other officers who may need them, as far as can be determined in advance.

It has also plans for additional ordnance officers and enlisted men, and for the expansion of the clerical forces of the office and arsenals dependent upon the number of troops called into the service.

Second. As far as the appropriations of the department permit, reserve supplies of materials for the manufacture of ordnance stores have been accumulated at the various arsenals.

A plan for the material to be procured, and its cost, and other steps to be taken in case of war, has been prepared for each arsenal, so that the arsenals can be started upon the receipt of brief telegrams to go ahead upon the plans.

There has also been prepared a series of instructions to bidders and specifications governing the manufacture and inspection of practically all of the kinds of ordnance material procurable by purchase.

Third. The department has also worked out a system of division field ordnance depots. Each depot will have the necessary personnel, tools, ordnance stores, and supplies for maintaining for six months a complete division composed of 9 regiments of Infantry, 1 regiment of Cavalry, 2 regiments of Field Artillery, 1 battalion of Engineers, 1 company of Signal Corps, and 4 field hospitals, aggregating 611 officers and 21,052 enlisted men. The division depots are arranged so that they can be readily combined into field army depots. These field depots would be placed first at the camps of concentration and afterwards follow the troops into the field. Eleven of these depots have already been stored at arsenals situated convenient to probable camps of concentration of troops for war. Steps are being taken to establish the remaining depots. The depots established are complete, even to the stationery and blank check books required.

Fourth. The country has been divided into a number of ordnance supply districts, each supplied from an arsenal situated therein, where are stored all the small arms, personal equipments, and horse equipments necessary to bring the Infantry and Cavalry of the Regular Army and the Organized Militia of the district to its war strength. There is also on hand at these arsenals a six months' supply of ammunition, cleaning materials, etc., for the troops within the supply radius.

Fifth. The department has prepared a simple scheme for the rapid equipment with all necessary ordnance stores of a force composed of the several branches of the service, by listing, for example, the arms, equipments and ammunition necessary to increase one regiment of the Regular Infantry or one regiment of the Regular Cavalry to war strength, or the arms and equipments necessary for a volunteer regiment of Infantry. The necessary articles for these and other purposes are printed on blanks designated 'War No. 1,' 'War No. 2,' etc., and distributed to the various issuing arsenals. Each printed form is further divided into parts covering the different classes of stores necessary for the case in question, such as arms, equipments, ammunition, supplies. Consequently, in the event of any emergency, the majority of orders will be given by brief telegrams, such as 'Ship by freight war number one to ordnance officer * * * regiment volunteer Infantry at * * *,' instead of the long telegrams necessary for this purpose during the Spanish-American War.

The division of each war order into parts also enables any part, such as the mess outfit (part 1) to be sent by express, if deemed necessary, in order to facilitate the feeding of troops upon arrival at the camps of concentration. Such a telegram would be 'Ship by express part one war number one to ordnance officer * * * regiment of volunteer Infantry at * * *.'

Sixth. A pamphlet has been prepared and will soon be printed setting forth the duties that pertain to the commanding officer of an ordnance depot in time of war, and those that pertain to chief ordnance officers of divisions, field armies, armies, and the lines of communication.

It should be noted that the Field Artillery supplies and ammunition required under the above system, both as reserve supplies and at the ordnance depots, are largely lacking, but there are on hand good quantities

of small arms, personal accouterments, and horse equipment. This unfortunate state of affairs in regard to Field Artillery is due largely to the fact that the appropriations for Field Artillery material have been quite inadequate to carry out the plans of the department for the proportionate number of batteries for the forces previously mentioned."

SMALL ARMS.

Under the subdivision of small arms reference is made to increasing the strength of the firing pin by adding small fillets at the shoulders and the heat treatment of the metal which has been improved so that the defect of breaking firing pins and strikers has been overcome.

A checked butt-plate was tested and adopted. The main springs in the gallery practice rifles have been reduced in strength. They are copper colored to distinguish them from the regular issue.

Several forms of the Maxim Silencer have been submitted for test and tested. One of the designs is described as being much smaller and stronger than those first tested and it is found to be without most of the defects occurring in the original. A considerable number of the silencers has been purchased with a view to their issue to each organization for instruction of recruits in target practice and their issue to the Militia.

Colts and Savage automatic pistols and the progress of events in relation to them are mentioned and discussed, but the information published in ARMS AND THE MAN of last week that a competitive test of these would take place in the near future goes farther than the treatment of that subject in the report.

Some automatic shoulder rifles have received further attention, but no definite results have been attained. Three designs developed in the Department have been given preliminary and special tests. Two designs of rifles submitted by private individuals have been tested to some extent. The subject is still considered to be in an experimental stage, but there is promise of ultimate success.

METAL FOULING AND AMMUNITION.

On this subject the report speaks fully as follows:

Metallic fouling.—By the use of the new primer composition, No. 42, and of graphited powder in ball cartridges, caliber .30, metallic fouling in the Service rifle has been very largely reduced. As there is on hand some ammunition of the earlier manufacture which produces metallic fouling, and which must be used up before the ammunition containing the new primer and graphited powder is generally issued, arrangements have been made to supply the necessary materials for removing metallic fouling from rifle barrels.

New primer for caliber .30 ammunition.—Tests of the new primer composition referred to in my last annual report having demonstrated that it reduces metallic fouling to a considerable extent, this composition has been adopted and will be known as the No. 42 primer.

Ball cartridge, caliber .30, model of 1906, and ball cartridge, caliber .38.—The caliber .30 rifle ball cartridges, taken from the current product of the Frankford Arsenal and entered in the competitive tests to select ammunition for use in the national matches, was second in accuracy of the four different makes tested, and the caliber .38 revolver ball cartridges of the Frankford Arsenal manufacture entered in the same competitive tests proved the most accurate of the six different makes tested—an excellent showing for the standard ammunition of the Army.

Packing box for caliber .30 ammunition.—Experiments have been conducted with various designs of packing boxes for caliber .30 ball cartridges, and as a result of these experiments a metal packing box has been adopted. The box holds 20 bandoleers (1,200 rounds) of model of 1906 ball cartridges, and is 6 pounds lighter than the old design of wooden box. The box is designed, and the handles are so placed that it can be readily handled by one man. Two of these boxes can be conveniently loaded on a pack animal, and the ammunition can be quickly withdrawn without removing the boxes from the pack saddle. The metal box is considered to possess the maximum strength, to occupy the minimum space for storage and wagon transportation, and to have the minimum weight consistent with economy of construction. At least 15 cents each will be saved in the manufacture of the metal boxes, amounting annually to \$10,000, and it is expected that a greater saving will result from the fact that the boxes can be used several times. The saving in cubic space by the use of the metal box will allow at least 30 per cent more ammunition to be stored in arsenals, storehouses, and magazines than could be stored in wooden boxes in the same space. The empty boxes, being water-tight, may also be used by troops, in an emergency, for cooking, or hauling and storing water."

EQUIPMENT.

A change in the form of the bandolier will, it is estimated, effect a saving of \$8,000 a year.

Upon the recommendation of the School of Musketry action has been taken to purchase from the manufacturers one Bremer electrically operated target. This target will contain twenty-seven segments and is for use at ranges for which the paper target B is now supplied to the Army. It will be tried out at the School of Musketry.

A Chevalier electrically operated target of silhouette design is to be tested in connection with the Bremer target. Perfection target spotters, which are the spotters devised and manufactured by Colonel Henry of Tennessee, of the Target Supply Company, have been adopted and are issued in three sizes: 3, 5, and 10 inches.

The Chief refers to the Fort Monroe accident, but adds nothing new to the statement made by the Department at the time when this unfortunate

occurrence took place. The fault through which the only premature discharge occurring in thousands of shots took place was not that of the mechanism of the gun, which seems to have been entirely adapted to the use put upon it, except through violence. There was violence in the case referred to and the result was an accident. Steps have already been consummated which will render accident even by violence impossible.

Tests of hand grenades and rifle grenades have gone on and some forms found satisfactory are being manufactured in quantities. The most promising of these are to be issued to the service for test. A limited number of the Hale combination hand and rifle grenades of English manufacture have been bought for test. This action has been taken on account of the reported success of these grenades in tests abroad.

The first lot of automatic machine rifles, the Benet-Mercier, have been or will shortly be delivered. Their issue to the Service will necessarily await the issue and test of pack outfits, which cannot be fully developed until the material is at hand. Additional guns will be manufactured both at Springfield Armory and by contract with the Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company. In future all this material for the United States will be fabricated in this country.

MOBILE ARTILLERY NEEDED.

The quantity of mobile Artillery material provided for to date is less adequate than that of any other class of fighting equipment. The Department is satisfied with the types developed and some of each are under manufacture, but the appropriations do not permit a production of any considerable quantity. It is considered that in case of an emergency of any importance Field Artillery will be found insufficient, and it is consequently thought that the financial conditions which now render it impossible to acquire a much larger reserve are unfortunate.

Two batteries of 4.7-inch guns are now ready for issue to the Service, the difficulties of designing ammunition vehicles and carriages having been overcome.

The Army powder factory has operated successfully during the year, turning out a satisfactory grade of powder at a cost less than that of last year. The policy is announced of limiting the output to 1,000 pounds of cannon powder and 250 pounds of small arms powder per day, holding the remaining of the factory as a reserve. The balance of the powder required will be purchased that the private plants may be continued in existence in anticipation of the time when their services would be imperatively required under a war demand.

RACING AND RULES.

IT is perfectly plain that our eyes are going to be dazzled and our memories taxed with the sight and the names of various gentlemen who shall attain repute as aviators of extreme excellence. Aviation as an exhibition and a spectacle and a thing for people to see has come with a vengeance and like all new or different amusements it is going to run like wild fire over the country.

Of course as a thing to see it will not continue to draw large crowds so very long because it is only a question of a very short time when the people will be as familiar with the *air* as with the automobile.

A race between air craft may not be easily concealed so that actual contests between them will fail in time to prove of sufficient interest to draw people within an enclosure to which they shall pay admission.

For awhile aviation meets are going to be extremely popular, but if their popularity is to continue even a reasonable length of time the sort of management which seemed to be directing affairs at Belmont Park will have to be avoided.

Either air men are the most quarrelsome, dissatisfied and easily insulted people in the world or else the management of the late New York meet was lacking in fairness and good judgment. Scarcely a day, hardly an event went by, without some protest or quarrel or dispute, and decisions were made and unmade, rules were created and destroyed, more quickly than they could be hurled through a megaphone.

