

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. L, No. 14

JULY 6, 1911

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

CONTENTS:

The Sight of Satisfaction.

The Secretary of War.

Bolt Action Rifle Speed Possibilities.

Uncle Henry on Sportsmanship.

Rifle and Revolver Results in the Philippines.

**Latest News of Pistol, Rifle, Shotgun, and the
Army, Navy, and National Guard.**

\$3 A YEAR

10 CENTS A COPY



They Took The RIGHT ROAD

a few
of the big trapshooting
events in 1910
won with

Remington-UMC

Southern Handicap
Pacific Coast Handicap

Grand Canadian Handicap

Wisconsin State Shoot	Illinois State Shoot
Arkansas Handicap	Chicago Interstate
Nebraska State Shoot	Missouri Handicap
Vermont State Shoot	Texas State Shoot
Montana State Shoot	Maine State Shoot
Idaho Individual Championship Medal	
Pennsylvania State Shoot at York	
West Virginia State Shoot	
New Jersey State Shoot	
South Dakota State Shoot	
Washington State Shoot	
Mississippi State Shoot	
North Dakota State Shoot	

Remington-UMC—the perfect shoot-
ing combination

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.

299 Broadway, New York City



ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME L. No. 14.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 6, 1911.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

The Sight of Satisfaction.

By LIEUT. TOWNSEND WHELEN AND EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

A YEAR or so ago, a number of the cranks of the Los Angeles Rifle & Revolver Club, were engaged in the conversion of some Service rifles into arms more suitable for sporting purposes. Among the cranks was Stewart Edward White, who had a trip to Africa programed for the early fall.

With the assistance—nay through the agency of Ludwig Wundhammer alone—we converted those Service guns one by one from the ways of the rookie, the sentry, the manual of arms and heavy thump of the floor of the "order," to those of the sportsman. We groomed them, and polished them, and gave them new stocks, and put checking where it should be, added Sheard gold beads for jewelry, until one of the converts could have passed through the Rock Island arsenal without a nod of greeting from the machines that helped give it birth.

In the midst of the revival services, we ran against a question that threatened to shoot holes in all our gun theology, to the delight of the heathen, who averred that the Service gun was beyond the reach of proselyters. The question was headed "sights."

The Lyman folk had put out some time before, two receiver sights for the New Springfield. One of them had a wind-gauge. The other differed from the first, in that it was without lateral adjustment. We had bought two for use on the regular Service guns. They were alike in being entirely unsatisfactory. The elevating slide was "graduated" into deep notches, into which a pointer tumbled as each notch came opposite it. These notches were equal to about a hundred yards' jump from one to another.

Worse and more of it, the pointer was fastened to the pivot of the locking lever by a collar, which allowed some movement. Result, when the unfortunate user attempted to make a slight change—say at 200, where a small rise was advisable—the pointer, sticking in its notch, would accompany the slide—thus showing no apparent movement of the sight. The result of the next shot would testify eloquently to the fact that there *was* some movement. The shooters would arise and call the Lyman people blessed—and other things.

We didn't fancy these sights for rifles with the accuracy of the Springfield, and intended partially for target work. The writer told the Lyman folk so—with emphasis. They are willing to oblige—even if they do have more orders than they can attend to always with satisfaction to the user.

Six sights came along with the valleys left out of the slide, and

graduations of 1/50-inch cut along it. The position of the pointer was also changed to a slot and screw on the side of the sight. These were better, but still short of being worthy of the rifle on which they were to go.

The sight could not be set hurriedly and accurately due to the fine lines of the graduation, while the wind-gauge screw was as useful as an ironer to roll along the clothes, as it was for turning the sight. Other faults came up on the same type, of which we at the time knew nothing.

The writer kicked again to the Lyman folks and they replied, whispering soothingly of a new sight that would back everything else off the map. Finally an experimental model came along, in time to be mounted on a New Springfield sporter for a trip to Mexico. The trip afforded a fine opportunity for trial, no game interfering with the reflections and the researches of the philosopher.

The sight turned out to be about seven miles ahead of the procession. It was heavier, practically proof against damage, and fitted with a bully screw elevating device. The rear corner of the lower end of the slide barked the knuckles as the bolt was manipulated. Indictment No. 1 was drawn against it.

The wind gauge screw rubbed against the clothes and the user would glance at the rifle, to find the aperture about seven points to leeward of its proper position. One more count was added to the papers.

It had a perfect form of release and elevation device—but for some reason entirely undiscoverable to the writer, the makers had overlooked the fact that they had a micrometer sight par excellence without a single alteration save a change in the pitch of the elevating screw and a different scale of elevation marking.

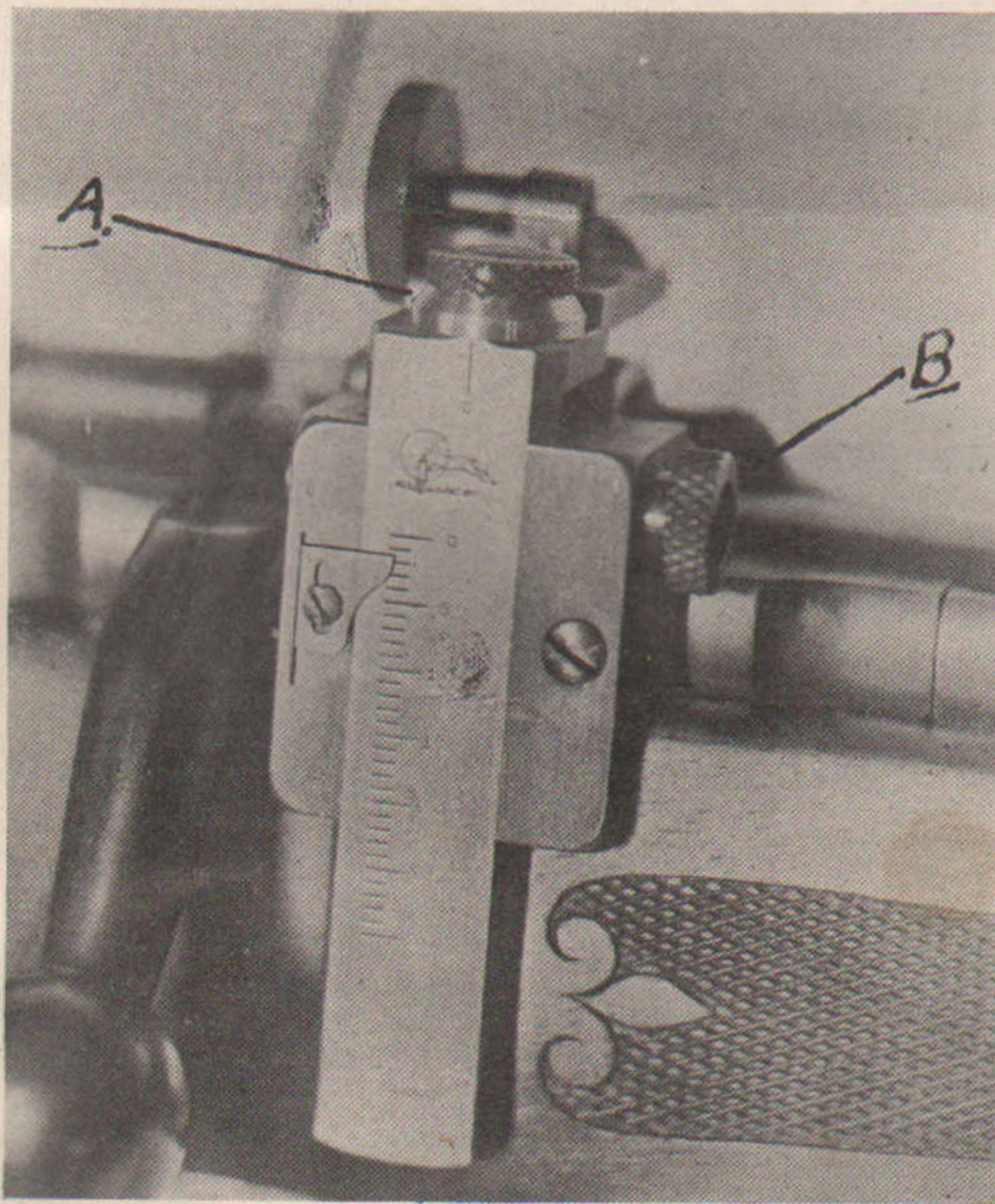
A little figuring and measuring of sight radius accompanied another kick to the Lyman folks—

crabbing is the correct technical term I believe—and once more we sat and waited to see what would turn up.

The first sights had been fitted to the sporters, and the rifle belonging to White had accompanied its owner to Africa—too soon for the appearance of the new sight.

It came, and a large and enthusiastic meeting of the local chapter of the Amalgamated Order of Crabbers could find nothing about it that would do as a support for a kick. At last, the Lyman people had gotten out a sight worthy of the fine rifle for which it was intended.

A glance at the photograph will do more toward describing it than



THE NEW SIGHT ON A SPORTER SPRINGFIELD.

any printed words can do. Let it be noted, first, that the sight is about twice as heavy as the ordinary Lyman receiver sight, and a blow heavy enough to put it out of commission would seriously damage the rifle, falling on any other part. There is nothing delicate about it in spite of its beautiful adjustment and fine elevating device.

The milled, bevelled head, marked "A," turns the screw elevating device, which works through the frame of the sight and terminates in a collar at the lower end of the elevating slide. Just below the bevelled screw, will be noted a line marked "O." The screw head is marked in five equal divisions, the dividing lines numbered "0, 1, 2, 4." A complete revolution of the screw head—turning through the five divisions—raises the sight one division on the elevating slide indicated by the pointer on the frame. Thus a movement through one division of the milled head, equals one-fifth of one of the divisions on the slide.

The screw raising the slide has a pitch of twenty-five turns to the inch. One complete turn is of course equal to one-twenty-fifth of an inch, and one of the divisions on the milled head equals a fifth of this, an inch change on the target for each hundred yards.

The milled button "B," pressed inward, releases the elevating screw from its engagement in the threads of the frame, the slide is left free and can be slipped up and down with the fingers. Releasing the button, it springs outward again, locking the slide into its threads. When the button is turned to the right, it locks the slide firmly against any movement, either by the jar of the recoil or by means of the elevating screw. It stays put most satisfactorily.

The elevating slide is polished, enabling the divisions to be easily read, the pointer being left blue. The elevating screw is likewise polished along its bevelled edge.

The wind gauge scale is fastened by two set screws, passing through slots in the scale. Loosing the two screws, enables the user to move the polished slide to agree with the zero of the rifle as found by shooting. The beauty of this arrangement cannot be emphasized too strongly.

The wind-gauge screw has a click spring, dropping into notch each quarter turn and preventing the accidental movement of the sight found with the old pattern of free moving screw.

The cup disc is a good feature for the target man, while screwing it out leaves the two regular Lyman apertures available for hunting.

For the target man the sight slide should be graduated "25-50-75," etc., to make the reading of the micrometer minutes consecutive, as pointed out by Lieutenant Whelen.

In this new sight the hunter and the target rifleman are offered the finest instrument ever put out for the direction of a rifle muzzle. Strong enough for any sort of rough usage, delicate enough for the finest adjustments of the long range shot, near enough to the eye to obtain the full advantage of the aperture and of a long sight radius, the sight is without a flaw and finer than any of us ever hoped to see such an instrument.

The directions for its use, worked out by Lieutenant Whelen, and to be sent out with the sights, explain the practical application of the adjustments and add much to its value.

The Lyman people state firmly, that neither entreaties, nor expostulation, nor tears, nor threats, nor bribes, will suffice to obtain one of these sights before August. The cost is not yet announced but the English makers of sights, inferior to this one, ask far more than the Lyman folks are likely to tax us.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE LYMAN RECEIVER SIGHT WITH MICROMETER ADJUSTMENTS FOR THE NEW SPRINGFIELD RIFLE (U. S. MAGAZINE RIFLE MODEL OF 1903).

The advantages of the micrometer system of adjustment as used on this sight, and the tables of sight adjustments, are as follows:

The rifleman can tell instantly, exactly how much to adjust the sight to cause the shot to strike the center of the bullseye. For example, one is shooting at 100 yards. He finds his rifle shoots six inches high and five inches to the right. With ordinary sight adjustments he will have to fire many shots, moving the sight a little each time until he finds it shooting correctly: this at the cost of time, labor, ammunition and the wear on the rifling.

With this sight, however, he simply lowers the elevation 6 "minutes" and adjusts the wind-gauge two points to the left, and the next shot, if correctly aimed, will strike the center of the bullseye. One can readily see the great advantage of this, not only on the target range, but in the hunting fields. It is not, perhaps, widely known that different makes of ammunition require a different adjustment of sights; also, batches of ammunition loaded by the same company, but from different lots of powder, will probably require a different sighting. This sight will pay for itself alone, in the saving of ammunition in the sighting-up process.

The rifleman, having once targeted the rifle at one range and found the correct elevation and windage, instantly knows the exact elevation for every range from 100 to 1,000 yards without firing a shot. For example, suppose one has targeted his rifle at 200 yards, finding the exact elevation. From the elevation table given here he will see that if he lowers his elevation 2½ minutes, his rifle will be accurately sighted for 100 yards and if he raises the elevation 3 minutes, the sighting will be correct for 300 yards, and so on. The advantage of this and the saving entailed in ammunition will at once be appreciated.

Referring to the Windage Table, the rifleman will see that if he knows the direction and velocity of the wind, or able to estimate it approximately, he can set his sight beforehand for accurate shooting in any wind. Attention is called to the fact that the windage screw "clicks" for every one-fourth revolution or point, and therefore can be set without looking at it. This is a great advantage in a changeable wind when firing in the prone position, enabling small changes to be made in windage without taking the rifle from the shoulder.

The "click" spring also obviates the danger of any possible shifting of the windguage when carrying the rifle in a saddle holster on horseback, or from rubbing against the person or clothing when carrying the rifle slung or under the arm.

Attention is called to the fact that there is nothing complicated or delicate about these micrometer adjustments. This sight will stand just as rough usage as any other, and it is just as strong, if not stronger, than any sight made.

Should it be desired to make a hurried adjustment for elevation, it is only necessary to press the screw button on the forward side of the sight-base, when the sight will run up and down freely without using the micrometer screw. Release this button and the sight remains firmly and positively fixed for elevation.

A screw is provided for adjusting the sight, so that it cannot be lowered below pointblank range. A cup disc can be furnished for the sight. This is an advantage in long range target shooting and in ammunition testing, but not for hunting.

It will be noted that the knurled head of the elevating screw is divided into five equal parts, numbered from 0 to 4. One complete revolution of the knurled head raises or lowers the sight from one graduation to another on the elevation scale. One-fifth of a revolution on the knurled head raises or lowers the sight one-fifth of a graduation on the elevation scale. This one-fifth of a graduation is here referred to as "One Minute." A change of 1 minute in elevation moves the sight .008 of an inch.

The smallest graduation on the windage scale is called a "Point." For convenience in reading the scale, the lines marking the divisions are of different length. Every fifth point is made longer than the others. One complete revolution of the knurled head of the windage screw will move the wind-gauge one point.

The knurled head is provided with a spring which snaps into a notch for every one-fourth revolution of the screw. This snap or "click" is plainly felt with the fingers in adjusting, but makes no noise to disturb game, etc. By its aid a point of windage is easily divided into quarters without looking at the wind-gauge scale, thereby relieving the eyes from a minute observation of such small graduation. The value of one point is .02 of an inch.

TABLE FOR SIGHT CHANGES.

Raising or lowering the elevation 1 "minute" will raise or lower the center of impact of the shot group one inch for every 100 yards of range. That is, it will change it 1 inch at 100 yards, 2 inches at 200 yards, 5 inches at 500 yards, and so on.

Moving the wind-gauge one "point" will move the center of impact of the shot group to the right or left 2½ inches for every 100 yards of range.

If you wish the shot to strike higher, raise the elevation. If you wish the shot to strike farther to the right, move the aperture to the right over the wind-gauge scale.

ELEVATION TABLE

Correct for ammunition loaded with 150 grain sharp point bullet, and having a velocity of 2,700 feet per second.

From 100 to 200 yards raise.....	2.5 minutes
" 200 " 300 " "	3. "
" 300 " 350 " "	1.7 "
" 350 " 400 " "	2. "
" 400 " 500 " "	4. "
" 500 " 600 " "	4.3 "
" 600 " 800 " "	12. "
" 800 " 900 " "	7. "
" 900 " 1000 " "	8. "

WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION

Wind velocity is designated by the number of miles per hour of its speed. A gentle breeze is from 2 to 6 miles per hour, a medium breeze from 6 to 10 miles per hour, a stiff wind from 10 to 20 miles per hour, a gale over 25 miles per hour.

Wind direction is designated by the hours of a clock-face. Consider the rifle range or shooting ground to have laid out on it a clock-face. Consider also that you are standing on the 6 o'clock mark and the target is placed, or is standing, on the 12 o'clock mark. A wind blowing from right to left, straight across your front, is coming from the direction of the 3 o'clock mark and is called a 3 o'clock wind. A similar wind blowing in the opposite direction is a 9 o'clock wind. One blowing straight from you toward the target is a 6 o'clock wind. One from the target towards you is from 12 o'clock. One coming from over your right shoulder is a 5 o'clock wind, and so on.

Winds coming from 3 or 9 o'clock, strike the bullet in its flight at the same angle, but of course deflect it in opposite directions. A 3 o'clock wind, for instance, causes the bullet to drift to the left of the line of sight. Similarly, 1, 5, 7 and 11 o'clock winds deflect the bullet equally, also 2, 4, 8 or 10 o'clock winds. If a bullet be driven to the left 2 feet by a 3 o'clock wind, a 2 o'clock wind of the same velocity will drive it about 1 3/4 feet, and a 1 o'clock wind will deflect it only about 1 foot.

This is due to the difference in the angle at which the wind strikes the bullet. A 6 o'clock wind simply accelerates the flight of the bullet and causes it to strike higher on the target, thus calling for a reduction in elevation, but no change from the normal zero of the wind-gauge. A 12 o'clock wind has the opposite effect, calling for additional elevation. The deviations caused by 6 and 12 o'clock winds are usually so small as not to make it necessary to allow for them.

To correct for 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 o'clock winds, move the wind-gauge to the right, and for 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 o'clock winds, move it to the left. Always see that the sighting aperture moves over the wind-gauge scale in the direction from which the wind is blowing.

On this sight, the flat, inclined surface on the sighting aperture just above the wind-gauge scale, has been purposely left without a zero line. On some still day when no wind is blowing, sight the rifle in accurately at, say, 200 yards, and when you get it shooting correctly into the center of the bullseye, scratch on this inclined surface with a sharp instrument a zero line.

Make this line appear as though it were a continuation of the center long 5 point graduation line of the scale. The wind-gauge scale itself is movable by loosening its two screws to allow for any possible difference in zero of different lots of ammunition.

WINDAGE TABLE

CORRECT FOR AMMUNITION LOADED WITH 150 GRAIN SHARP-POINTED BULLET AND HAVING A MUZZLE VELOCITY OF 2,700 FEET PER SECOND.

No. of inches correction at the target corresponding to 1 point windage	Correction in points of windage for winds in miles per hour blowing from					
	1, 5, 7 or 11 o'clock		2, 4, 8 or 10 o'clock		3 or 9 o'clock	
	Wind	Points	Wind	Points	Wind	Points
200 Yards	4	0.	4	0.	4	.4
	8	.4	8	.4	8	.6
	12	.5	12	.6	12	.8
	16	.6	16	.8	16	1.
1 pt.=5 in.	20	.8	20	1.	20	1.2
	4	.4	4	.4	4	.4
	8	.6	8	.8	8	.8
	12	.8	12	1.2	12	1.2
300 Yards	16	1.	16	1.5	16	1.6
	20	1.20	20	1.8	20	2.
	4	.4	4	1.8	4	.8
	8	.8	8	1.5	8	1.6
500 Yards	12	1.2	12	2.	12	2.4
	16	1.6	16	2.6	16	3.2
	20	2.	20	3.2	20	4.
	4	.5	4	.8	4	1.
600 Yards	8	1.	8	1.6	8	2.
	12	1.6	12	2.4	12	3.
	16	2.	16	3.2	16	4.
	20	2.4	20	4.	20	5.
800 Yards	4	.8	4	1.2	4	1.4
	8	1.3	8	2.4	8	2.8
	12	2.	12	3.6	12	4.
	16	2.8	16	4.8	16	5.6
1 pt.=20 in.	20	3.6	20	5.2	20	6.8
	4	1.	4	1.6	4	2.
	8	2.	8	3.2	8	3.6
	12	2.8	12	4.8	12	5.6
1,000 Yards	16	3.6	16	6.4	16	7.2
	20	4.8	20	8.	20	9.2

Hard Luck.

Teacher—Does your ma brush your hair like that?

Tommy—No'm.

Teacher—Who does, then?

Tommy—I fell down on de way to school an' de street sweeper ran over me.

THE PREMIER ENLISTED MEN'S TROPHY.

The first important one of its class, the Marine Corps Enlisted Men's Trophy, is worthy to be the premier of a long line of notable prizes.

It is the trophy which was purchased by contributions from the enlisted men of the Marine Corps, and donated to the National Rifle Association of America for annual competition. It will be shot for at Camp Perry during the great annual shooting festival which begins there August 14, and which will continue until well into the first week of September.

On view at this time at the headquarters of the Marine Corps at Washington, the trophy attracts much and very favorable attention. It will, of course, go to Camp Perry where it will be on exhibition during the Matches.

The "Enlisted Men's Trophy," which will be shot for each year by teams of enlisted men from the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps and the National Guard, is a bronze of stirring force and vigor. An enlisted man in an attitude of full life and action, stands ready for whatever may befall.

The illustration of it which we offer will give a better idea than written words. The total height of the trophy is forty-four inches, including the square sur-base of green marble. The inscription reads: "Presented by the enlisted men of the Marine Corps to the National Rifle Association of America for annual competition."

The design and modelling are the work of the well-known sculptor, Allan G. Newman, of New York, and the trophy was made by the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, of Philadelphia.



UNCLE HENRY ON SPORTSMANSHIP.

Dear Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

Yes; I'll keep on writing to you as long as I have things on my mind which must come out, and since you are so good as to say ARMS AND THE MAN men like what I say.

It's a funny thing about what one likes, isn't it? "What's one man's meat is another man's poison," and that might just as well be extended to say that what's a man's meat today may be his poison tomorrow!

A few days and a circumstance or two may change a man's mind so quickly and so often as to put a first class double discount on the most sensitive weather cock anybody ever saw.

I am reminded at the moment of a case in point. A friend of mine, fond of shooting to the verge of being a monomaniac upon the subject, went to England. He had shot all kinds of game in the United States and Canada and Mexico. He was a sportsman who thought a game hog could give cards and spades and little casino to the devil and yet not come out loser. He thought a man who would kill more than a reasonable number of birds in a day was so bad that no book printed could contain words hot enough to describe the crime.

He has sat before the hunting lodge fireplace, I'll bet you, a dozen times, and told me what frightful game hogs British and Continental

sportsmen were. He exclaimed in the utmost horror at the way English gentlemen would kill a wagon load of pheasants in a day and think nothing of it. To him that seemed a crime unspeakably great. I tried to explain to him that there were some slight extenuating circumstances but nothing I was ever able to say could make him see it my way.