In any sport it pays to live up to the rules. If they are bad rules that is hard luck for the event with which the rules play havoc, but the result will be a change in the rules, doubtless for the better.

A CHANNEL BALLOON.

A FRENCH dirigible made the voyage from Paris to London a few days ago carrying seven passengers. The time for the journey was six hours, less than the best made by train and boat between the two points.

It is not to be expected that regular service with the dirigible shall yet be undertaken with mechanical or financial success, but the hour when there shall be regular-plying, swift-flying Airps arriving and leaving as promptly as those vessels which now disturb the placidity of the deep, fast approaches.

FIELD FIRING.

By GEORGE W. McIVER, Major, 20th U. S. Infantry, Commandant School of Musketry.

(Continued from last week.)

TRIAL shots in volleys by not less than a section of Infantry give better basis for observation usually than single shots or a series fired at will. In observing the effect of volleys, good field glasses are indispensable.

With the modern practice of concealment and invisibility the designation of the trauel involves; 1. finding the target; 2. describing its location to the men in ranks, in language that will not be misunderstood. Training the eye is necessary in picking up obscure targets quickly, and to describe them correctly requires practice and mutual understanding as between officers and men.

In many cases the target will not be visible to men in the firing line, but commanders and leaders may discover its position and extent through field glasses. It will then be necessary to designate natural points or areas as aiming points and distribute the fire within the desired limits by reference to different land marks. In work of this sort the field glass is a valuable accessory, and the proposal to issue good field glasses to sergeants is an important step.

But it is not only the officer directing the fire who should use his faculties; every man and every officer should cooperate and become trained in such matters. That which may not be seen or recognized by one man may be quickly found by one of many, and the result communicated to all. Where several objectives are in view the choice of targets depends upon tactical considerations. Usually fire should be directed upon the nearest objective, but this is not always the case. Greater vulnerability may demand a change of objective. Frequent changes of target are objectionable.

The telescopic sight is a device intended to offset the practice which enemies have adopted of making themselves inconspicuous. By means of this instrument attached to the musket very accurate aim may be taken at a distant objective which, to the unaided eye, would appear very obscure or perhaps invisible altogether. Since at the ranges where the telescopic sight would be used, errors in the estimation of the range affect the shooting more than errors in aiming and firing, the telescopic sight is for special use and is not suited for general issue.

Under the present regulations not more than two of these sights are to be issued to each company or troop. Comparison made at the Musketry School between muskets fitted with telescopic sights on the one hand and the service sight on the other used in connection with a field glass, showed some advantage for the latter. The conclusions reached were stated in a report to the War Department, and as a result the issues of telescopic sight will be limited as above stated, and it is proposed now to issue a good field glass to each sergeant of Infantry. The School of Musketry is now considering the best form of glass for such an issue.

The effect of the Infantry rifle is shown by the number of disabled enemies, and hence if a line of silhouette figures representing an enemy be fired upon the fire effect produced by a detachment firing a given number of rounds of ammunition must be judged, not alone by the number of hits made, since all the bullets might strike a single figure, but also by the number of figures struck. This is usually called distribution.

As it frequently happens, riflemen may preferably have directed the fire towards the center of the line of figures, or one portion of the line of figures may possess greater visibility and thus attract the aim of the marksmen. The greatest possible number of figures hit is attained through a uniform distribution of the fire over the entire target, but even with this not every hit in the target will place a figure out of the fight. Frequently, even with uniform distribution of fire, individual figures will show more than one hit, while many figures will not be hit at all.

When the fire is evenly distributed over the whole target there exists a relation conforming to an exact law between the number of figures hit on the one hand and the ratio of the number of hits to the number of figures representing the target on the other. If every figure has received on an average one hit, 63½ per cent of all the figures will in all probability be hit. If every figure has been hit twice on the average, 86½ per cent of all the figures have probably been hit. A table giving a synopsis of the ratio of hits to figures hit makes a convenient reference in judging fire effects.

But these considerations are not all. There remains the question of time, since it is not absolutely the number of hits made, but it is the number of hits made in a unit of time which must be the basis of judgment. The proper taking advantage of time is not less important than the proper use of ammunition. Cartridges saved have no value if the enemy by a better use of the element of time has gained the superiority. Whoever in service retards the fire merely to save ammunition wastes both men and ammunition. Disabled men are more difficult to replace than ammunition, and lost time and opportunity can never be recovered.

The aversion to increasing the rapidity of fire is based upon the apprehension that loss of accuracy accompanies rapidity of fire. There is neces-

sarily a limit to rapidity of fire. Rapidity of fire which is the result of excitement and loss of control makes a hopeless case; but rapidity of fire which is the result of instruction and training is perfectly consistent with good aiming and accuracy of fire. Experiments are lacking as to how great the rapidity of fire may be without impairing accuracy. It depends to a great extent on the training of the troops. The eminent authority, General Rohne, is of the opinion that the rate of fire should hardly fall below three shots a minute with very difficult targets, and, on the other hand, with favorable conditions and targets, the rate of fire should be seven a minute or more. A French authority assumes five shots a minute as the average execution of a trained riflemen for all distances and targets. The Italian regulations count upon six shots in the minute in ordinary fire, which can be increased up to ten shots in rapid fire.

Much time is given to instruction in rapid fire at the rate of ten shots a minute, and it is for the company commander to judiciously utilize the skill thus required. It is not only in the rapidity of fire, but in the prompt opening of fire that the time element counts.

The battle sight is the sight corresponding to the line of sight with the leaf laid flat. It is the normal or habitual position of the sight as the musket is carried by the soldier, and if set for any other range (except 2200 yards) with leaf raised it may be set instantly for the battle range by the simple action of throwing down the leaf, no manipulation of thumb screw or reading of scale being required. In this respect the battle sight is a time saver. This is an important consideration in view of the excitement and confusion incident to the Infantry fight in the zone of fire corresponding to the battle range.

Owing to the flatness of trajectory the battle sight constitutes a universal sight which it is safe to use at the short and mid ranges, the height of the trajectory not rising at any point above 2.4 feet. So that if aim be taken at the foot, a kneeling figure will be struck at any point within the battle sight range. There is another point, viz., that the open sight of the battle sight is better suited for quick aiming and shooting at obscure, dimly outlined figures which are difficult to recognize, at fleeting objectives and at battlefield targets which appear and quickly disappear.

The proficiency test is a prominent feature of the new Firing Manual, taking the place of the collective fire practice in the former regulations. It is a simple firing exercise illustrating fire direction, control and discipline; and in judging the results, the number of hits, the distribution of hits and the time required, are the determining factors. The standard of comparison adopted was the effect to be expected from good shots.

Field firing exercises are arranged as simple tactical schemes so framed that the firing comes as a culmination. A variety of exercises may be prepared depending upon the adaptability of the ground, illustrating the action of a single scout, a patrol, an outpost and various other actions of small bodies, offensive and defensive.

The targets used in the United States service are drab colored silhouette figures made of cardboard, representing men in the kneeling and prone positions. There is also a target representing a prone figure, made of wood, designed to fall when struck by a bullet. Through the means of these targets when mounted upon simple carrying devices which give moving and disappearing effects, the appearance and actions of an enemy may be fairly well simulated.

The instruction of a company should embrace firing exercises by squad, section and platoon. It is for such units that field firing exercises have their most useful application, for by these means fire discipline is inculcated, men learn cooperation, and the leaders and chiefs of these subdivisions become accustomed to the duties which belong to them in combat. These exercises will be all the more instructive if the ground operated over is unknown and the action develops something in the nature of a surprise to those participating.

Usually one or more episodes or fractions of a combat are represented, it is not being usually practicable to attempt to reproduce correctly all the phases of an offensive or defensive action. If troops have been so trained that they are able individually and collectively to make the best use of the ground in the various phases of the action, set their sights correctly and make the most of their training in musketry, no entirely new situation can present itself in combat.

An acquaintance with situations which arise in action, the sharpening of the intelligence through practice, will have the effect of teaching leaders and troops to take care of themselves anywhere and at any time.

It is by such means that the fundamental ideas may be realized that instruction will be judiciously given if troops are thereby enabled to execute whatever war conditions demand and if on the battlefield nothing must be rejected of what has been learned in time of peace.

In order to derive the full benefit from such exercises there are some indispensable conditions to be fulfilled. The target should have a front about equal to that of the firing detachment, and the figures or elements composing the target should be placed in a formation corresponding to the assumed conditions of the action. The number of cartridges issued should admit of disabling not less than 30 per cent of the figures exposed.

(To be concluded.)

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.

AN AID TO EFFICIENCY.

In that superb paper contributed by Maj. George W. McIver, 20th U. S. Infantry, who is now and has been for some years commandant of the School of Musketry at Monterey, under the title of "Field Firing," we encounter much food for solid and profitable thought.

We began the publication of this paper in ARMS AND THE MAN of October 27, and we shall conclude it in the issue of November 10. Every word of it should be read and pondered by each man who has the military interests of his country at heart.

In a perfectly simple, unaffected but entirely convincing manner, Major McIver demonstrates the fundamental importance of individual skill with the rifle as the chief component of battle-line efficiency.

At the end of his article he refers to the lack of proper facilities for the higher instruction in rifle firing, that is, field firing, but he does not speak of what is a lamentable situation in as severely critical a manner as he might.

In all this great broad land there is only one school of musketry, and that a not very large one, located at the Presidio of Monterey, California. There should be one school of musketry in every department and at least one National School of Musketry.

Major McIver puts forward a suggestion which is well worthy of consideration in saying the National Matches offer an opportunity for a partial demonstration of many of the principles of field firing. He suggests an addition to the program in which high class experts who come to the National Matches shall take part.

We have written to Major McIver for suggestions as to the form these demonstrations should take, and we hope to be able to publish his reply in a subsequent number.

His other suggestion for a well equipped National School of Musketry open to members of the Organized Militia is also a good one, but it has the same limitations thrown around it which apply now to the attendance of officers of the National Guard upon other Service schools, namely, the extreme difficulty with which the Militiamen get away from their civil pursuits.