Last year he went over to England and while there an acquaintance invited him to a pheasant shoot. He went, and when he got back to this country he told me about it. Did he stop when he had killed a reasonable number of birds during the English pheasant drive? Well, yes, he did, but what he considered a reasonable number there and under the conditions of that time would have seemed a horrible slaughter here.

He stopped shooting because the drive was over for the day, a record of the bag showed over 200 birds to each gun for the first day's shooting, and my man was not low gun by any means.

What made him look at it in a different way? Not because he was personally in it, for he was the sort of man who would not do wrong and exculpate himself on the ground of having changed his mind. Not by any means. The reasons would have to be good and such as would satisfy any sensible and honest man. No; the reason he altered his attitude was this: he came personally in contact with the conditions which control English shooting.

Over there they raise their birds by hand, as one might say. They are more carefully reared and tended and taken care of than any form of domestic fowl except the finest game chickens. All the birds that a man shoots are either his own, because he has raised them, or those of a friend. After the killing has been done and his own table supplied, and after gifts to such friends as appreciate birds, the balance are sold just like any other fowls in the market.

There is no wasteful slaughter. A man is killing his own birds and that is all there is to that. If any escape from bounds, as some do, and get to the wild places they actually add to the number of birds in existence.

No indeed; there is no more harm or sign of bad sportsmanship in an Englishman killing three or four hundred birds per gun in a day than there is in any of us Americans shooting half a dozen quail in season on our own ground.

But a big bag does not necessarily mean a banner day. I notice in a review of a book lately published in *ARMS AND THE MAN*, that somebody said King Edward VII, of England, was in his day the truest type of a sportsman, and the writer described the late King as such a sportsman in these terms: "In my humble opinion the perfect 'sportsman' is the man whose principal pleasure it is to see that the other participators in the sport of the day are enjoying themselves, the man who can win a great race without undue elation and who can lose without being depressed, who can be cheerful when the birds 'go wrong,' shows no impatience when his yacht, after leading handsomely, gets into the doldrums and is vanquished by the fluky victory of a rival boat, and, perhaps the most difficult part of all, can be ready with a charming smile and a word of congratulation to the owner whose horse has just beaten his own by a short head in an important race. All these qualifications King Edward possessed in a superlative degree, and moreover, if I may so express myself, he took the right view of sport. Instead of being a slave to it and making a business of it, to him it was always a relaxation, and often a much-needed one."

Pretty strong sort of a definition that, isn't it? I never thought those fellows who were always crowding the others out of the best places to shoot, pinching the easy shots, and otherwise trying to get the best of everything succeeded in getting their money's worth. Why, gosh hang it, I know they don't!

Did you ever notice how they are usually cranky, down-in-the-mouth nad stirred up about things? You *couldn't* make one of them happy. You couldn't do it if you injected a ton of clean happiness into his veins, because it just isn't in him to be happy, any more than it is in *any* bad man to be happy.

The late Mark Twain cast some considerable odium upon a first-class proverb when he tacked additional words into an old one. It used to go, "Be good and you'll be happy." You will remember that Mark furnished a supplement, so that the revised edition ran like this: "Be good and you'll be happy—but damned lonesome."

Don't you believe it! If Mark didn't know better before he died, he does now. If you find it necessary to be lonesome in order to be good don't let that worry you. You have a cinch on happiness, anyway, if you can handle the goodness part of it!

Your Uncle,

HENRY HIBALL.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE RIFLE CLUB.

NEW Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts is situated at Durham, N. H., 62 miles from Boston, and is classed on the War Department records as a class B institution. There are about 250 male students, of whom 40 enrolled themselves last fall in the rifle club, affiliated with the National Rifle Association.

Owing to delays in completing the gallery range, the team organized was not able to practice very much before the opening of the



season of the Intercollegiate Indoor League on January 14, but it fired in every match, and improved its scores from 1,353 to 1,726, winning five and being tied in one match out of the 15 fired, though the tie was lost under the rules.

Unfortunately it is not possible to fire an outdoor course, but it is hoped the range will be in shape to be used next fall and all members are looking ahead to a more successful season next year. The interest seems to be increasing and there is no reason why a good team should not be built up. The military department has assisted the club in every possible way, and the commandant takes a keen interest in the work of developing a knowledge of shooting.

THE MAXIM SILENCER IN A NEW ROLE.

MR. HIRAM PERCY MAXIM has completed a silencer for the 3-inch field gun which upon trial has proven its usefulness.

The results accomplished by the Maxim Silencer on the rifle are duplicated in the case of the field gun, reduction in recoil—which in the case of the larger arm means increased rapidity of fire through less necessity for re-laying between shots—absence of flash, and reduction in sound all are secured by the use of the large gun silencer, just as they are by the employment of the smaller one.

Reports previously mentioned in these columns of a foreign automatic rifle which had been employing a Maxim silencer, or a device similar to it, may in the absence of more definite information, be taken with some few grains of salt. That the Bang rifle, an invention of a Norwegian of that name, has been tried in Austria and found a most excellent weapon, is true.

It is not generally known, but it is also true that this same rifle has been offered to the United States by Col. O. Krag of the Norwegian Army, the man who with Jorgensen invented the old familiar "Krag." The tests made by the American Ordnance Department are held confidential and it has not been possible up to this time to secure for publication the details of them. Later on, no doubt, these can be furnished.

Information which we have been able to secure from abroad leads to a belief that there is a confinement of the gases upon their exit from the muzzle of the rifle and the utilization in this way of energy to open the breech of the gun and compress the springs which are again to close it, and otherwise accomplish what in gas-operated or recoil operated rifles of other types is done by a more clumsy method.

There ought to be a great deal of merit in a system of this kind. How much Mr. Maxim himself has done toward developing a rifle to use a modified form of silencer as a reservoir for expelled gases and part of an engine for operating the mechanism is not known, but it is the general impression that he began experiments of this kind about two years ago.

ARMY INFANTRY TEAM.

THE Army Infantry Team for the National Matches of 1911, chosen by a try-out on the Illinois State Range at Camp Logan, June 12 to 22, is as follows: 1st Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Infantry, team captain; Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Infantry, coach; 2nd Lieut. Joseph S. Leonard, 27th Infantry, spotter; 1st Lieut. Sheldon W. Anding, 30th Infantry, range officer; 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 25th Infantry; 1st Lieut. William C. Stoll, 29th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Franklin T. Burt, 24th Infantry; 2nd Lieut. Forrest E. Overholser, 5th Infantry; 2nd Lieut. Allan Rutherford, 5th Infantry; 2nd Lieut. Oscar Westover, 14th Infantry; 2nd Lieut. Fred P. Jacobs, 29th Infantry; Regt. Q. M. Sergt. Bert E. Cooper, 26th Infantry; 1st Sergt. William Watson, Co. C, 5th Infantry; 1st Sergt. Robert N. Barr, Co. C, 30th Infantry; Sergt. Charles M. Smith, Co. C, 17th Infantry; Sergt. Ernest McEachin, Co. H, 22nd Infantry; Sergt. Charles Anderson, Co. E, 28th Infantry; Sergt. Elijah H. Griffin, Co. M, 30th Infantry; Artificer Harry C. Gardner, Co. A, 15th Infantry.

BOLT ACTION RIFLE SPEED POSSIBILITIES.

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

BEARING on the question of the speed of fire of the bolt action rifle as compared with the lever rifle, I hand you herewith a copy of a report of tests made by our Lieutenant Townsend Whelen with the Krag-Jorgenson rifle June 17th. The tests are certified to by Lieutenant Rudolph of Lieutenant Whelen's regiment. They are also made in a climate where strict accuracy of speech may be looked for at all times—that of New York State.

The shooting offhand, while very fast, is not as surprising as that done in the prone position. Five shots in $5\frac{1}{2}$ seconds is faster than most of us have ever seen a rifle fired and when it is taken into consideration that all the shots struck a five-inch circle at 45 feet the fact of the Lieutenant's ability with the rifle is borne in upon us.

Setting aside all personal tendency in these bolt and lever controversies, it strikes the writer that a comparison of the work of a lever rifle handling this 30-40 cartridge with the shooting of Lieutenant Whelen would be most interesting to all of us. Prone, of course, the lever gun is not in it, nor are we particularly interested in this when we consider the rifles for game shooting alone. The time and hits of a lever rifle fired offhand under the same conditions would be quite valuable as a basis of comparison between a rifle for which speed alone can be claimed as a point of superiority, and the strong, simple, more reliable bolt arm.

Now cometh the lever action champion—maybe.

EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

TEST FOR RAPIDITY OF FIRE WITH BOLT ACTION RIFLE.

U. S. Magazine Rifle, cal. .30, model 1898. Shot by Lieut. Townsend Whelen, U. S. A., at Fort Jay, N. Y., June 17th, 1911.

Conditions.

Scores fired in series of 5 shots. Time limit taken from the report of the first shot until the report of the fifth shot. Target, a board 12 inches high by 10 inches wide, placed 15 paces from the marksman.

Prone.

1st Score: Time, $5\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. All shots hit in a five-inch circle in the center of the board.

2nd Score: Time, 5 seconds. Four shots in a three-inch circle in the center of the board, the fifth shot striking 5 inches from the center of the three-inch group.

Standing.

1st Score: Time, $5\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. All shots hit in a five-inch circle in the center of the board.

2nd Score: Time, 5 seconds. All the shots struck the board.

I was considerably out of practice at this kind of fire. I had done none of it for 21 months; that is, no rapid fire of any kind with any rifle for that period.

Had the time been taken from the word of command, and the rifle held at a ready until the command "Fire!" the time would have been not more than half a second greater. The above twenty shots were all that were fired.

TOWNSEND WHELEN,
1st Lieutenant, 29th Infantry.

Fort Jay, N. Y., June 17th, 1911.

I certify that the above scores were fired in my presence on this day, that I kept the time during the test, and that the results were as stated above.

J. W. RUDOLPH,
2nd Lieutenant, 29th Infantry.

EXTENSIVE GUNNERY TESTS FOR THE DELAWARE.

WHEN our big ship the "Delaware" gets back from doing her part to add dignity and *eclat* to the Coronation of King George V, and his Royal Consort, Mary, this bully sea-fighter will be used to demonstrate the truth or falsity of many a theory which has been ward-room talking material ever and oft.

One of the questions which the Delaware will probably try out is that of the effective range for our great guns. 12,500 yards is a right smart little distance, further than most of us could expect to throw a stone. It is, in fact, as those quick at mental arithmetic and familiar with their tables, will instantly see—over seven miles.

Now, seven miles is some distance to hurl a great steel shell, but there are officers of the Navy who feel that 12-inch guns ought to be good for at least 15,000 yards, or about eight and a half miles. The extreme range of the 12-inchers is estimated at from 22,000 to 23,000 yards. To what distance effective firing can be done, taking into consideration all of those factors which affect accuracy, is a thing which can only be determined by test and trial. This the Delaware will do.

Part of her firing may be at the old Texas, which will be recalled as having been once sunk under the alias of The San Marcos, by the New Hampshire. She could be raised again and used as a target. There are other things for the Delaware to do. The progressiveness of the Navy was never more exemplified in anything undertaken by our enterprising sea force than in the purpose to determine by actual trial what can be expected of ships, guns, equipment and men. This spirit of honest inquiry and reluctance to proceed according to established formulas without proving them in practice is the real secret of the present high state of efficiency found in the American Navy.

The Delaware is expected among other things to prove out the value of some theoretical methods of repelling torpedo boats with and without search-lights; the usefulness of small arms against box kites, simulating *airps*; the special trial of a 3-inch gun mounted on a mount which will allow the piece to be directed against enemies in the air, and a host of similar important and necessary experiments.

COMPOSITE PROMOTION.

THE proposition put forward by certain progressive officers of the Army to combine the mobile branches so that officers may occupy lineal rank from the top to the bottom of the whole list is one which is being vigorously discussed in the service at this time.

A great many arguments of the very best can be brought forward in favor of it. In the list of these is that offered by those advocates of the innovation who claim unification of the interests of officers of the mobile army will result in strength for the Army in legislation.

There is a great deal in favor of such a contention, but yet we think the importance of this feature is unduly emphasized. We are of the opinion that most officers of the Army think first of what is good for the service and then of what is best for their particular branch. However, it would certainly be no disadvantage to have all thinking and working along one line.

A greater benefit still would seem to us to come in the absolute equity of it. The feeling that an officer would have of being treated just like every other of his amount of service would be worth a great deal. Injustice rankles. Men like to feel that they are getting a square deal; that favoritism and pull cut no figure.

We think a composite seniority list of officers of the mobile Army would help to give this feeling. Certain officers would from time to time under any plan yet proposed have to pass from one arm into another upon promotion, and while such a course seems not altogether advantageous, there are arguments which can be brought for a greater catholicity of knowledge among our officers.

An infantryman is certainly a better foot soldier if he knows a great deal about the cavalry and field artillery, and likewise a man of the mounted service who is acquainted with infantry values is a much better soldier.

It is judged that this proposition will likely be included in the legislative program for the next regular session of Congress.

THE NATIONAL MATCH STAFF.

IT IS expected the staff to assist Gen. R. K. Evans, Executive Officer of the National Matches, in the conduct of those important events, will consist at least in part of the following officers: Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, U. S. Army, Chief Range Officer, at present on duty with the Ohio National Guard; Col. H. G. Catrow, Ohio National

Guard, Assistant to Chief Range Officer; Maj. T. L. Ames, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Ordnance Officer; Capt. Julian R. Lindsay, 15th U. S. Cavalry, Adjutant, Captain Lindsay will be remembered as a shooting member, and a good shooting member of former cavalry teams; Lieut. Miller, of the Army, who has so well filled the difficult duties of Quartermaster several times in the past, will again serve in that capacity.

CONGRESS AND THE NAVAL GENERAL BOARD WILL PROBABLY DISAGREE.

IT IS believed the Naval General Board has recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that he request of Congress appropriations to permit the construction next year of four battleships, eighteen destroyers, a repair ship, submarine boat tenders, some considerable number of golliers, and other miscellaneous boats, including gun boats, a mine-laying vessel, two transports and a hospital ship.

The Board reports that at least four battleships will be required to replace four of the five ships of that rank which will be twenty years of age in 1914, and thus eligible to be withdrawn from the first line. It is not, however, thought that Congress will share in this liberal view. One battleship of the dreadnought class and possibly a small fraction of the other vessels required are probably all that can be expected, especially as it is going to be necessary for the Secretary of the Navy to ask Congress to increase the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy.

The coming contest between the politicians for the control of the machinery of the Government will cause a cry of economy to sound singularly seductive to the average member of Congress. It is even possible in view of some of the sentiment here that no battleship will be authorized, although that is considered improbable.

The Navy has now practically its entire authorized enlisted strength of 47,500. New ships going into commission will require crews by this time next year. The Navy ought to have 2,500 more men. To get them Congress must give the necessary authorization and appropriations.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WE TAKE a great deal of pleasure in introducing to our readers the Honorable Henry L. Stimson, lately designated by President Taft to be Secretary of War.

The political and general history of the new Secretary you should all fairly well know from the daily newspapers. It is our province to present a more personal and intimate view of him to the soldiers, sailors and sportsmen who are in the majority among ARMS AND THE MAN readers.

Naturally it is your desire to know something more of Mr. Stimson than that he was lately an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of New York on the Republican ticket; that before the campaign in question he was a successful Government prosecutor of the Sugar Trust, receiving large fees therefor, and at all times since he left college a successful lawyer.

Mr. Stimson is but little over forty years of age and he looks less. His face is that of a man who has lived a clean life always, with plenty of hard outdoor exercise when he could get it.

His military experience before becoming Chief of the War Bureau—or as we would rather call it, the Peace Bureau—is limited to service in the National Guard. However, as a member of the National Guard, he belonged to an organization which, in soldierly qualities, in *esprit de corps*, discipline, and general efficiency, has very high rank indeed. Squadron A, of New York, is a hard-riding, close-shooting and almost ideally excellent National Guard organization in all such development toward efficiency as is possible under the present conditions.

Stimson enlisted as a private in Squadron A, May 24, 1898, and served until April 16, 1907, with these grades and promotions; Artificer, January 16, 1900; Quartermaster-Sergeant, January 7, 1901; Corporal, March 22, 1902; Sergeant, June 3, 1902; First Lieutenant, December 7, 1905.

He saw active duty during the Croton strike in April, 1900, and participated in the joint maneuvers at Manassas in September, 1904. At target practice he qualified with the carbine through the grades up to and including that of Distinguished Expert. His knowledge and skill with the revolver enabled him to qualify there as a Marksman and Sharpshooter.

Mr. Stimson has hunted with the rifle ever since 1885, in the Rocky Mountains, in the States of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and in the

provinces of Quebec, and New Brunswick, Canada. He has killed nearly all varieties of North American big game, including moose, elk, caribou, two kinds of deer, three kinds of bear (eleven in all), Rocky Mountain sheep, Rocky Mountain goat and antelope.

Much small game has fallen to his rifle. At the same time he has done a great deal of shooting with the shotgun, but his scatter-gun work has only been incidental to that which he has carried on with the grooved tube.

A sport which rivals big game shooting, in the estimation of the new Secretary, is mountaineering. Of this he has done a little in Switzerland and a great deal in the Rocky Mountains. He was a member of the first party which explored the headwaters of the Ste. Mary's River in 1891, now included within the limits of the new Glacier National Park, and he climbed and mapped many of the mountains of that locality. He has examined many of the glaciers of Switzerland and climbed the Matterhorn, the Rothorn, and other mountains less well known.

As one would naturally expect of an outdoor man who has been a member of a crack cavalry organization, Mr. Stimson is very fond of cross-country riding. He brings to the office of Secretary of



HON. HENRY L. STIMSON.

War many qualities which promise well for a successful administration if he will only stay in office long enough to learn his business.

To be Secretary of War is no simple or easy thing. In these days not alone, all matters of military administration, the welfare of the Army and the National Guard—not to mention potential armies required for possible war, and the general subject of military legislation to accomplish a military policy for the nation—come within his jurisdiction, but the man who bears the title of Secretary of War is also Chief of the Department of Colonial Possessions.

'Tis true that the name we have used is not applied, but that is a proper designation.

The Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, the Panama Canal, all have for their actual governor, the Secretary of War, and all great questions affecting these insular possessions must in time come to the war office for determination.

Then the Army and the National Guard themselves require a great deal of learning before one may say he knows them well enough to rule equitably for or against in their concerns.

We consider Mr. Stimson most promising material for a first-class Secretary of War. A great deal will depend upon the interest he takes in his duties. So far all we have been able to learn of him and his activities inclines us to a favorable opinion. Most surely we wish him the best of good fortune in his new and hard position.

ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, 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.

WHAT MAY WE EXPECT OF ARBITRATION?

With commendable pertinacity and zeal President Taft and his Secretary of State, Mr. Knox, have been pursuing the purpose of consummating an arbitration treaty with Great Britain.

We have such a convention with that country now, but the one in contemplation goes further. Relieved of the formal and cumbersome terms with which treaty makers and certain classes of lawyers deem it necessary to clothe their ideas, the existing treaty obligates the two countries to submit to arbitration numerous causes of difference which may be expected to arise in the natural course of events. Excluded from the list of arbitral controversies however, are those of vital interest and national honor.

The proposed treaty which has so far advanced toward acceptance by the two countries as to be practically ready for submission here to the Senate, includes within its provisions *all* questions which may arise between the two countries, including those of vital interest and National honor.

Information has been given out from the White House that Ambassador Bryce and Secretary Knox are agreed on about all of the provisions of the impending treaty. It is thought possible President Taft may be able to transmit the new agreement to the Senate before the close of this extra session of Congress, although it is intimated delays may arise which will take it to the regular session instead.

The full text of the treaty is not available at this time, but enough is known of what has been proposed and agreed upon to justify a belief that nothing in the treaty itself or inherent in the conditions existing in the two countries will make it any more actively operative for peace between them, if a genuine cause for quarrel exists, than it would be if written upon water.

We wonder if it is possible to put forward without using too many words such a characterization of the fundamental incapacity of any kind of arbitration treaty as will make the facts quickly and simply plain. It is worth trying at any rate.

One of the first lessons of life learned by the child who as a man becomes of consequence in the world, is not to attempt the impossible. Going along with that knowledge such an one learns that no amount of effort is too great where there is a possibility of success, but things which are impossible should never be attempted.

There is something always to be said for absolute honesty with oneself as well as toward the world. If we know a thing cannot be done it is not well to try to carry the impression that it is doable, and that we can accomplish it. By such a course we not only breed distress when the ultimate failure comes, but we make our own position one of jeopardy, because our feet are planted upon false and unstable ground.

All the arbitral machinery for the adjudication of certain classes of causes wherein the vital interest and national honor of nations are involved, might be written into a thousand arbitration agreements, but unless the nations party to these agreements had either upon the one hand become spineless, nerveless, flabby, flaccid and supine, unable and unwilling to protect their own interests or resent the aggressions of another; or on the other hand, unless and until the great overwhelming majority of the men of the country carried within their hearts so much of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, as to be chiefly desirous of others' good—until one of these conditions existed with respect to at least one of the parties—the writing of treaties to arbitrate such questions as have often arisen and which must continue to arise throughout the intercourse between nations, will be as futile as to wish oneself transformed instantly into a modest violet or to beg that Nature shall reverse herself and cause water to run up hill.

We applaud the design of establishing better relations between Great Britain and the United States. Anything which will bring the two great English-speaking countries closer together is a good thing. It may be that the intended treaty will have that effect, although that may be doubted, and it is doubted only because the things which it attempts to secure by agreement are things impossible to be made secure.

There is, of course, this to be said: That a declaration of intention to arbitrate *all* causes of grievance might have a tendency to establish in advance a more friendly feeling if difficulty should arise.

Then there is this to consider: If the rest of the world sees Great Britain and the United States apparently bound most closely together by an arbitration treaty which for the nations involved establishes almost as close a union as the marriage bonds between persons; those other nations, some of whom need constantly to be kept in order, may come to think that the two parties to the agreement may be expected to live up to it.

The rub comes though, when we find that the arbitration of questions of international significance require for a tangible effect, overwhelming favorable public sentiment of the people involved.

Other nations are not going to interfere to require the fulfillment of arbitration conventions. The Peace Conference of 1899 at The Hague adopted an article for the general treaty of arbitration, which set forth that whenever two nations should be involved in a dispute which threatened to become acute, it should be the duty of all the other signatory nations of the treaty to remind those two that the Court of Arbitration was open to them.

Before the adoption of this article it was discussed at length, so all were acquainted with it. Yet no nation called the attention of Russia or Japan, both parties to the agreement, to the fact that the other nations expected them to carry their quarrel before The Hague with a promise to abide by the result. Their attention was not called because all the powers recognized at once that such an effort would be futile.

We make nothing in this world by self-deception. We therefore shall not be the gainer if we say, or if Englishmen say to themselves, that this new arbitration treaty if consummated will make it impossible for Great Britain and the United States to war with each other.