We shall be glad to hear from others interested in this subject if they have ideas to offer in relation to changes in the National Matches. That there must be changes all are agreed. Whether the National Team Match proper in particular shall be modified; if so, in what respect; whether additional events shall be added; in short, what shall be done to make the National Matches more genuinely beneficial to the cause which led to their initiation, namely, efficiency in rifle practice, are questions we shall try to help find an answer for.

The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice will meet to make the rules for the 1910 matches probably about the middle of January. A discussion of this subject prior to that time should be of great use. The columns of ARMS AND THE MAN are open for the purpose. Let those who have suggestions make them.

PUT THE HOUSE IN ORDER.

The prudent man putting his house in order for an expected event, lacking the capacity or means for complete preparation, segregates from the mass of things to be done that which he can and may do and from these again selects for first doing those which are most important.

The relation of the United States to the preparation of the country in peace for war comprises no factor not contained within the figure put forward above. Being unable, in view of the sentiment of her people, to make herself fully ready to meet and beat an enemy who might attack her, this country should make those preparations which are most important and those which would be made with the greatest difficulty or not at all after war began.

Chief and perhaps foremost of these is the question of sufficient field artillery material to arm those batteries for the Army which it could be reasonably expected we should need if engaged with a worthy adversary.

We said somewhere lately that the present supply of field artillery material was only about sufficient to furnish batteries for an army of 100,000 men. That is correct.

The new Chief of Staff, General Wood, feels fully the responsibility which rests upon him of making those preparations which can be made, and he is deeply desirous of adding to the number of guns manufactured so that the country would not find itself comparatively helpless and certainly greatly over-matched in opposing any modern army.

It will take many years to turn out the necessary guns. Congress should not delay to make the preparations and complete the authorization for the manufacture of a sufficient number of field guns to answer the needs of an army of at least 750,000 men.

The country finds itself fairly well supplied with small arms at this time, of the type now in use. It will, in our opinion, soon be confronted with the necessity of adopting and manufacturing an automatic shoulder arm. But that will constitute a separate problem.

There is another way of preparation and one which has been little followed with us, and that is the training of our men in and out of the military Service in the use of the military rifle. We hope from the bottom of our hearts to see the rifle practice bill now before Congress passed at the coming session.

It has been often mentioned in these columns. Its number has been given. It passed the Senate the first half of the session and if it passes the House during the coming short winter session the President will sign it, it will become a law, and under its beneficent operation we can begin in real earnest the education of schoolboys and men in the use of the military rifle.

To us the education of men seems of little consequence, because, though important, it is far overshadowed by the tremendous significance of the education of the boys in the use of the rifle—the boys, who are to be in such a short number of years the men of the nation.

If the nation showed even a small part of the prudence which any and all of us exhibit in the conduct of our own affairs she would make those preparations in peace, all of them, which she *can* make during that period, and which she may not be able to make—to her great loss and possible destruction—in war.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE INDOOR REVOLVER LEAGUE.

A FEW suggestions which, if adopted, might aid in making the Indoor League matches a success—come to us from a subscriber as follows: "Organize a League composed of teams of six or seven men. If more than eight teams apply for membership, divide the League into two or more divisions of four or six teams, and have the winners of each division shoot off the finals.

Teams in each division to shoot three or more matches with each other. Make the arm used, revolver only. Ammunition, any kind, factory or hand-loaded.

Provide cups and trophies for winners of first, second and third places. Provide medals, gold, silver and bronze, for each of the members on the first, second and third teams. Provide medals for the high total points scored, and a medal for the man making the highest score in any individual match during the season.

Permit teams to shoot on any night they find most convenient, provided they shoot the same night every week.

Have all targets scored at one central headquarters.

Make entry fee ten dollars per team, and render each club a statement of the probable expense of conducting the matches, with the request that they, if possible, subscribe or donate their proportion of any additional sum that may be required to conduct the matches, and pay for the trophies.

The prompt awarding of medals in the Championship and League matches would do much, I believe, in stimulating interest in the game.

W. C. A.

INTERCLUB INDOOR RIFLE SHOOTING LEAGUE, 1911.

Secretary Jones has addressed the following letter to each of the rifle clubs affiliated with the N. R. A. This starts the organization of the interclub league for the coming winter:

"It is time to begin effecting the arrangements for the Interclub Indoor Rifle Shooting League of 1911. If we have as large an entry as I expect, the matches will have to begin about the middle of December and I want to get my bulletin containing the conditions governing the league printed and distributed as soon as possible.

To enable me to do this there are one or two points which came up last winter that must be settled before our bulletin can be issued. Some of the clubs desire a change made so that telescopes can be used, other clubs think that the shooting should be confined to strictly military rifles, others that the team is too small, etc.

We believe in the rule of the majority and what the majority of clubs want for conditions will be given them. I would, therefore, ask you for a prompt reply as to whether the conditions governing the league last winter are acceptable to your club? If not, what change do you recommend?

The conditions governing the shooting last winter were:

Team: Five men.

Distance: 75 feet.

Number of Shots: 20 each man, four targets to be used, five shots on each target.

Target: N. R. A. gallery target.

Position: Prone, muzzles of rifle free from any support.

Rifle: Any .22 caliber, not weighing over ten pounds.

Ammunition: Any.

Sights: Any in front of the firing pin and not containing glass. Telescopes not allowed.

Trigger Pull: Not less than three pounds.

Time Allowance: Five minutes will be allowed for each string of five shots.

Entrance Fee: Five dollars per team.

Judges: A representative of the N. R. A. will be present at all matches to act as Judge.

**Prize:* The Championship Plaque to the winning club and silver medals to individual members of the team. Bronze medals to members of the second team.

We intend this year to change the nights of shooting. The teams on the Pacific Coast must shoot on Monday night; those in the far Western States Tuesday night; those in the Middle West Wednesday night, and those in the East Thursday night.

This is absolutely necessary to get all the results in the office of the Association by not later than Friday night to be given to the Press Associations. Arrangements will be made whereby the results can be telegraphed in at a "night press rate" and a code will be arranged so that the cost of telegraphing results will not cost a club more than twenty-five cents.

A prompt reply is requested."

*New.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Must Be At Least Three Months Old.

The provision contained in Paragraph 185 of the Militia Regulations, as amended by Circular, No. 2, Division of Militia Affairs, January 27, 1910, in regard to the non-payment of members of the Organized Militia, who have not been bona fide members of the organization for at least three months prior to the date of the encampment, maneuvers, or exercises,

under Section 15 of the Militia Law, as amended, is applicable both to the special maneuver fund and the amount allotted under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended. Any payment to members of the Militia having less than three months' service must therefore be made from State funds.

On Lost or Unserviceable Property.

Whenever an officer responsible for the care and preservation of military stores ascertains that any of the property has been lost, stolen, or destroyed, or has become unserviceable or unsuitable, he should immediately report the condition to the Adjutant General of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia Militia. This report should be made on Form No. 16, Militia, should be prepared in triplicate, and accompanied by triplicate copies of an affidavit of the responsible officer setting forth in detail the reasons for the conditions of the property, together with such other depositions as may be of use in fixing the responsibility for the condition of the property.

The Adjutant General should then, by order of the Governor, appoint a disinterested officer of the Organized Militia to act as surveying officer. This officer should investigate matters submitted to him, and call for all evidence obtainable, not limiting his inquiries to statements presented by parties in interest. He should rigidly scrutinize the evidence, especially in cases of alleged theft or embezzlement, and not recommend relief from responsibility unless fully satisfied that those charged with the care of the property have performed their whole duty in regard to it—hearing in person, or by deposition, all persons concerned in the matter.

The surveying officer cannot condemn public property—his action is purely advisory. He will ascertain and report facts, submit opinions, and make recommendations upon questions of responsibility which may arise. For example, he investigates and determines questions involving the character, amount, and cause of damage or deficiency which public property may sustain in transit, store or use, and which is not the result of ordinary wear and tear of the service, he reports the results of the investigation made, with recommendation in regard to the responsibility for such damage or deficiency.

Public property that has been in transit should be carefully checked upon arrival at its destination by the receiving party with the bill of lading of manifest, in order to ascertain whether the carrier has fully carried out all obligations assumed. Should any loss, discrepancy, or damage be found, application for the action of a surveying officer should be made at once, that the facts may be investigated (unless the carrier voluntarily assumes liability), and the money value of the damage or deficiency should be charged to the party responsible therefor, whether it be the invoicing officer or the carrier. In all cases where property is lost or damaged in transit, the carrier should be given every opportunity to be heard. When property has been lost or destroyed and the responsible person pays to the proper State authorities the value of the property so lost or destroyed, such funds may be used to replace, by purchase, under Section 17 of the Militia Law, the property lost or destroyed, and in such cases where the property has been so replaced the action of a surveying officer is not required.

In view of the liberality of the Federal Government in furnishing military stores for the use of the Organized Militia, it is only natural to expect that the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia will provide suitable armories, or other adequate storage for such property. All possible precautions should be taken to prevent forcible entrance to the armory, and property when not in use should be carefully and securely locked in places provided therefor. The Militia organizations are required to have arm racks and arm lockers on hand for the safe-keeping of the small arms issued to them, and to see that every possible precaution is taken for their protection. When troops are operating in the field, responsible officers are not required to take arm racks or arm lockers with them for the safe-keeping of small-arms unless it is convenient to do so; but a system will be devised in each organization which will provide every possible precaution for the safeguarding of arms under the particular field conditions to which the troops are subjected.

It is very important that the circumstances surrounding the loss, theft, or destruction of property be investigated at the earliest practicable date after the occurrence, as at that time responsibility can be more easily and accurately determined. All property should be inventoried at least once each year in order to determine the serviceability of the stores and whether any shortages exist, and all unserviceable property, or shortages, should be reported to the Adjutant General, in the manner described above, that a surveying officer may be appointed and the disposition of the property considered by the Secretary of War.

Upon the receipt of a report of a surveying officer, the Adjutant General should submit it to the Governor for his approval or disapproval and transmission to the War Department, through the Division of Militia Affairs, where all of the evidence will be examined and the case presented to the Secretary of War, who will direct what disposition, by sale or otherwise, shall be made of the property involved, and authorize its dropping from the annual returns.

Detailed to Ohio.

First-Class Sergeant David Reeves, Signal Corps, has been ordered to Columbus, Ohio, for duty with Company B, Signal Corps, Ohio National Guard, for a period of two months.

Artillery Material Inspections.

Col. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, will inspect the material of First Field Battery, National Guard of New York, First District of Columbia, and the three batteries of the Virginia Volunteers.

Instruction in New Hampshire.

In connection with the Officer's Schools to be held twice a month in each city and town in the State there will be two such schools at Manchester; one for Infantry and one for Cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. H. E. Tutherly, U. S. A., retired, will be in charge of the instruction. Sergt. Walter Chamberlain, 5th U. S. Infantry, detailed with the State, will be the Assistant Instructor for enlisted men and will

visit the organizations at appointed times.

A provision of the instruction order, which meets with most hearty approval, provides that no recruit will appear in the formation of his company until he has received instruction in drill regulations, firing regulations, and manual of guard duty, to an extent and in accordance with the requirements set forth in the order.

Michigan Indoors.

The report of indoor rifle firing, Michigan National Guard, for the year 1909-10 shows 1850 men fired, out of an average strength of 2501.

Company C, 1st Infantry, with a figure of merit of 158.86, has been awarded the McGurkin Shield. This Company qualified 26 experts, 22 sharpshooters, 10 marksmen, 2 first-class men, no second class, 1 third class, no fourth class.

The second company was K, of the 2nd, 143.21. The third, Company G, 1st, 121.64.

Distinguished Marksmen Marines.

By orders just issued from the Headquarters of the United States Marine Corps Corporal George W. Farnham and Corporal Watt C. Higginbotham having complied with the requirements of Paragraph 332, Provisional Small Arms Firing Manual, 1909, have been transferred to the Distinguished Class of Marksmen.

Ohio to Have a Correspondence School.

Orders are out by the Adjutant General of Ohio establishing a correspondence school in Military Topography.

This school will be conducted from the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth by Captain Harry B. Kirtland, Signal Corps, Ohio National Guard.

The course will begin November 1, 1910, and end June 30, 1911.

Leases of Target Ranges.

Leases of land for use of the Organized Militia as rifle ranges, the rental of which is paid from the allotment under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, should be accomplished on Form No. 17, Division of Militia Affairs.

There is no prescribed minimum limit of time for which a lease may be

made. The lease should be made in the name of the disbursing officer of the Organized Militia of the State, under Section 14 of the Militia Law, and the approval of the Governor should be indorsed thereon.

Instructions in regard to the preparation of the lease will be found on the second fold of the blank form.

Transportation of Subsistence From State Funds.

Transportation charges for subsistence stores, purchased by a State for cash under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law, must be met from State funds.

Massachusetts Officers to School.

Second Lieutenants Alonzo F. Woodside and C. Warren Leach, Coast Artillery Corps, M. V. M., have been authorized to attend and continue the course of instruction in the Garrison School, Fort Banks, Massachusetts.

Examination for Ordnance Officers.

Examinations will be held on January 30, or as soon thereafter as practicable, of Captains and First Lieutenants of the Army with a view to their selection for detail as Captains and First Lieutenants in the Ordnance Department to fill fourteen vacancies in these grades.

Eligible officers who desire the detail should make application to their respective department commanders through channels. Officers who will not, on June 20, 1911, have had at least one year's commissioned service are ineligible. Officers who have already served in the Ordnance Department will not be required to take an examination, but they are advised to apply to the Adjutant General of the Army for detail, calling attention to any matters of record in the Ordnance Department or elsewhere which they desire to have considered by the Board convened for the purpose of making recommendations for the selection.

The scope of the examination and the tests surrounding it are contained in G. O. No. 190, W. D., October 17, 1910.

Inspection of Field Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Clark, Ordnance Department, will inspect the Field Artillery material of New Mexico, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana.

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.

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

Nov. 8—Election Day, Tuesday, the Individual Rifle Championship Match for 1910, under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club, Louis Maurer, president, at Union Hill Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J.

Zettler Rifle Club shoots at 159 West 23rd Street, New York City. F. Hecking, Secretary.

National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club shoots Thursday nights at 424 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. P. J. Kahrs, Secretary.

Providence, R. I., Revolver Club, Edward C. Parkhurst, Secretary, shoots Tuesday and Saturday evenings at the Arlington range. Visitors are welcome.

Newark, N. J., Rifle and Revolver Association shoots at 230 Washington Street. V. R. Olmstead, Secretary.

West Chester Rifle Association, Range, 20 North Walnut Street, West Chester, Pa. P. H. McDermond, secretary. Range open every evening and visitors are always welcome.

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

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

The Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn., shoots every Tuesday evening at 280 Noble Ave. A. L. Birks, secretary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Colonial Revolver Club, St. Louis, Mo.

C. C. Crossman won the final contest in the shoot for the 1910 Colonial Trophy, which contest took place at the Colonial Revolver Club range, Saturday, October 29.

The final contest was between C. C. Crossman, W. C. Ayer, Paul Frese, Geo. Olcott, Dr. M. R. Moore, "Thirty-eight," and was by far the most interesting and hard fought battle, between the members of the club, which has taken place this year, and was not won until the final shot was fired.

It would have been possible for any of four of the contestants to win the match on the last shot.

Frese and Ayer started out neck and neck with an 89, with Olcott, Crossman and "Thirty-Eight" following up respectively.

On the second target Ayer led Frese by one point, Olcott following up with a good third and Crossman and "Thirty-Eight" in the rear.

On the third target Frese led by two points, with Olcott second, Ayer third and Moore and Crossman falling ten or fifteen points to the bad.

On the fourth target, real fine work was necessary, due to the suddenly changed light conditions owing to the rapidly setting sun shining right into the eyes of the contestants along both sights of the revolver.

Crossman showed a superior knowledge of the effect of this light by running up the highest score of the match. Olcott and Moore followed closely with Ayer and Frese losing a number of points but still in the lead.

On the final target Crossman again demonstrated his ability to make good under pressure, by running us a 90. The other contestants all fell down in this final round, putting up their poorest targets of the contest. Frese and Olcott made but 79 and 77 respectively. In the final summing up of the match Crossman came out winner over Ayer by one point, with Frese, Olcott and Moore, respectively, following close to the winner.

This certainly was one of the most brilliant matches shot at the Colonial range in years. New members gave Crossman one of the hardest runs he has ever had in match shooting. Ayer was the logical winner of this match, as he had been in much the best form. Crossman and Olcott were figured a good second. Frese was a dark horse in the race, and was not considered a factor before the start. Moore had been shooting indifferently for some time, and was not picked for better than third. "Thirty-Eight" had also been shooting remarkably well, and should have been at least third, if form was to be depended upon.

The trophy is certainly well worth the effort made to win it. It is a gold medal two and one-half inches in diameter, handsomely engraved, hard enameled, with seven miniature targets bearing the name and score of each of the six contestants who have won the trophy every month for the past six months. Crossman can certainly be well proud of the winning of this match, and will undoubtedly prize this trophy above any other he has won.

C. C. Crossman	84	84	85	94	90	437
W. C. Ayer	89	92	86	84	85	436
Paul Frese	89	91	89	85	79	433
Geo. Olcott	85	90	91	89	77	432
Dr. M. R. Moore	84	87	86	88	82	427
"Thirty-eight"	80	85	87	79	80	411

Jottings from Missouri.

The local conditions of the revolver game in St. Louis at this time are very favorable, and there is considerable enthusiasm and interest shown, as evidenced by the good showing made by there now being two revolver clubs here, composed of the following members:

The old "stand-by," the St. Louis Revolver Club—Messrs. C. C. Crossman, M. R. Moore, W. C. Ayer, L. F. Alt, Geo. C. Olcott, C. L. Burmeister, P. Frese, F. Rich, F. G. Ingalls, Colonel Spencer, E. A. Stosberg.

And the Century Revolver Club, an offshoot of the St. Louis Club—Messrs. S. E. Sears, Chas. Dominic, W. H. Spencer, O. Ojeman, Dr. Everett, L. D. Laird, G. Holman and L. H. Fassett.

The police have also recently organized a club, under the name of the "St. Louis Police Revolver Club."

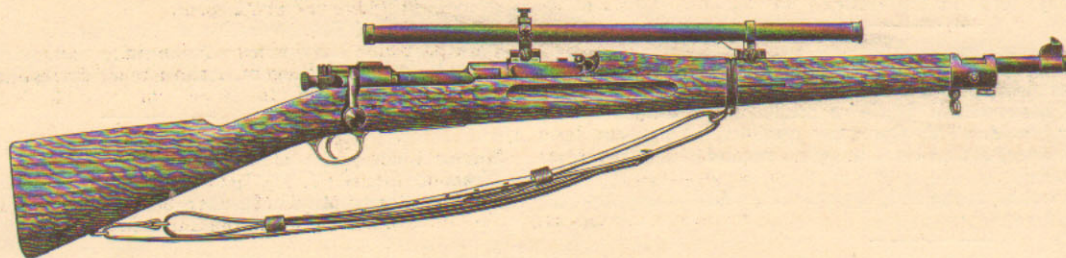
Both the St. Louis and Century Clubs will be entrants in the U. S. R. A. Indoor League, and the Police Revolver Club will enter into the Championship matches with the other police revolver clubs, as a League is being formed by the Police Revolver Clubs of various cities.

The St. Louis Club have been very fortunate in securing the First Regiment Armory Range, at Grand and Manchester Avenues, for conducting their matches and practice. It is no doubt the finest equipped range for indoor work in the West. The Century Club will conduct their matches and practice at the new Police Range, situated at the Laclade Avenue District Station, as will the Police Revolver Club.

In all three clubs there are crack revolver shots of national reputation. With the proper attention given to the organization and new material, they have the foundation for the development of the largest number of crack shots in the United States. The St. Louis Revolver Club's practice at the First Regiment Armory, has created considerable interest among the commissioned officers, and men in the revolver game. There is talk of the organization of a regimental revolver club.

The organization of the high school and college boys into rifle parties for practice at the regiment, should also serve to stimulate interest in the hand arm practice in many others not now interested.

Colonel Spencer is lending his assistance in every way



"It Brings the Mark up Close"

THIS Rifle Telescope, which has a power of about 5 diameters, is designed especially for the U. S. Springfield Magazine Rifle, and is equally effective on any sporting or repeating rifle of any make.

It is set forward of the bolt so that it cannot possibly interfere while loading.

Its over all length is 20 inches.

It is regularly made with pin sight although it is put up with cross hairs when so ordered.