What is impossible is the formulation and adoption of any treaty which shall be effective to prevent a just quarrel being carried to the point of blows and blows continued to the last extremity.

Would we be fit to bear the name of Americans, would we be worthy to occupy the high place which is ours in the world, if we should sit silent, knowing ourselves aggrieved, or if we should remain quiescent, under a settlement offered to us by what we knew was a biased Court?

There are certain wrongs too great to be borne. Turning the other cheek and doing good for evil, those gracious Christ-like acts are what we would all love to do, but we cannot do them until *all* the other men in the world are alike imbued with the same purpose.

Take it home to yourself for just a moment. You are on the lower East Side of New York. A tough of the district wantonly assaults you, gives you, as he might well do with brutal viciousness, a smart blow on the left cheek. Of course, we could expect you to instantly turn the right, and in the picture we see of the suggested incident we observe your sweet smile as you await the resounding smack upon that innocent right cheek.

Of course, we all wish to be good, and we desire the world to be at peace, and we abhor war, and we deprecate all the evils of carnage and strife, but let us be reasonable. Let us not attempt the impossible.

Do you suppose our war with Spain with its just causes of degraded and oppressed Cuba, of the misgoverned Philippines, of personal injury to us through the destruction of one of our ships, could have been met and disposed of by a Court of Arbitration?

Could any Court except that of the High God issuing his decrees through the result of battles, have answered our purpose?

Would the Civil War, with its determination of the questions of State rights and human slavery, have been a good case to submit to a Court of Arbitration? Suppose the Court had held that slavery was right and should continue, and suppose the parties to the dispute had agreed to the decision of the Court? Would that have been a benefit to this country, to mankind, to the world?

Oh, we must not mistake our impulses toward what is good and just and kindly and gentle as causes sufficient to justify a meek and lowly attitude in a workaday, fiercely competitive and highly jealous world. We cannot do that as individuals and it is easier far for an individual than for a nation to be unselfish.

We contemplate the horrors of war with shudderings at its enormous awfulness, but we forget that no good thing was ever gained without struggle and trial, that the best gifts of God are those which cost us most. The risk of our lives, our little human lives, as part of a machine to make good our country's cause is a small matter. At the time appointed we will go, whether upon the battlefield or within the sacred precincts of a church; in the appointed time and in the predetermined way.

Saying so, one taking the opposite might suggest that we would as well, with oriental fatalism, throw up our hands and acknowledge as of no consequence the question of whether disputes between nations be settled by sword or subpoena, rifle or review, cannon or complaint.

But we cannot do that because in the scheme of things the Creator intended that every man should have just enough of independence left within him, a sufficient amount of individual initiative and personal discretion, to enable him to work out his own destiny within those laws and general rules made to govern all cases and all men.

The new arbitration treaty has in it nothing we cannot agree to as between Great Britain and ourselves if it could be understood that the clauses which relate to the arbitration of matters of vital interest and national honor mean no more than that in the event such interests are involved we shall proceed carefully and be quite sure we are right before we resort to force.

Reading the tentative form of the treaty as we have seen it we are not sure that the meaning we have just referred to may not reasonably be attached to it. The danger of this treaty, the actual hazard which confronts this nation in adopting it comes not through the operation of its terms, but through a possible misunderstanding of what can be accomplished through it.

If the American people believe that by an all-comprehending arbitration treaty war with Great Britain is made an impossibility, and if then other similar treaties are made with France and other nations, as is now the plan of the President, they, our people, are liable to feel that war is utterly impossible. They may thus relax their efforts—efforts weak and insufficient enough as it is—to make some preparation for possible war, until in the event of some powerful and unscrupulous nation having difference with us that nation may be as merciless as it chooses to be, and we shall be helpless. Therein lies the chief danger, we say, of the proposed treaty.

If our people will understand that the treaty is merely a declaration of principles, that we the American people, say to and with Great Britain, it is the furthest thing from our desire that the two countries shall ever war, then it is all right and will do no harm. But if Great Britain or ourselves accept it as a sure guarantee that we shall never have war, then if other nations make such treaties with some of the other powers, we or they or any or all of us may find ourselves wholly defenceless and abjectly helpless before some savage horde whose only claim to goodness is that they are good fighters and whose debt to civilization runs no further than for the value of highly developed machines of war.

IN THE BACK.

BY OWEN WISTER.

(Continued from Last Week)

Arrived at Fort Chiricahua, the recruits fell into safe hands, though not perhaps entirely wise ones. The post chaplain was an earnest preacher of the same denomination as the Rev. Tullius C. Smith, and delighted to surround Leonidas and his band with the same customs and influences which they had known at home. They were soon known throughout the post as "The Shouters." This epithet came from their choir singing, which was no whit lessened by their new and not wholly religious environment. If Sergeant Jones or Captain Stone had looked for insubordination as a result of the Secretary's speech, it was an agreeable disappointment. The recruits were punctual, they were clean, they were assiduous at drill, they showed intelligence, they were model, both as youths and soldiers, and nothing kept them from a more than common popularity in their various troops unless it was that they were a little too model for the taste of the average enlisted man. The parade-ground was constantly melodious with their week-day practicing for Sabbath exercises. Sister Smith had sent them much music from home, and the post learned to admire "Moses in Egypt" as arranged by Sister Mingory and interpreted by the upper register of Leonidas.

One person there was whom the strains of psalmody, as they floated from the open windows of the school-room, did not wholly please. Captain Stone disapproved of his Gwendolen's spending so much time alone with the melodeon and Leonidas. Almost as fittingly might a Senator's daughter sing duets with her coachman, and all the ladies of the Post knew this—excepting Gwendolen! But he could not forbid her, at least not yet. Was she not a bride of scarce three months? In this new army world, where he had brought her so far from everything that she had always known, how could he deprive her of one great resource, he who had cut her off from so many? Time would steadily teach her the conduct suitable for an officer's wife, and then of her own accord she would put the proper distance between herself and the enlisted men.

"It is so unexpected, Joshua," she said once, "such an unexpected joy to be able to keep a good influence around those poor boys."

"What do you call them poor boys for?" inquired the captain.

"To come into so many temptations so far from home!" she exclaimed.

"They're not going to have you and the chaplain and the organ all their lives, Gwendolen."

"Now, Joshua, keep your mustache down! The Secretary of War—don't swear so dreadfully, darling! Don't!" And the bride stopped her lord's lips with her hand. "I won't mention him any more," she promised. "I must run now, or I'll be late for practicing next Sunday's anthem with Leonidas Bateau."

Left on the porch of his quarters, the captain made the same remark about next Sunday's anthem that he had made about the Secretary of War; but Gwendolen, having departed, did not hear him, and soon

from the open windows of the school-house floated the chords of the melodeon with a chorus led by Cousin Xerxes, and a solo on an upper register,

HOW LITTLE DO I LOVE THIS VALE OF TEAHS.

Would Gwendolen have been so eager to redeem some dried-up middle-aged sinner? I don't know. At any rate, in her solicitude for the spotless Leonidas, she was abreast with the advanced Philanthropy which holds prevention better than cure. Of course not even to the most evil-minded could scandal arise from any of this. But when you see a wife of nineteen playing the organ for a trooper of twenty-two, and a husband of forty-five constantly remarking that a man is always as young as he feels, why, then you are at no great distance from comedy, and the joke draws nearer when the wife is anxious that the trooper retains the limpid innocence of the watermelon. The ladies of the Post tried to be indignant that an officer's wife should so much associate herself with enlisted men, but they could only laugh—and hush when the captain came by, and the men in barracks laughed—and hushed when the captain came by, and the poor captain knew it all. Meanwhile the melodeon played on, the watermelons lifted their harmless hymns, and in the heart of Leonidas the Secretary's speech dwelled like honey, but like gall in the heart of the captain. Had Captain Stone dreamed what sweet familiarity the hymns were breeding, he—but he did not dream, hence was his awakening all the more pronounced.

The day it came had made an ill beginning with him. He had walked unexpectedly into the kitchen before breakfast, and found there his Chinaman putting a finishing crust on the breakfast rolls. He had never been aware of such a process. He had always particularly enjoyed the crust. The Chinaman had just reached the point where he withdrew the hot rolls from the oven and sprayed them suddenly with cold water from his mouth. There had ensued a dreadful time in the kitchen, and no rolls for breakfast and no Chinaman for dinner, and even as late as five o'clock the captain's mustache had not completely flattened down. Leonidas should have observed this as he came up the captain's steps with a message from the chaplain for the captain's wife. They were waiting for her to come over and play the melodeon for Sunday's anthem.

"Is Sistah Stone here?" Leonidas inquired.
 "Who?" said the captain, rising from his chair, which fell backward with the movement.
 "Is Sistah Stone here?" repeated Leonidas, mildly. "The chaplain says—"

You will meet the most conflicting accounts of the spot where Leonidas first landed on firm ground after leaving the captain's boot. The colonel's orderly, who was standing in front of the colonel's gate, four houses further up the line, deposed that he "thought he heard a something but didn't see what made it." Mrs. Phillips declared she was sitting on her porch two houses down the line, and "it looked just like diving from a spring-board." These were the only two disinterested witnesses. The afflicted Leonidas claimed that he had gone from the porch clean over the front gate, and Captain Stone said he didn't know and didn't care, but that if the gate story was true, then he had projected one hundred and sixty pounds forty measured feet and felt younger than ever.

The version which Jones gave has (to me) always seemed wholly satisfactory. "Don't y'u go sittin' up nights over it," said Jones. "Nobody'll ever prove where he struck. But what I seen was the captain come ragin' out of his gate. He went over to the officers' club and I knowed it was particular, for y'u could have stood a vase of flowers on his muss-tache without spillin' a drop. And next comes Leonidas a-flyin' by me, a-screeching, 'The Secretary shall hear of this!' And I seen the mark on his pants, and he tells me, 'Hard brushin' will remove it,' I says to him, and he says, 'The Secretary shall hear of it!' And I says, 'Well, Leonidas, it sure ain't your upper register that's damaged.' 'The Secretary,' says he, but I got tired. 'If you was figurin' to be the captain's brother-in-law,' I says, 'you should have bruck it to him gently!'"

(To be Concluded Next Week.)

Vacation at Home.

Take a sun-glass and blister the back of your neck; allow 1,000,000 mosquitoes to bite you; sleep on a cellar grating; pour a bushel of dust over your best clothes, and throw all your money except 35 cents into the lake. You can do this in one afternoon without leaving home.—Chicago Post.

Here Is What You Have Been Looking For.

For Sale—House in a good neighborhood by a widow lady three stories high and heated with furnace.—Algona (Iowa) Advance.

RIFLE AND REVOLVER RESULTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The official results of the Philippines Division Rifle Competition for 1911 have just been received from the Islands and the winners of gold, silver and bronze medals, together with their score and organization follow.

The statistical officer was 1st Lieutenant F. S. Bowen, of the 20th Infantry.