One of the best features of this Telescope is the system of mountings which are easily detachable and operate on dove-tail blocks screwed firmly to the barrel.

The Telescope slides in its mountings. If it were permanently fixed to the barrel it would gradually wear loose from the recoil of any high powered arm.

It is adjustable for shooting of from 200 to 2,000 yards.

All Stevens Telescopes are made in our Optical Laboratory of Precision under the direct supervision of a practical optician.

Our smaller Telescopes, those up to 4 powers, are permanently focused while the higher powered Telescopes have a quick slide adjustment which is also permanently fixed after being once focused to the eye.

Write today for our complete Telescope Catalogue and our new folder "Look Through It."

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO., Dept. 185, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

THE FACTORY OF PRECISION

to promote the interest in rifle and revolver practice in St. Louis, and the season of 1910 and 1911 promises to be the most interesting one in the history of the game.

The few preliminary shoots of the St. Louis Revolver Club have developed higher averages than made during any of the past seasons. The outdoor game will close this week, after which effort and attention will be directed to the indoor work.

Now that the international balloon race is over, maybe our boys will get back to the shooting game.

Funny how a whole bunch of shooters will quit just because there are others who can beat them.

But they will come back, one by one they will slip down to the range, and before long the entire squad will be plugging along as of old. When a man once gets the shooting bug it's all off with him. He can't quit.

Just now the St. Louis Revolver Club is in better shape than ever. It has a fine range at the 1st Infantry Armory, well lighted and heated, and a crop of new shooters developing that should make a big noise in the coming league series. This winter will bring forth some surprises in the shape of new shooting stars.

Wonder where this man Orr has been keeping himself all these years. Of course those of us who attend the National Shoot at Camp Perry or journey down to Sea Girt know him well enough, but the rank and file of U. S. R. A. shooters never heard of him. He is some shooter, and the Colonial Revolver Club should be proud of him.

It has been suggested that we form two indoor leagues this winter, one composed of the Manhattan team and one without it.

Col. E. J. Spencer of the 1st Infantry installed a first class revolver range at St. Charles this spring. Many of the boys in the regiment as well as Missouri State Rifle Association members use it each week. As a result many good shots are developing.

It's wonderful how the new shooters are coming to the front in St. Louis. For several years two or three of the old timers held the boards. Conditions have changed. The new crop just developed is rapidly crowding the old guard out of the spot lights. Keep your eye on W. C. Ayer, easily the best allround shot just graduated from the Novice Class. Other rattling good ones are Geo. C. Olcott, Paul Frese, L. F. Alt and F. G. Ingalls.

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

There was a good turnout of members for the weekly practice shoot of the club on October 27. The team that will represent the club in the indoor league contests is rounding into shape nicely and the benefit derived from last year's practice is beginning to show itself. A more consistent average is being kept up and unless the other clubs shoot correspondingly better we hope to win a few matches this year. 218 and 219 is pretty good for our members and we feel very much gratified.

Hal Leizear and the Secretary were trying out some of the new wad cutting bullets. Leizear was shooting a .38 S. & W. target and 3 grains of Unique with a 120-grain flat end bullet. The greatest benefit is the clean edge of the bullet hole which enables accurate scoring.

The Secretary shot a Colt Officers' Model and made fair groups.

25 Shots with Pistol, 20 Yards.

F. Holt	218	217	211
M. B. Atkinson	219	207	
H. H. Leizear	219	Sheridan Ferree	218

10 Shots with Pistol, 20 Yards.

J. C. Bunn	86	86	90	91	90
H. H. Leizear	75	89	85	83	
M. B. Atkinson				84	

10 Shots with Revolver, 20 Yards.

H. H. Leizear	81	68	89	89
F. J. Kahrs	76	63	78	67
Sheridan Ferree	90	90		

5 Shots with Revolver, 20 Yards.

H. H. Leizear	41	Sheridan Ferree	39
F. J. Kahrs	37		

Mid-Western Interstate Rifle Association, Kansas City, Mo.

The Association is to make its initial bow to the shooters of the West, November 24 and 25. The place of this tournament will be on the 3rd Regiment rifle range at Swope Park, Kansas City, Mo.

This range has 20 targets and the Association is making arrangements to have one of the "classiest" little shoots ever. The military and other contestants this year will be the guests of the 3rd Regiment, N. G. Mo., who will arrange for subsistence and quarters.

The history of this Association dates back about one year ago when Oklahoma and Missouri met for a twelve-man team match, at Chandler, Oklahoma, on November

24. The teams that year were from the 3rd Regiment, N. G. Mo., and the 1st Oklahoma.

At that meeting it seemed to be the universal opinion that the affair should be made an Inter-State one and this Association is the result.

On the evening of the second day of the shoot this year the first annual meeting of the Association will be held and officers for the ensuing year elected and arrangements for the 1911 tournament started.

The officers that are at the head of the venture and the hearty support that is being received from the Western States assure a stability and long life to the Association. The matches that have been arranged are:

M. W. I. S. A. Team Match, handsome trophy and championship of the West.

Oklahoma-Missouri Team Match, cup. Second annual competition.

Inter-Collegiate Match for military schools in the territory of the Association.

Three individual matches, one for civilians, and three revolver matches, and a Press Match for newspaper editor, reporter or correspondent.

The program is now in the hands of the printer but owing to short time before us we were obliged to leave the nature of the prizes in the various events blank. The program will be supplemented by a prize sheet showing the nature of the prizes and the donors.

Youngstown, Ohio, Revolver Club.

Scores made by the Youngstown, Ohio, Revolver Club, October 25, on indoor range at Morgan Bros. gallery, 20 yards.

As this is the first shoot on the indoor range the boys did not show up quite as well as on the 50-yard outdoor range, but expect to do much better as they become accustomed to the change. Expect to hold shoots regularly each week during the winter, and would also

BANNERMAN ARMY AUCTION BARGAINS

Tents.....\$1.40 up	Revolvers.....\$1.65 up
Leggins, Pair......15 "	Cadet Guns..... 1.20 "
Bridles......00 "	Navy Repeat Rifles 5.40 "
Saddles......3.00 "	Side-Arm Sword... .35 "
Shotgun......2.25 "	New Uniforms..... 1.25 "

Largest stock Government Auction Bargains in the world.
 15 acres required for its storage. 344-page 1910 catalogue;
 over 3000 illustrations. Mailed 15 cents (stamp).
 Cannons, Flags, Pistols, Rifles, Spears, Drums, Etc.
FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 B'way, New York

The Cosmopolitan Championship

AT BERGEN BEACH GUN CLUB, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Won by Mr. A. L. Ivens (95 x 100) with Western Shells

The winning of this important event was attended by weather conditions of the most trying kind which fact speaks volumes for the skill of Mr. Ivens and the reliability of his load

At Haddonfield, N. J., Oct. 15th, H. L. Brown, 3rd Prof. Ave. 167 x 180. Spl. Mdse. Race, Mr. Harry Sloane—20 straight
 Allentown, Pa., Oct. 20th, H. L. Brown High Prof. Ave. (tie) 146 x 150. Mr. R. S. Jarret, 3rd Am. Ave. 135 x 150
 Newark, N. J., Oct. 23rd, H. L. Brown, High Prof. 141 x 150. Mr. D. D. Engle, High Amateur, 121 x 125

WESTERN FACTORY LOADED SHELLS ARE "PERFECT FROM PRIMER TO CRIMP"

The Western Cartridge Co., East Alton, Ill.

like to hear from any club who wishes to hold a tele-graphic match. We also expect to enter a team in the U. S. R. A. Indoor League.

Team No. 1.

Brown	43	40	41	35	35—194
J. Kane	35	34	37	33	36—175
Renner	26	34	43	32	32—167
Hughes	34	34	32	32	30—162
Morris	37	34	28	33	24—156
Powers	34	28	29	27	28—146
Stafford	30	25	31	24	31—141
Butler	21	25	36	19	11—112
Gibson	11	15	11	15	3—55
Team total					1308

Team No. 2.

E. Arkwright	39	38	41	32	40—190
M. Kane	25	37	33	29	35—179
Gallaher	35	29	41	30	36—171
Seaborn	35	35	30	32	30—162
Gifford	35	34	29	26	26—150
Rice	26	33	31	24	33—147
Brenner	10	41	22	25	25—123
Ranser	33	33	17	17	11—111
Patterson	7	0	8	3	12—30
Team total					1263

W. Thurston	225	226—451
W. Almy	235	234—469
J. Biesel	211	227—438
F. Coggeshall	229	227—456

Pistol and revolver scores:

W. Almy, 20 yard, 38 revolver	80	80	81	84	89
T. J. Biesel, 50 yard, 22 pistol	91	83	86	89	93—442

Shooting Around San Francisco.
 On Thursday, October 20, 1910, the Possible Pistol Club held its regular monthly shoot under the auspices of the U. S. R. A. and a large attendance was present. It took six targets to accommodate the boys and when night came it was found that 87 targets were used up. Every member was present including T. F. Huntington of Los Altos, Cal., who is shooting for his 95 medal along with Wm. A. Siebe who has now just one 95 to get when he will have his 95 medal won. M. Nilsen after a hard day's work made his 80% medal. It was well earned and we hope he will get the other medals with less trouble. A. M. Poulsen certainly kept up a good gait, making 86s to 92s right along. He shot 14 targets and made good scores. H. A. Harris made two 95s. The scores were as follows: Carl Doell, 85, 81, 88, 80, 87, 80; A. M. Poulsen, 86, 88, 90, 80, 82, 87, 81, 88, 83, 87, 83, 88, 87, 92; Wm.

A. Siebe, 86, 91, 84, 88, 92, 88, 95, 92; J. Stirn, 81; Albert Engelhardt, 86, 80, 81; Herman Windmuller, 84, 82; M. Nielsen, 85, 83, 86; T. F. Huntington, 94, 94, 92, 90, 89; H. A. Harris, 95, 95, 91, 91, 90.

The two coming events on Sunday, November 13, at Shell Mound Park is drawing the interest of every rifleman about S. F. bay and they are waiting in much anxiety for the time to come. The annual prize shoot of the S. F. Turner Schuetzen Section for \$150.00 in cash prizes besides many other valuable prizes will certainly be a grand success. The money is divided in 16 prizes besides \$2.50 for the first bullseye A. M. and \$1.00 for last bullesye A. M. and \$1.00 first bullseye P. M. and \$2.50 last bullseye A. M., the first prize being \$30.00 and the last prize, \$1.50. A. Furth is secretary, address, 353 Turk Street, S. F.

The annual prize shoot of Ludwig Siebe & Son's on the same day for turkeys, ducks and geese will also be of great interest to all the riflemen about the bay cities, as these events are annual affairs; they have all been looked forwards to as a good time for all.

A most perfect day was October 23 for fine target work at Shell Mound Park and the marksmen took advantage of it and from early morning until late at night the crack

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

The following scores were shot by members on Oct. 29 with Springfield rifles on standard American target, weather fine. Usual excuse for poor scores: a number of aviators flying over the range are to blame for it this time:

Kenigan	74	50	61	71	71
Christiansen	63	66	67	71	67
Keister	83	59	60	64	74
Otto	64	66	70	70	69
Shedd	71	53	61	71	..
Corsar	48	65	63	68	..
Hoffmann	62	59	71	70	..
Gebbard	44	50	44	52	63
Revolver Scores, 50 yards, 38 S. & W., Special.					
Glaser	82	86	82	83	86
Kellog	81	84	87	84	85

Providence, R. I., Revolver Club (Newport Branch).

The regular weekly rifle match of the Providence Revolver Club was held Friday evening, October 28, at Almy's range with seven members trying their luck. The conditions were good, a good light and not much wind, and not too cold. Under these circumstances all the scores should have been high, but they were not although they were good. Almy put up two fine strings of 235 and 234 and won first place, making his second win on this cup. Coggeshall took second place with a 456, with Peckham next at 452, one point ahead of Thurston at 451.

Biesel came next at 438 including a poor string of 211, one of the lowest for the night. Easton has been getting into the game lately and finished with 431, while Henderson had an off night and got 426. The match was won by Almy 469. High single string by Almy and Peckham, 235. Bullseye match by Henderson, first: Coggeshall second, and Thurston, third. The scores:

J. Easton	214	217—431
J. Peckham	235	217—452
W. Henderson	218	208—426

If He Should Come To-Night — The Thief

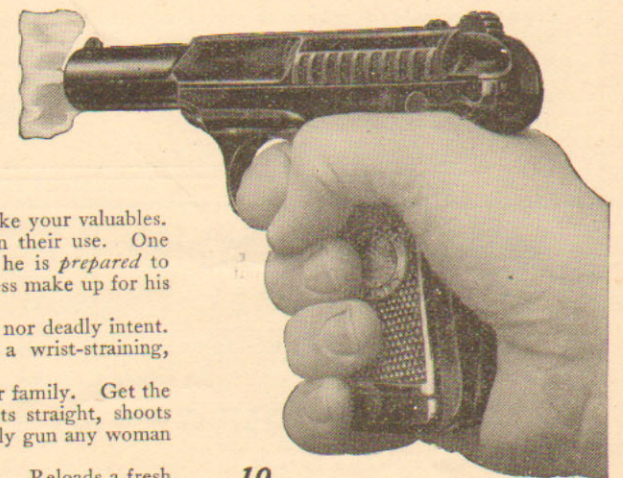
THE thief comes prepared—prepared to take your valuables. Carries the necessary tools. Is expert in their use. One of his tools is the **revolver**. In plain words, he is *prepared* to take your life. His deadly intent and expertness make up for his revolver's awkwardness and slowness.

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Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, N. Y. City.
Scores shot on Saturday, October 29, at Armbruster's Schuetzen Park, Greenville, N. J. All shooting was at 46 meters (50 yards) on the Standard American target. The weather was clear and cold, but a high wind proved to be quite troublesome at times.

The new pistol champion, J. A. Dietz, Jr., came around today but did not shoot. He also came around last week, fired one shot, made a ten and went home. We suspect that Dietz is still hugging that 100 per cent average for one day.

A. P. Lane, 9mm. target Revolver. 85 94 91 93 86—449
10 10 9 10 10 9 9 8 9 9—93
F. N. Sanborn, 6mm. pistol. 80 83 81 82 89—415
92 80 80 84 85—425
9 9 10 9 9 10 9 10 10 10—91
J. A. Baker, Jr., 6 mm. pistol. 83 91 83 86 79—422
11 mm. Tagret Revolver, Service cartridge.
84 87 83 84 86—424

Newark, N. J., Rifle and Revolver Association.
The following scores were shot in practice with rifle at 25 yards.

October 19,
P. J. O'Hare. 240 244 245 235 241—1205
G. F. Snellen. 243 241 247 242 242—1215
W. H. French. 242 246 244 241 248—1221

Pistol Scores, 20 Yards.
G. W. Jackson. 80 81 83 86 84—414
Albert Foster, Jr. 75 76 78
W. H. French. 85 91 89 96 90—451
F. Gibney. 70 72

October 12, Rifle Scores, 25 Yards.
G. F. Snellen. 241 245 243
R. M. Ryder. 240 241 239 238
T. A. Gabriel. 241 248 244 246 241—1220
W. H. French. 240 241 244

Pistol Scores, 20 Yards.
G. W. Jackson. 82 83 88 84
R. M. Ryder. 87 89 78 90 90 93 94 86 83
A. Foster. 79 75 76
W. H. French. 89 87 89 91 93—449

The following scores were shot October 26 with rifle at 25 yards:
P. J. O'Hare. 244 244 248 239 238—1213
R. M. Ryder. 240 233 234 244 245—1196
W. H. French. 243 243 244 243 245—1218
G. F. Snellen. 243 248 248 246 243—1228
T. A. Gabriel. 246 242 241 244 245—1218
244 247 246 243 241—1221

Revolver, 20 Yards.
G. W. Jackson. 80 82 86
P. J. O'Hare. 74 76 81
W. H. French. 82 84 85 89
R. M. Ryder. 83 87 90 88

Rifle, 200 Yards.—October 29,
G. F. Snellen. 218 216 217 219
W. H. French. 219 227 230 219 229 227
M. Dorrier. 231 224 217 208 225

The Butler Rifle and Pistol Club, Butler, Pa.
The Butler Rifle and Pistol Club held its second telegraphic match shoot with the Dickinson, North Dakota, team on Saturday, October 15, at the 800 and 1,000-yard ranges. It was a difficult day to shoot, on account of a 16 mile fish-tail wind. The match was rather badly managed on our part. It was the first day of the hunting season and only four men appeared on the range in time to finish, and of these, Thompson and Holt, shot their 1,000-yard score when it was almost dark, starting in with bullseyes and ending with twos and misses. Matlock and Hammar, shooting first, by good team work, made 44 each at 1,000, a very good score for the former, who was shooting his first long range match. Dickinson shot seven men on their side, picking four high men for the team, which was according to the rules of the match. Their score of 361 out of a possible 400 would do credit to some of our State teams, and we would have to make our very best efforts on a fine day to do that well. Scores:

Yards	800	1,000	Tl.
Hammar	48	44	92
Thompson	47	41	88
Matlack	42	44	86
Holt	46	36	82
Totals	183	165	348

R. M. Williams scored 46 and McGuirk 38 at the 800-yard range, but did not finish at the 1,000-yard range.

The Butler team beat the Dickinson team four weeks ago on the short ranges by a total score of 800 to 768 points.

The regular schedule of matches of the Fort Pitt Rifle club was finished last week, and the season and range will close next Saturday. There still remains a match, which was but recently made with the Butler Rifle and Pitols club at 200, 300 and 500 yards, five men on a team.

As a result of the prize shooting season being finished, some of the members evidently thought the season was over. The original team picked was not available and men on the ground were pressed into service.

Conditions were poor, it being cold, dark and windy, affecting the shooting greatly at 200 yards, but not so much at 500 yards.

The start was made by Hammar and Olsen, who put up extremely good scores, under the circumstances, of 42 and 44, respectively, giving Fort Pitt a lead of two points. This they continued to improve upon till four

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of the rifle and pistol was heard. Herman Huber who has just got a new Pope barrel tried it Sunday and in the Nord Deutscher Schuetzen club scored high with 221 rings.

F. H. Bremer made 225 in the Red Men Schuetzen Co. medal shoot and took the high score with him.

F. C. Rust with 213 was the high man in the S. F. Schuetzen Verein but it took Capt. J. D. Heise's bullet to land the first prize in the bullseye shoot.

45 for Capt. J. E. Klein with the old 45 Springfield rifle, blunt target, was enough to take the highest score in the Veterans N. G. C. Frank Poulter and C. H. Sliator

each made 47 and 48 with the revolver at 50 yards on the blunt target. No one else beat them.

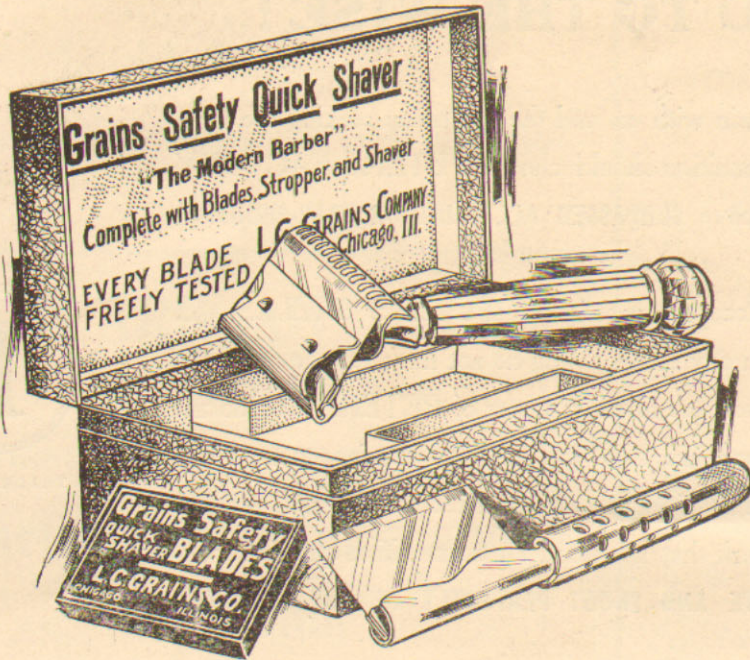
In the Germania Schuetzen Club bullseye shoot, M. Blasse took the first place with 181-1000 part of an inch from the dead center.

223 made by K. O. Kindgren in the re-entry matches of the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club is certainly one to be proud of.