Competitor, Rank and Organization.	Aggregate.	Medal.
William C. Ocker, Cpl., M, 7 Cav.....	834	Gold
Alex Sparrow, 1st Sgt., E, Eng.....	817	Gold
Charles R. Swanstrom, Sgt., F, 9 Inf.....	811	Gold
Charles E. Worthen, Mus., E, 9 Inf.....	793	Silver
Ernest G. Looher, Sgt., E, 7 Cav.....	793	Silver
Elmer Seeds, Qm. Sgt., L, 8 Cav.....	789	Silver
John I. Easterly, Sgt., C, 6 Inf.....	788	Silver
Thomas A. Reiner, Pvt., L, 9 Inf.....	787	Silver
Melvin Brown, Cpl., F, 6 Inf.....	783	Silver
John E. Cahill, Cpl., M, 12 Inf.....	782	Silver
John G. Grika, Cpl., I, 19 Inf.....	781	Bronze
Edward Maguire, Pvt., H, 2 Cav.....	773	Bronze
Willie R. Combs, Pvt., C, 19 Inf.....	773	Bronze
Daniel W. Finlayson, 1st Sgt., G, 19 Inf.....	771	Bronze
Walter Adrean, Sadlr., K, 2 Cav.....	764	Bronze
Thomas K. McClane, 1st Sgt., I, 6 Inf.....	762	Bronze
Roy E. McReynolds, Qm. Sgt., L, 12 Inf.....	762	Bronze
Arthur J. Stark, 1st Sgt., A, 3 Inf.....	760	Bronze
Jacques M. Morrell, Sgt., F, 2 Cav.....	758	Bronze
John H. Cisler, Pvt., C, 7 Inf.....	757	Bronze
Charles S. Hogue, Sgt., L, 3 Inf.....	754	Bronze
Roland G. Blake, 1st Sgt., C, 2 Cav.....	753	Bronze
John J. Harvey, Sgt., C, 12 Inf.....	749	Bronze
Charles Kleinsmith, Pvt., H, 9 Inf.....	748	Bronze
William Grau, L Crp., D, 9 Inf.....	748	Bronze
Co'lis T. Baxter, Sgt., G, 6 Inf.....	744	Bronze
Arthur H. Conley, 1st Sgt., H, 7 Cav.....	742	Bronze
Clinton D. Schenk, Sgt., G, 21 Inf.....	742	Bronze

Distinguished marksmen making scores equal to team scores:

James A. Landers, Sgt., M, 12 Inf.....	799
Walter B. McCaskey, Capt., 12 Inf.....	780

WINNERS OF PRIZES.

200 Yds. Slow Fire—		
Charles R. Swanstrom, Sgt., F, 9 Inf.....	87	
300 Yds. Slow Fire—		
Frank J. Pupausky, 1st Sgt., K, 14 Cav.....	90	
500 Yds. Slow Fire—		
Alex. Sparrow, 1st Sgt., E, Eng.....	94	
600 Yds. Slow Fire—		
Alex. Sparrow, 1st Sgt., E, Eng.....	95	
200 Yds. Rapid Fire—		
John E. Cahill, Cpl., M, 12 Inf.....	95	
300 Yds. Rapid Fire—		
Charles E. Worthen, Mus., E, 9 Inf.....	9	
500 Rapid Fire—		
James H. Washburn, 1st Sgt., B, 2 Cav.....	87	
Skirmish, 1st Prize—		
William C. Ocker, Cpl., M, 7 Cav.....	243	
Skirmish, 2d Prize—		
Charles R. Swanstrom, Sgt., F, 9 Inf.....	230	
Elmer Seeds, Qm. Sgt., L, 8 Cav.....	1018	Gold
Maurice O'Connor, R. Qm. Sgt., 20 Inf.....	1005	Gold
Stephen Miller, 1st Sgt., G, 12 Inf.....	998	Silver
Verne E. Lake, Sgt., M, 14 Cav.....	997	Silver
Charles S. Hogue, Sgt., L, 3 Inf.....	981	Silver
Roy S. Hughey, Cpl., B, 7 Cav.....	975	Bronze
Joseph Orsek, Mus., A, 6 Inf.....	973	Bronze
Daniel W. Finlayson, 1st Sgt., G, 19 Inf.....	958	Bronze
Stas C. Grimstead, Sgt., D, 14 Cav.....	951	Bronze
Charles B. Swanstrom, Sgt., F, 9 Inf.....	948	Bronze
Lee Roy Lucas, Cpl., L, 7 Cav.....	948	Bronze
Joseph E. McNabb, 1st Sgt., K, 8 Cav.....	947	Bronze
Milton N. Williams, Sgt., 1c-L, S. C.....	945	Bronze

Officers making scores equal to team scores:

W. B. Loughborough, 2d Lt., 3 Inf.....	1005	Gold
Osmun Latrobe, Jr., Capt., 8 Cav.....	1000	Silver
Joseph R. Davis, 1st Lt., CAC.....	999	Silver
Robert C. Cotton, 2d Lt., 20 Inf.....	995	Silver
Clarence K. LaMotto, 1st Lt., 19 Inf.....	993	Silver
Hiram M. Cooper, 1st Lt., 21 Inf.....	980	Bronze
George W. England, 1st Lt., 6 Inf.....	976	Bronze
Joseph D. Park, 2d Lt., 14 C.....	966	Bronze
Walter B. McCaskey, Capt., 12 Inf.....	953	Bronze
John W. Strohm, 2d Lt., B. S.....	949	Bronze
Edward R. Coppock, 1st Lt., 2 Cav.....	947	Bronze

Distinguished revolver shots making scores equal to team scores:

Charles A. Lewis, 2d Lt., 9 Inf.....	1002	
James W. Dell, Sgt., C, 1 F. A.....	1000	
Highest Individual Score, Slow Fire, 75 Yards—		
William B. Loughborough, 2d Lt., 3 Inf.....	164—Prize, \$50.00	
Highest Individual Aggregate; Entire Course—		
Elmer Seeds, Qm. Sgt., L, 8 Cav.....	1018—Prize, Silver Cup	

Good Shooting.

Reports which have been made to the Chief of Coast Artillery show magnificent target practice results by companies stationed at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, P. I. The 55th Company, firing with a battery of 12-inch mortars, made eight hits out of ten shots in ten minutes, a record which is considered very good. The battery is under the command of Capt. Philip R. Ward.

The same battery, with a crew from the 11th Company under the command of Capt. Lewis E. Bennett, equaled the record of the 55th.

Navy Men Watching the Rifle Team Closely.

Lieut. Com. Leigh C. Palmer, director of target practice, and his assistants, Lieut. A. G. Howe and Lieut. H. E. Kimmel, will be present during the New England Military Rifle Association Matches at the Wakefield Range, July 3 to 8, where the Navy Team contingent, from whom the National Match Team will be selected, are to compete.

The choice of those who are to constitute the National Match Team will depend in a large degree upon the work done at the Wakefield meeting. Naval officers are taking a great deal of interest in the work of the team this year. Conditions under the elimination clause and otherwise make the chances of the bluejackets for a successful year especially good.

Everything considered, the Navy Team ought to win the National Team Match this year. The feeling that this is the case will, however, stimulate other competitors who might have a chance to extra efforts and the result is going to be one of the greatest range battles which has ever been fought in the whole history of the sport.

Automatic Gun Bill Fails.

A bill introduced in the New York Assembly by Senator Frawley, prohibiting the use of the automatic or repeating shotgun in shooting any wild bird or animal, for which there is a closed season, died in committee, after a hearing in which it was made apparent that the bill had its origin in no desire to protect wild life, but rather in an intention to punish the makers of automatic and repeating shotguns for refusing to be "held up" by legislative highwaymen.

Coming Back from Texas.

The breaking up of the maneuver divisions in Texas will be consummated by August 1. The decision to take this action, which was reached unexpectedly by the Cabinet at a meeting on June 29, is based upon the opinion given by the State Department that probability of trouble, beyond the power of one brigade to control, is practically over.

In returning the troops to their various stations not many changes will be made. The brigade which stays in Texas is to be composed of organizations whose liability for foreign service is the most remote. It now appears probable that the six months' suspension of orders for the movement of troops to and from the Philippines will not be modified.

Our Officers Did Not Win, But They Need Not be Ashamed.

The Army officers, who went to London to take part in the International Horse Show there last month, did not secure a first place in any event. What they have to say about it is put in the terms which we would expect such an excellent sportsman to use, by Maj. Frederick S. Foltz, 15th U. S. Cavalry, who, as senior, was in charge of our representatives. He says:

"We have done as much as we expected. We were up against the

finest horses and riders in the world; we came to learn. Our horses and men were without experience in this class of work. We were treated with the utmost hospitality and the comradeship offered to us by British and foreign officers was above praise."

Connecticut in Camp.

Gen. George M. Cole, the Adjutant General, will command the camp of the Connecticut National Guard, to be held at Niantic, July 10 to 22.

This camp will be known as Camp Baldwin, in honor of the Governor. Officers of the Army to instruct in this camp are Maj. G. H. Sands, 10th Cavalry; Maj. E. L. Munson, Medical Corps, Maj. F. E. Lacey, Jr., Infantry, and Capt. H. L. Jackson, retired.

Washington Field Service.

Maj. John H. Wholley is the Army officer detailed as inspector-instructor to the mobile troops of the National Guard of Washington at Camp Fortson, July 1 to 14.

Capt. Harry W. Newton, C. A. C., U. S. A., will perform a similar service with the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps.

Mississippi in Camp.

The Mississippi National Guard will be in camp in the vicinity of Vicksburg from July 5 to 27, with a break of five days between the 14th and 18th.

Visited the Seventh.

The West Point Battalion, under command of Lieut. Col. F. W. Sladen, visited the camp of the 7th New York Infantry at Peeksville, June 23. The organizations fraternized, fought and fed together, as was altogether right and proper. Enjoyment and profit resulted.

D. C. National Match Team Chosen.

The National Capital has always been represented in the National Matches and other rifle contests with better than mediocre shots. Some of the best marksmen the country has known have come out of the District of Columbia.

Considering the fact that the National Guard of the District is a small organization it is really remarkable that such a good showing has always been made. From a glance at the names which follow one will readily appreciate the fact that the 1911 National Match Team which will represent the District of Columbia will maintain its prestige, and while it may not be among the first five leaders in Class "A" it will not be necessary to look very far down the list to discover its standing.

Naturally, with local pride, we feel very much interest in the team and its work, and wish it a full measure of success.

Team Capt., Lieut. Col. Glendy B. Young; team Spotter, Capt. Wm. W. Cookson; team Coach, Lieut. Thos. F. McAnally; Capt. F. H. Heidenreich, A. I. S. M. P.; Capt. Frank Holt, Ordnance Department; Lieut. Ralph Alderman, Ordnance Department; Lieut. H. C. Caldwell, Ordnance Department; Lieut. Richard Powers, 1st Infantry; Lieut. L. A. Clausel, 2nd Infantry; Lieut. Thomas Brown, 1st Infantry; Sergt. Alfred G. Schmidt, Co. K, 1st Infantry; Sergt. Maj. John H. Cole, 2nd Infantry; Corp. Joseph E. Schriver, Co. K, 1st Infantry; Priv. Chas. E. Groome, Co. E, 2nd Infantry; Priv. Will L. Kelly, Co. K, 1st Infantry; Priv. J. R. Fehr, Co. K, 1st Infantry; Art. J. D. McNab, Co. E, 1st Infantry; Priv. Robt. H. Clouser, Co. B, 1st Infantry.

ON THE RANGE.

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association.

Enclosed find scores of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association shot at Greenville on the 1st. The attendance was small, but what it lacked in numbers it made up in quality, not excluding the scorer who averaged ten for his entire shooting (firing the only cartridge that was left after the others were through). Hot stuff, he did not lose his nerve either.

Dr. Hicks fired 200 consecutive shots without sighters, Mr. Deitz 100 without sighters. Hicks used his .38 with Pope barrel, hand-loaded ammunition, Dietz his .22 pistol, L. R.

The doctor's shooting time for the 200 was 1 hour 58 minutes. The doctor feels like a three-year-old, and has visions of a lion tamer.