93 scores on the pistol range were plentiful, C. F. Armstrong, C. W. Whaley, O. Lillemo and J. E. Gorman each having made one, while Gorman went some better with 94 and 97.

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pairs had shot, when they were eight points to the good. On the last pair, however, Holt, of Butler, rolled up another 44 and cut this down to four.

At the 500-yard range the first pair fought it out to a draw with 47 each. The next pair came down considerably, with a gain of four points to Fort Pitt, one of which Butler picked up when Thompson made the best score of the day, 48, against Leacy's 47. Butler also gained a point on the next pair and cleaned up the platter on the last with 47 against 35, converting a loss of seven points into a gain of five.

Three hundred yards was then started, with the agreement that all shots fired should be counted, as it was seen that the entire match could not be completed on account of darkness. This is where the Butler team would probably have made a killing, as their men are strong at this range, while the Fort Pitt men have not practiced much at this distance this year.

This was shown by what shots were fired. In a little over a score and a half they increased their lead two points, winning the match by a margin of seven points.

Olsen and Holt were high men, with 91 each, Hammar, however, being the leader on the full scores by one point, 133 to 132. Scores.

Butler Rifle and Pistol Club.				
Yards	200	300	500	Tl.
Hammar	42	44	47	133
Williams	37	21	35	93
Thompson	36	..	48	84
Kelley	36	..	46	82
Holt	44	..	47	91
Total				483
Fort Pitt Rifle Club.				
Olsen	44	41	47	132
Atkinson	38	22	10	100
Leacy	40	..	47	87
Stewart	37	..	45	82
Johnson	40	..	35	75
Total				476

The Philadelphia, Pa., Rifle Association.
The weekly competition of this Association was shot Saturday, Oct. 29, on the Arlington Range, Lansdowne Ave. and Cedar Lane, near Llanerch, Pa.
There was a fair attendance though several regular shooters were away. Our old friend and member Hubbard turned up after a long absence and shot a couple of strings on the German Ring target. Spering strolled out

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and walked away with the first prize in Class A, Military, with a 49 unless somebody beats it which is not probable.

200 Yards Rifle—Record Match.				
Williamson	214	210	209	203
Hubbard	167	172		

Honor Target, 3 Shots.				
Williamson	20	21	16	57

Military Match.				
N. Spering	49	44	H. A. Dill	37
Dr. Given	39	..	Dr. Lewis	35

50 Yards Pistol Match.				
H. A. Dill	85	85	84	84
Dr. Palmer	85	83	82	

Dickinson, N. Dak., Rifle Club.
On Sunday, October 16, we shot a match with Butler Rifle and Pistol Club and also with Bisbee (Arizona) Rifle Club.

The Butler Match called for a four-man team, 2 sighting and 10 shots for record at 800 and 1,000 yards.

The Bisbee Rifle Club Match called for a five-man team, same ranges, same conditions.

The Butler Match came out as follows:						
Dickinson.			Butler.			
Yards	800	1000	Tl.	Yards	800	
Walford	49	45	94	Hammar	48	
Engbrecht	48	45	93	Thompson	47	
Barker	49	42	91	Mattak	42	
Baird	49	40	89	O. B. Holt	46	
Total	367			Total	348	

The Bisbee Club telegraphed in Sunday that owing to lack of ammunition they would not be able to shoot until next Sunday, but to hold the scores of our five high men and they would shoot against them.

Our five high men made the following scores:				
Yards	800	1000	Tl.	
Walford	49	45	94	
Engbrecht	48	45	93	
Barker	49	42	91	
Baird	49	40	89	
Lee	46	38	84	
Total				451

Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Calif.
The regular monthly meeting and indoor .22 caliber rifle shoot was held in Shell Mound Park on October 14 and an unusually large attendance was present. It was the Shell Mound Pistol Rifle Club's night and as many new members made their appearances the scores were fair considering that no telescope sights were used. The scores were as follows, 25 Ring targets, 25 yards indoor, possible 125—3 best targets.

W. Guild	100	85	82
Thompson	114	113	113
Christianer	113	109	105
Thiele	108	90	74
DeCaccia	76	75	74
Fritze	103	99	78
Bauman	106	99	95
Delavergne	114	112	111
Kraul	117	117	115
A. McLaughlin	114	112	109
H. Gloy	88	90	78
Geo. Skinner	91	50	..
W. A. Siebe	108	106	83
S. Phillips	86	39	81
J. Phillips	112	103	106

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C. Otten..... 118 112 113
Geo. Larsen..... 107 106 106

As the scores show it will be seen that C. Otten was the high man closely followed by C. Kraul who is a new member in the club and shoots an open sight repeater while Mr. C. Otten has a .22 caliber target with aperture and peep sights and hair trigger. Mr. C. Kraul certainly will be a fine shot when he gives up the idea of trying to make 25s with open sights and a repeating rifle. At the close of the shoot Capt. Geo. Larson, C. Otten, C. Kraul, A. Thompson and Wm. A. Siebe shot a match for a spoon. C. Otten captured same with a score of 118 while the others made very poor scores. C. Kraul was the close man having made 112 and A. Thompson, 114.

The meeting of the club was well attended and when some of our old members came round again they were well pleased to learn that the club had taken in five new members in one meeting showing that Pres. Geo. Larson has opened his administration in grand style.

Butler Rifle and Pistol Club, Butler, Pa.

Our last match of the season, a telegraphic of 200 and 600 yards with the Dickinson, North Dakota, Rifle Club was shot Saturday, October 29. We thought that it would be impossible to shoot under harder weather conditions than we encountered a week ago when we went to Pittsburg for a test of strength with the Fort Pitt Rifle Club, but this was harder yet. A strong gale blew when the first pair, Kelley and Cumberland, faced the target shortly after noon and their scores of 44 and 42 at 600 were quite good under the circumstances.

The second pair, Hammar and Williams, were delayed more than an hour by a blinding snowstorm which completely hid the target. The strong wind made the operation of the target very difficult and slow, and it was decided to shoot one man at a time to give his partner more time to keep warm at a wood fire built by the spectators. The target blew down while Hammar was shooting his string and in a heavy squall which followed he went out for a low three, his only shot outside the four ring in all six matches this season except at the 1,000 range. His total was 46.

This was eclipsed by Williams, who, starting with the correct dope and somewhat better light conditions surprised his seniors in the game by making a possible.

It was splendid performance under the circumstances. Matlack, another novice, followed with a 43. McGuirk made 39 and Holt, a member of the 16th Regiment, 38. Lieutenant Thompson, one of the best long range shots in the State, cracked out a 47, but was unable to shoot at 200 on account of darkness.

At this range Williams continued his good work with a 45, Hammar followed with 44, Matlack and McGuirk making 39 and 41 respectively. The scores made by Kelly and Cumberland earlier in the day were 41 and 39. Hard conditions in three successive matches has given us a taste for rough weather shooting and we expect to keep the range open the greater part of the winter, although we hardly will be able to hold any regular competitions. The following six men finished:

R. M. Williams..... 45 50—95
S. A. S. Hammar..... 44 46—90
H. L. Kelly..... 41 44—85
R. K. Matlack..... 39 43—82
A. Cumberland..... 39 42—81
G. McGuirk..... 41 39—80

In the State shoot held at Mt. Gretna this year the highest score made at 200 and 600 yards by a six-man team was 513, the high man having 93, two points less than Williams had in Saturday's match.

Shooting About San Francisco.

"Sharpshooters Night," an annual celebration given by the members of the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, was celebrated on October 17 at the Oakland Orpheum, and every sharpshooter took his wife, sister, cousin and sweetheart. The house was sold out and standing room was the last resort. The finest affair ever given by the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, since its existence of nine years.

On October 18 the regular monthly indoor shoot of the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, 20 yards, pistol and revolver.

Judge J. G. Quinn was the lucky man having won a spoon shooting match between ten of the crack pistol shots of the club. We hope the Judge will win many more. The 5-shot scores are as follows:

Judge J. G. Quinn..... 43 42 40 39 38
R. Christianer..... 41 37 32 30 29
J. Bauman..... 31 30 29 27 26
F. Poulter..... 45 42 42 43 41
Wm. A. Siebe..... 45 45 42 42 40
Mayor Wm. H. Christie..... 40 39 38 42 43
F. Mullen..... 23 18 J. Phillips..... 38

AT THE TRAPS.

Laurel Springs, N. J., Gun Club.

E. A. Cordery, of Hammonton, was the bright particular star of the monthly shoot of the Laurel Springs Gun Club on October 29, carrying off the high-gun honors of the 100-target event by breaking 90; George Smith, of Philadelphia, was runner up with 84, and T. D. Brown, of the home club, third, with 81.

To make any sort of respectable score was exceedingly difficult, a high wind sweeping over the hills on which the club has its quarters and carrying the target up in the air until it was sometimes out of range. This, with the antics of the clay pigeon when the wind caught it broadside, was enough to discourage the best trap-shooter. Nevertheless, there were many good scores made, although not one straight break was made during the afternoon, the nearest being the 24 of Lloyd Lewis, made by some of the finest "kills" ever seen over the traps. Harry Overbaugh smashed 88 by consistent shooting, and a peculiar thing was that Bevan broke 19 in each of his four strings.

Cordery..... 90	Wills..... 68
Overbaugh..... 88	Thomas..... 67
Smith..... 84	Black..... 65
Brown..... 81	Durand..... 64
Lewis..... 80	Munns..... 61
Sloan..... 79	Jones..... 58
Wentz..... 79	Mitchell..... 58
Marple..... 77	Gashner..... 57
Lilly..... 76	Phillips..... 43
Anderson..... 76	C. Brown..... 36
Bevans..... 76	Logan..... 33
Harkins..... 74	Grotz..... 22
Lindley..... 72	

Interstate Averages for 1910.

Following herewith is the official Interstate Association list of professional averages for 1910, with names of contestants, total number of targets shot at, total number of targets scored, and percentages.

The averages for single targets are based on a minimum of 2,000 targets shot at in the Southern Handicap, Western Handicap, Grand American Handicap, Eastern Handicap, Pacific Coast Handicap and Post Series tournaments, as per Interstate Association ruling to that effect.

The averages for double targets are based on taking part in two of the tournaments named as a minimum.

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as per Interstate Association ruling to that effect.

AVERAGES FOR SINGLE TARGETS.

Professionals.