50 YARDS WITH REVOLVER, STANDARD TARGET.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. John Dietz: 10 10 10 9 10 10 10 9 10 10-98, 10 8 10 8 9 10 10 8 10 8-91, 10 10 9 10 10 7 10 10 10 10-96, 8 10 10 10 10 10 8 10 10 10-96, 10 9 8 9 8 10 9 8 9 10-90, 7 8 10 10 9 10 10 10 10 10-94, 10 10 10 7 8 10 9 10 10 10-94, 10 10 10 10 9 6 9 10 9 10-93, 10 10 8 10 9 9 10 9 9 9-93, 10 9 10 10 9 9 10 10 5 9-91, --- 936

Dr. J. R. Hicks— 9 10 9 9 10 8 10 9 10 9-93

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Scofield: 44 46 49-139, Knoble: 45 42 46-133, Stewart, J. M.: 44 44 46-134, Stewart, A. J.: 40 46 47-133, Harris: 43 43 45-133, --- 814

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Bisbee: Mardon: 41 43 48-132, McMinn: 42 44 46-132, Lyons: 41 41 48-130, Cunningham: 44 40 46-130, Hart: 45 39 46-130, Mitchell: 44 43 43-130, --- 784

Pacific Coast Rifle League

As usual the unexpected happened in the final match of the series in the Pacific Coast Rifle League when Tacoma defeated Bisbee 814 to 784, thus winning the championship of the league.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Tacoma: 300 300 500 T1, King: 46 46 50-142

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. The above excellent scores were overshadowed in the last match between the Los Angeles Club and the Southern California Rifles, of Pasadena, when the former club made the record score of the league and the well-known rifleman, F. C. Crossman, broke the league's records with a score of 148 out of 150 possible.

STANDING OF CLUBS.

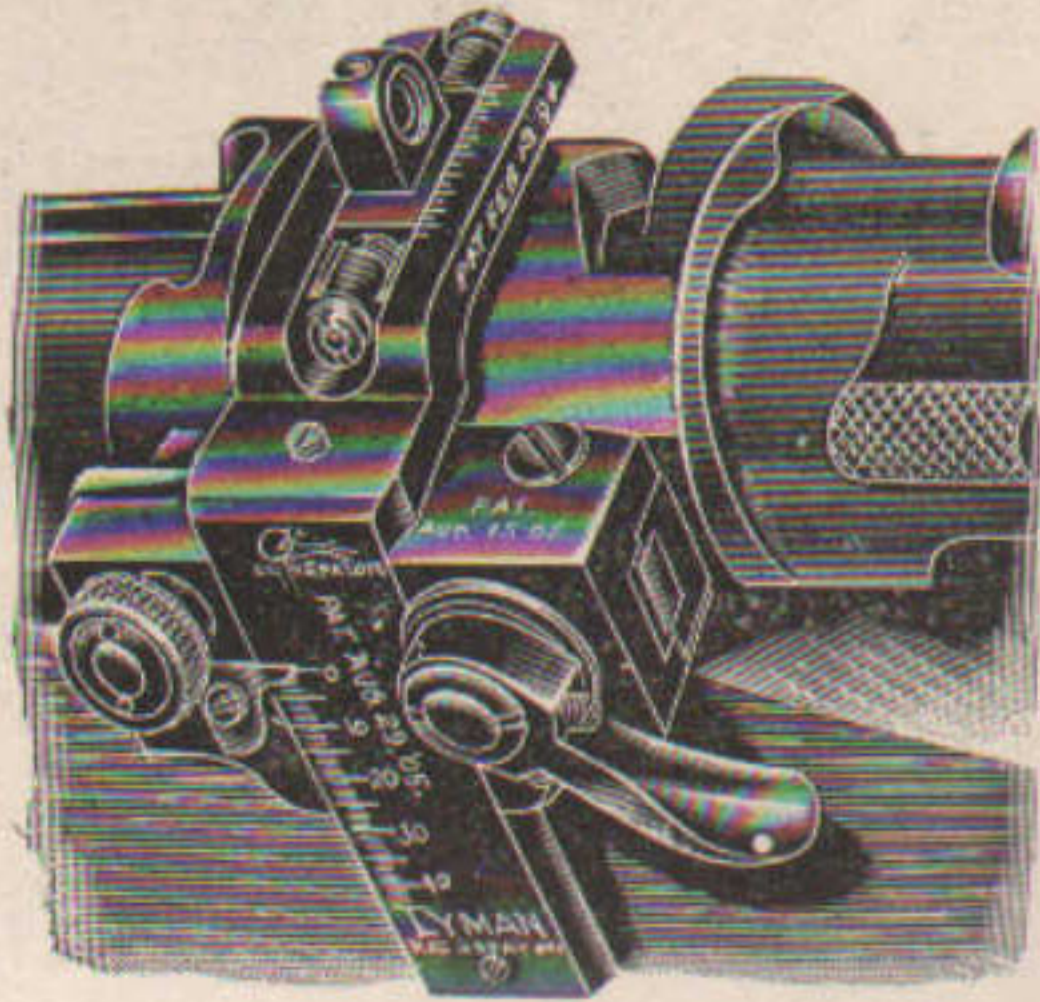
Table with 4 columns: Club Name, Mtch., Won., Lost., Pct. Tacoma: 6 6 0 1.000, Bisbee: 6 5 1 .833, Los Angeles: 6 3 3 .500, Spokane: 6 3 3 .500, Pasadena: 6 1 5 .166, Seattle: 6 1 5 .166, Santa Ana: 6 0 6 .000

Seattle defaulted in 4 matches on account of having no range available.

LYMAN IMPROVED REAR SIGHT

FOR MAUSER RIFLE

(PATENTED)



No. 35. PRICE \$7.00

The graduated scale on slide and method of elevating permit very close adjustment.

Slide is elevated by rack and pinion for close adjustment, and with lever released is quickly raised or lowered by hand.

By slightly elevating slide, it is easily turned to one side, allowing removal of bolt.

A specially constructed base renders it easily attached to bolt-stop.

When on rifle, there is nothing to interfere with loading from clips.

To attach to gun, remove bolt-stop, put base over it, then cut away from edge of gun stock enough to allow replacing of bolt-stop with base.

A SPECIAL HEIGHT OF FRONT SIGHT IS REQUIRED FOR USE WITH THE ABOVE

Send for Catalogue

THE LYMAN GUN SIGHT CORPORATION
MIDDLEFIELD, CT., U. S. A.

Smith & Wesson HEAVY FRAME TARGET REVOLVER . Model 1911



A Long-Felt Want Supplied

We are pleased to announce that we have arranged with Smith & Wesson, of Springfield, Mass., to manufacture for us EXCLUSIVELY a heavy frame .22 caliber revolver. Shoots .22 short, .22 long, .22 long rifle, and .22 extra long.

SPECIFICATIONS
Caliber... .22 Long Rifle
Barrel... .6 inches
Chambers... 6
Weight... 23 ounces
Pull... Under 4 lbs.
Sights... S. & W. Target
Grip... Checkered Wood
Made of Circassian Walnut, inlaid with S. & W. Gold Monogram.

This revolver will be marketed only through this office

Orders filled as received. Ready for delivery about June 15, 1911. (Subject to Stock)

The retail price of this revolver is \$20

If your dealer does not carry it in stock, it will be forwarded on receipt of price. N. Y. or S. F. drafts or P. O. order preferred. Address all communications to **PHIL. B. BEKEART COMPANY**

Pacific Coast Branch, 717 Market St. San Francisco, California

THE WARNER & SWASEY PRISM BINOCULAR



Will read a target at 300 yards; and if the target is of iron, painted white, against which the bullet flattens, it can be read at 1,000 yards.

Descriptive booklet will be sent to any address upon application.

THE WARNER & SWASEY COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Calif.

The Possible Pistol Club held its regular monthly shoot under the auspices of the U. S. R. A. on June 15th. Four members were present and the scores were well above the average. Seventy-six targets were in use. The scores above eighty are as follows:

- M. Neilsen..... 84 84 83 82 81
- H. Windmuller—
90 87 87 86 84 83 82 82 81
- W. A. Siebe—
94 93 93 90 90 88 88 87 87 86 85 85 81
- H. A. Harris—
95 95 94 92 90 90 88 88 89 85 86 84

SUNDAY, JUNE 18.

Weather conditions were ideal and good

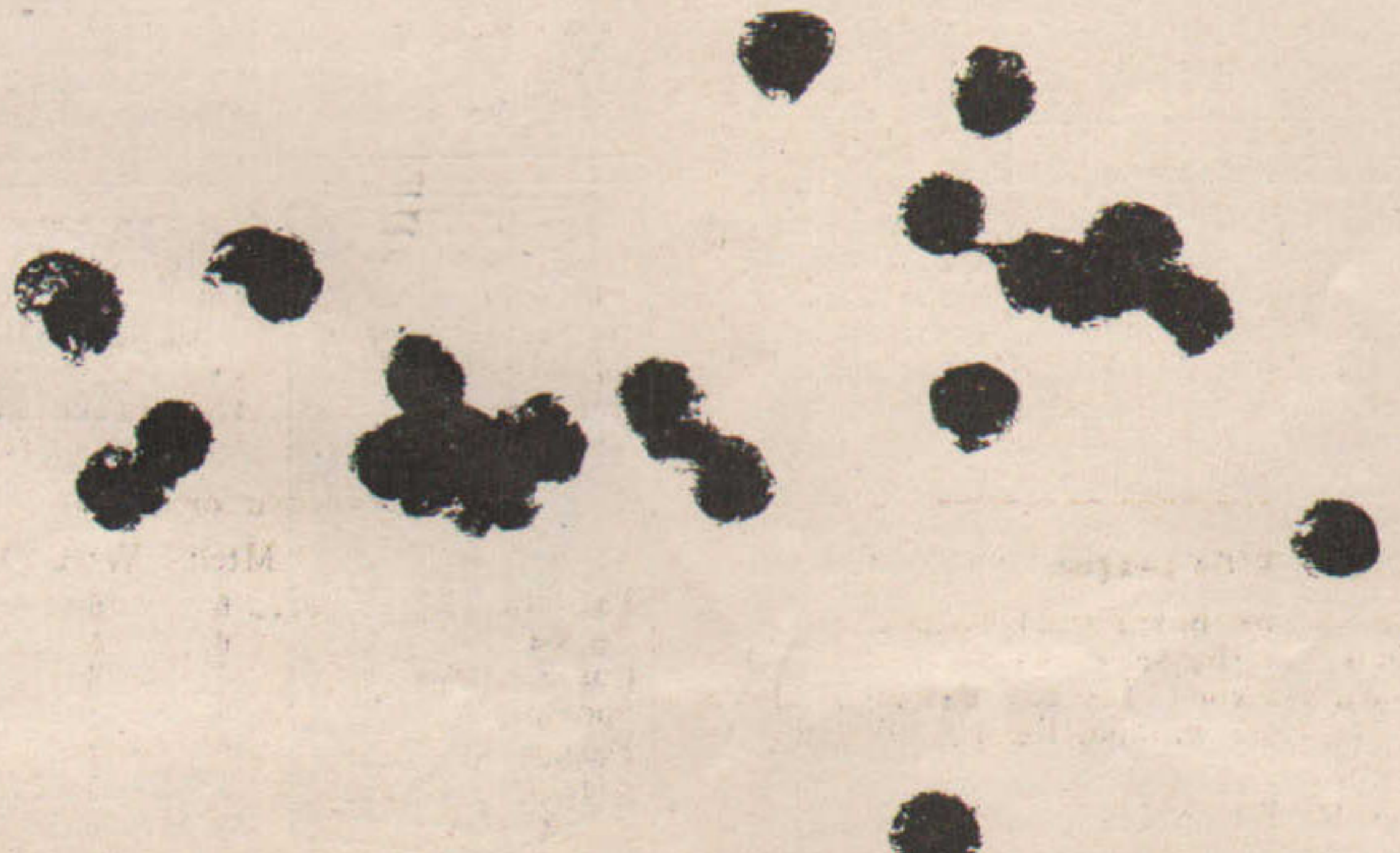
scores were the result. It was the regular monthly medal shoot of the "Nationals," and for the first time they used the Standard American target at 200 yards, 8-inch bull's-eye, with the .45 Springfield. Over fifty members took part, and at the close of the day it was discovered that C. B. Heineman had made the highest score, which was 72. He was closely followed by Sergt. A. R. Coons, F. J. Porey, and Corporal Orth, each having made 70.