	Shot at.	Bk.	Pct.
Heer, W. H.	2000	1955	.9775
Spencer, C. G.	2000	1936	.9680
Lyon, Geo. L.	2000	1933	.9665
German, L. S.	2360	2277	.9648
Crosby, W. R.	2000	1929	.9645
Henderson, W.	2000	1915	.9575
Huff, Walter	2000	1915	.9575
Gilbert, Fred	2000	1896	.9480
Skelley, J. T.	2000	1870	.9350
Clancy, R. W.	2000	1850	.9250

AVERAGES FOR DOUBLE TARGETS.

Professionals.

	Shot at.	Bk.	Pct.
Bills, F. C.	300	272	.9066
German, L. S.	380	334	.8789
Garrett, Jno. W.	60	52	.8666
Barber, R. R.	60	52	.8666
Gilbert, Fred	340	291	.8558
Durston, A. H.	40	34	.8500
Topperwein, Mrs. Ad.	60	51	.8500
Crosby, W. R.	340	288	.8470
Lyon, Geo. L.	340	286	.8411
Squier, L. J.	60	50	.8333
Stannard, W. D.	260	215	.8269
Heikes, R. O.	300	246	.8200
Heer, W. H.	340	278	.8176
Spencer, C. G.	340	277	.8147
Clancy, R. W.	340	277	.8147
Taylor, Jno. R.	300	243	.8100
Huff, Walter	340	275	.8088
Hirschy, H. C.	60	48	.8000
Maxwell, Geo. W.	260	207	.7961
Freeman, H. D.	140	109	.7785
Young, C. A.	260	202	.7766
Taylor, H. G.	260	202	.7769
Hawkins, J. M.	140	108	.7714
Killam, Art.	260	200	.7692
Clark, Homer.	260	197	.7576
Ward, Guy	260	195	.7500
Henderson, W.	340	255	.7500
Borden, H. J.	100	73	.7300
Hensler, Max E.	40	29	.7250
Glover, Sim	280	202	.7214
Sibley, A. E.	60	43	.7166
Garrett, W. T.	60	43	.7166
Skelly, J. T.	340	242	.7117
Le Compte, C. O.	260	185	.7115
Marshall, T. A.	260	180	.6923
Mathews, G. E.	60	41	.6833
Banks, Edw.	40	26	.6500
Welles, H. S.	60	39	.6500
Blood, W. D.	100	65	.6500
Vietmeyer, H. W.	60	37	.6166
Grubb, W. E.	60	37	.6166
Everitt, E. A. W.	100	61	.6100
Hatcher, A. M.	60	34	.5666
Dockendorf, C. G.	60	29	.4833

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

U. M. C.-Remington Winnings.

At Jacksonville, Ill., October 17, high amateur average was won by Jesse Barker who broke 188 out of 200 with U. M. C. Steel Lined shells. Dr. Crouthers was second amateur scoring 183 out of 200, also with U. M. C. shells.

George Piercy won first amateur average at Jersey City, N. J., October 20, with U. M. C. Steel Lined shells. At Newark, October 22, at the Fred Macauley Business Men's Tournament, first, second and third amateur averages were won by L. W. Colquitt, E. Byram and C. W. Billings, who broke respectively 141, 140 and 137 out of 150, all of whom used U. M. C. Shells. The team match between Macauley's and the Whitehouse Gun Club was won by the former. All the members of both teams used U. M. C. shells. On October 25 the Macauley Business Men's Gun Club gave a shoot in honor of Fred A. Stone; J. Geiger won first amateur average. The Smith Gun Club of Newark held a shoot on the 27 inst., C. W. Billings winning first amateur honors with the Steel Lined shell.

C. B. Hunt, a comparatively new member of the Columbus, Ga., Gun Club, has been doing some excellent shooting lately with his Remington Pump and U. M. C. Steel Lined shells. Hunt broke 187 out of 200 at the Union Springs, Ala., tournament, October 12-13, with the "Red Ball" combination, capturing first money and the capital prize.

J. E. Crayton tied for first amateur average at the Columbia, S. C., Shoot, October 20-21, scoring 366 out of 400 with U. M. C. Steel Lined shells.

Stevens at the Trap.

At the Allentown, Pennsylvania Gun Club shoot, October 20, H. L. Brown, of the Western Cartridge Company, tied for high professional score by breaking 146 out of 150 clay birds. Mr. Brown shot a Stevens repeating shotgun and added the latest victory to the long string of Stevens trap gun successes. Stevens repeating shotguns have made a remarkable record for themselves and because of their simple, modern and thoroughly efficient construction, are the leading pump guns on the market.

Interesting Stevens circulars pertaining to this shotgun will be sent to any applicant upon demand.

On the Use of Pistol Cartridges in Rifles. Approved by Illinois National Guard.

To successfully use a pistol cartridge in a large caliber rifle, was, until quite recently, entirely out of the question. While it is true that inventions to accomplish this end have appeared, it is also true that they were fraught with enough faults to preclude their practical use.

However, in Brayton's Auxiliary Cartridge—manufactured for several years by the Marble Safety Axe Co.—a permanent solution of the problem seems to be reached. This device was approved by the Illinois National Guard after a series of severe tests that lasted a year; in addition to the many calibers for which the Auxiliary has been sold, it is now made to use .32 Colt Automatic Cartridges in .30 U. S. 1903 and 1906 Springfield rifles and Winchester rifles of same caliber. In 1911 it will be furnished for 25-35, using .25 Colt Automatic cartridges.

It consists of a device which just fits the rifle's chamber, the inside is fitted with a firing pin, and the forward end firmly grips the real cartridge. The whole is loaded in the gun in the regular way, either in the breech or through the magazine. When the discharge occurs, the firing pin of the gun strikes this secondary firing pin, which communicates the shock to and explodes the cartridge contained in the forward end.

Its advantages are many. Stationed toward the forward end of the shell chamber, the bullet takes the rifling immediately. This prevents its stripping or becoming deformed. Small game can be successfully taken with 30-30, 303, 30-40 .30 U. S., and 32 W. S. rifles, sizes that have heretofore been fit for large game

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only. Then, too, as this device permits the use of very cheap ammunition in high-power rifles, the cost of target practice and other recreation shooting is reduced to a very low cost.

It is made in the following sizes: Size 30-30 for use with .32 short Colt cartridges; 303 for use with .32 S. & W. smokeless or Colt Automatic cartridges; 30-40 or 303 British, for use with .32 S. & W. smokeless cartridges; 30-40 for use with .32 Colt New Police cartridges; 30-40 for .32 Colt Automatic cartridges; .32 W. & S. for use with .32 Colt Automatic cartridges.

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

Satisfactory Shooting With Peters.

At the South Carolina State Shoot, Columbia, S. C. October 19 and 20, Mr. H. D. Freeman, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won high general average 387 out of 400, also tying in the State championship race, 49 out of 50, and won the Special Handicap event with a score of 24 out of 25 from 23 yards.

Ed. O'Brien won High General average at Nebraska City, Nebr., October 18 and 19, 157 out of 160. Geo. L. Carter was second professional, 150, and Dick James, third amateur, 138, all shooting Peters factory loaded shells.

Massillon, Ohio, October 21, W. R. Chamberlain, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, tied for High Professional average, 133 out of 160.

At the Cincinnati Gun Club, October 23, Capt. G. W. Dameron tied for High Amateur average, 130 out of 150 with Peters shells. In the special 50 Bird Gun Event, O. J. Holaday tied for High Professional, scoring 46 out of 50, and Messrs. Payne, Irwin and Tarbill, all using Peters, tied for High Amateur, score 45 out of 50. In the shootoff, Messrs. Payne and Irwin broke 21 and Mr. Tarbill, 20. In the second shootoff, which took place practically in the dark, Mr. Payne, who was on the 20 yard mark, broke 24 out of 25 to Mr. Irwin's 23. Scores of this class are particularly strong evidence of the remarkably uniform and satisfactory shooting qualities of Peters factory loaded ammunition.

Neaf Appgar won High Professional average at Temple, Pa., October 19, using Peters factory loaded Ideal shells. He was also Third Professional at Allentown, Pa., October 20, 144 out of 150.

At Lyons, Kans., October 24, Mr. Ed. O'Brien, shooting Peters shells, won High General average, 95 out of 100.

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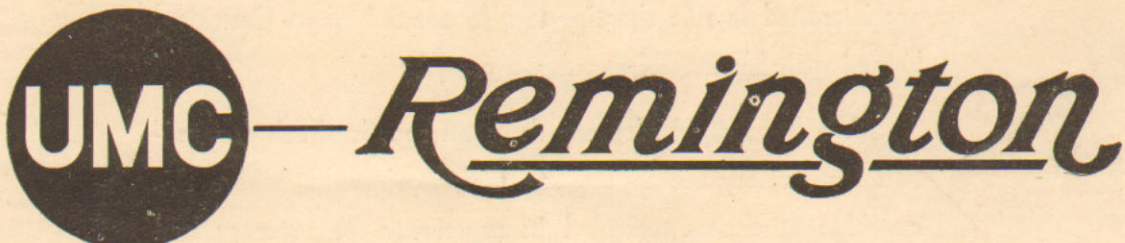
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SHOOTING



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Three of the four High Professional Averages of the year were won by shooters using UMC Steel Lined Shells—two of these shooters used Remington guns.

W. H. Heer, score .9775, using UMC Steel Lined Shells and Remington gun.

Geo. L. Lyon, score .9665, using UMC Steel Lined Shells and Remington Pump Gun.

Lester German, score .9648, using UMC Steel Lined Shells.

All First Places in Amateur Events in the Post Series were won by shooters of

UMC Steel Lined Shells

UMC shells in the guns of amateurs have won every Interstate Handicap for two years, definitely proving that UMC Arrow and Nitro Club Shells are different and superior to other makes—UMC are the only American made shells improved with a steel lining.

High Amateurs at Single Targets, First 4 places won by shooters using UMC Steel Lined Shells.
Eight out of the nine first amateurs on single targets shot UMC Steel Lined Shells

High Amateurs at Double Targets, First 3 places won by shooters using UMC Steel Lined Shells.

High Amateurs at Singles and Doubles, First 3 places won by shooters using UMC Steel Lined Shells.

UMC Steel Lined Shells in Remington guns of professionals as well as amateurs stand first in the Interstate Handicap Events for 1910.

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