In the medal shoot of the Independent Rifles, shooting under the same conditions, F. Rippe was high with 56, while Geo. Suhr, a new member, made 46.

The rifle of the late D. B. Fakton is to be disposed of next Sunday, June 25, 1911, and the proceeds will be given to the widow. His

rifle is a Winchester fitted with a Steven's Pope barrel, which is considered by expert riflemen equal to any rifle barrel ever manufactured. Last Saturday, June 17, 1911, Mr. E. N. Moor took this rifle and placed it in a machine rest. He fired twenty shots, which gave the enclosed group. The shots were fired consecutively, using 6 grains of Dupont No. 1 Rifle Powder for priming, and the shell full of King's Semi-Smokeless F. F. G., with a 7½ U. M. C. Primer. The most remarkable thing about this test is that these 20 shots were fired from the gun without warming up the barrel or having to fire one or two hundred shots before getting a satisfactory group. The bullets used were the ones found with the outfit, which look to be either 205 or 206 grains.

W. G. Hoffmann made a score of 233 out of a possible 250, the highest score of the day on June 25, on the Shell Mound range, in the ten-shot competition match of the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club. He also won the first prize in the Germania bull's-eye competition with a score of 370, shooting with that club for the first time.



TARGET MADE BY E. N. MOOR, 20 SHOTS, MACHINE REST, 200 YARDS.

1500 for 35 Cents! EVER READY Cleaning Patches

No Cutting Right Size Won't Tear
Dirt Cheap 35c per Pound Order Now
Send for Samples

EVER READY PATCH CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

WESTERN REVOLVER CARTRIDGES

First in Government Tests

In the tests for accuracy and reliability of cartridges made for the U. S. Government by the various ammunition manufactures

WESTERN AMMUNITION PROVED SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER MAKES AT SEA GIRT

This is a sweeping victory for Western Goods and when it is stated that second honors went to cartridges of Government make it conclusively proves that in the field of competition

Western Ammunition Leads in QUALITY by a Big Margin

As the selection of cartridges for use in the National Matches is based upon results of these tests

Western Cartridges Will be Officially Used at Camp Perry

THE WESTERN CARTRIDGE CO., EAST ALTON, ILL.



Ithaca **Guns**

CUT SHOWS
LIGHTNING FAST LOCK
READY FOR ACTION

DON'T COUNT LOCK PARTS UNTIL YOU SEE THEM IN THE GUN READY FOR ACTION

- ☛ All gun makers claim a simple lock but no amount of paper-talk will make a lock simple.
- ☛ The gun itself must consist of the fewest possible parts—advertising cannot accomplish this.
- ☛ We do a little advertising but this is no reason why you should buy an ITHACA—the reason is in the gun itself.
- ☛ Compare our lock, set up, ready for action with any other make—if we haven't the simplest lock we'll give you the gun—let the gun talk for itself.
- ☛ If you see more than one hole in a hammer, look out for toggles or stirrups not shown.
- ☛ Our hammer is all in one piece, only one hole, no toggles or stirrups attached.
- ☛ We use coil springs—the type adopted by Uncle Sam for Army guns—we guarantee them forever.
- ☛ Send for beautiful catalog in colors—FREE.
- ☛ We make 18 different grades guns, \$17.75 net to \$400. list.
- ☛ Our little 5 1-4lb. 20 bore is a howling success.

ITHACA GUN CO. BOX 61, ITHACA, N. Y.

Oscar Rosberg won the Captain Siebe medal in the competition of the Red Men Schuetzen Company.

The Shell Mound range was fully occupied yesterday by the leading clubs, each having a numerous representation in the monthly medal and bull's-eye competitions. Light and atmospheric conditions were perfect and the results most satisfactory.

The following are the principal scores of the day:

Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, monthly competition, rifle scores, 200 yards, German ring target—B. Jonas, 223, 217; J. Williams, 203, 194, 209; J. G. Day, 209, 214; W. G. Hoffmann, 227, 223, 220, 224, 233, 227; Frank H. Bremer, 211, 220, 228, 217; C. W. Seely, 213; Dr. S. B. Lyon, 185; Martin Blasse, 218; George A. Pattberg, 212, 209, 218; C. M. Henderson, 224; F. S. Sweet, 190; Herman Enge, 212.

Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, monthly competition, pistol scores, fifty-yard range—C. W. Seely, 86, 82, 88; Dr. Summer, 85; Dr. S. B. Lyons, 51, 71, 59, 53; L. W. Randall, 90,

88, 85, 85, 87; James E. German, 94; R. Mills, 91, 92, 93, 95, 93; Charles W. Whaley, 85, 84, 86, 87; W. C. Prichard, 86, 85, 89; O. Lillemo, 91, 85, 84.

Company "H", Third Oregon Shoots.

Company "H," of Portland, Oregon, held its first annual rifle tournament at Clackamas, on June 25th.

The desire to create better interest in rifle practice induced the holding of the tournament. There were nine handsome silver loving cups donated to the Company by the business men of Portland. It was not a very good day for the making of good scores, the sky being over-cast and a very poor light followed by rain in the afternoon.

The conditions of the match were two sighting shots and five for record at 500 yards; entrance fee, 50 cents and re-entry, without limit, at 25 cents, open to all members of the Oregon National Guard and members of the N. R. A. Any rifle and sight except telescope.

Any surplus money to apply to the purchase of a trophy to be shot for in regimental competition. The conditions to be decided upon later.

The first prize, the Capt. Williams Gadsby trophy, was won by Sergt. Orie Romaine, Company "H," with sixteen bull's eyes or a total of 84.

Second prize, Corp. Archie Pickard, Co. H, score 39-24-23.

Third prize, won by Pvt. Robert Arches, Co. H, score 39-24-22.

Fourth prize, Pvt. Geo. Newell, Co. H, score 29.

Fifth prize, Pvt. Thomas Lewis, Co. K, score 24-24-23.

Sixth prize, Corp. Wm. Rood, Co. H, score 24-24-22.

Seventh prize, Pvt. L. H. Spooner, Co. B, score 24-23-23-23-22-21.

Eighth prize, Corp. E. M. Mapes, Co. M, score 24-23.


Ninth prize, Sgt. C. H. Odeen, Co. E, score 24-22.

Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Calif.

The pistol and revolver match between the members of the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club and the Los Angeles Revolver Club resulted in a victory for Golden Gate by two points. Scores on both teams were of a good average and as the Golden Gate Club feels that it can do much better, immediately challenged the winner to a return match.

The total score of the pistol team was 2167, R. Mills being high man, having made 447, while the total of the revolver team was 2148, J. E. Gorman being high man with 459.

The condition of the match was 10-men teams, 5 shooting revolver and 5 shooting pistol, the grand total of the two teams was



HOPPE'S
NITRO
POWDER SOLVENT
No. 9

For cleaning rifles, shotguns and revolvers where high power powders are used. Indispensable for cleaning .22 caliber Schuetzen rifles using black powder.

Sold by all dealers, and at post exchanges. No rifleman or military organization can afford to be without it.

FRANK A. HOPPE
1741 N. Darien St., Phila., Pa.

ROBIN HOOD

AMMUNITION

Not made by a Trust

Hard on the Game Easy on the Man

Every man who carries a gun should know the vital facts about different kinds of powder—how they act and how they affect his aim, his game and his gun.

All powders are not alike. Some have more "kick" than others. But "kick" doesn't mean strength. It often means loss of strength in driving the bullet or shot. *The impelling force ought to be forward—not backward.*

The entire strength of the powder ought to be utilized in propelling the shot, giving it constantly increasing velocity from breech to muzzle.

ROBIN HOOD POWDER

"The Kind with the Kill"

is made after a special formula that eliminates the "kick" and wasted force. As a result it drives faster, kills further and hits harder than any other. It keeps your gun in better condition; does not corrode the barrel.

Get the habit of using this scientific ammunition and you'll make every hunt a joy hunt.

- ROBIN HOOD SMOKELESS, loaded in Robin Hood and Comet Shells.
- PEERLESS SMOKELESS, loaded in Clipper and Capital shells.
- RAPIDITE DENSE SMOKELESS, loaded in Crescent and Autocrat shells.
- ECLIPSE, Near Smokeless, loaded in Eclipse shells.

Also .22, .32 and .38 calibre Metallic Cartridges.

Buy from your regular dealer, or if he is not supplied write us. Our catalog tells why Robin Hood is the best Ammunition. *Send for it today.*

ROBIN HOOD AMMUNITION COMPANY,
K Street, Swanton, Vt.

4315 for Golden Gate, while Los Angeles made 4313.

REVOLVER AND PISTOL MATCH.

Go'den Gate Rifle and Pistol Club. vs. Los Angeles Revolver Club; 5 shoot revolver and 5 shoot pistol; 50 shoots each at 50 yards; S. A. target; U. S. R. A. rules.

GOLDEN GATE CLUB.

Pistol.

R. Mills.....	86	89	90	91	91	—447
W. C. Prichard.....	86	85	89	85	93	—438
C. W. Randall.....	90	88	85	85	87	—435
W. A. Sieber.....	86	80	87	89	91	—433
R. A. Summers.....	78	87	86	79	84	—414

2167

Revolver.

J. E. Gorman.....	93	91	92	92	91	—459
R. P. Prentys.....	87	84	89	90	91	—441
C. W. Linder.....	81	88	84	89	86	—429
C. P. Whaley.....	86	81	86	75	82	—410
G. Lillimo.....	85	77	84	80	83	—409

2148—4315

Los Angeles..... 4315

What Every Rifleman Knows.

Thomas J. Conroy, of 28 John Street, New York City, is probably better known to American sportsmen as a specialist in fishing equipment than in any other way, but Mr. Conroy, whose has been in business in New York for so long that every one has forgotten when he began, and who has supplied Presidents and Senators and members of royal houses abroad with camping, fishing and general sportsmen's equipment, seems to us to be in business more because he likes it than for commercial reasons.

He has that fondness for all of those choice articles of sportsmen's use which he sells which only a sportsman can have. Most of us as boys have wished that we might do some particular thing as a means to the greatest of happiness. Some would be railway engineers, some policemen, some presidents, some baseball pitches, some kings; but we opine Mr. Conroy said: "I want to own and manage the best sportsmen's supply house in America!" And so he grew up and did.

At this season of the year for our rifleman friends, Mr. Conroy has everything which the good rifle shot who is desirous to be comfortable and effective on the range can require. Telescopes, of the best, the celebrated

Lord Bury, the kind so many of our experts use, costing \$25; less expensive scopes, Conroy's one-piece ball-bearing special cleaning rod; sight protectors, kits containing hygrometers, barometers and thermometers; in fact, there is nothing which a rifleman may require upon the range which Mr. Conroy cannot furnish in quality and design the best that can be found.

Mr. Conroy has many intimate friends among the great riflemen of the country and it is upon their advice that he makes his choice of rifleman's specialties. They who buy of him get the advantage of the expert opinions thus offered and the best of goods and best of treatment always.

Allison Park, Pa., Pistol Club.

The following are scores made in practice at the Allison Park Range, fifty yard pistols: June 17th:

Freed	75	84	78	84	82	—80.6
Dr. Clarke	78	81	83	76	—79.5	
E. A. Clark	70	78	78	73	—74.7	
Moorewood	64	81	77	76	—74.5	
Simpson	73	63	72	—69.3		
Burns	74	71	65	59	—67.2	
Holliday	55	54	54	—54.3		

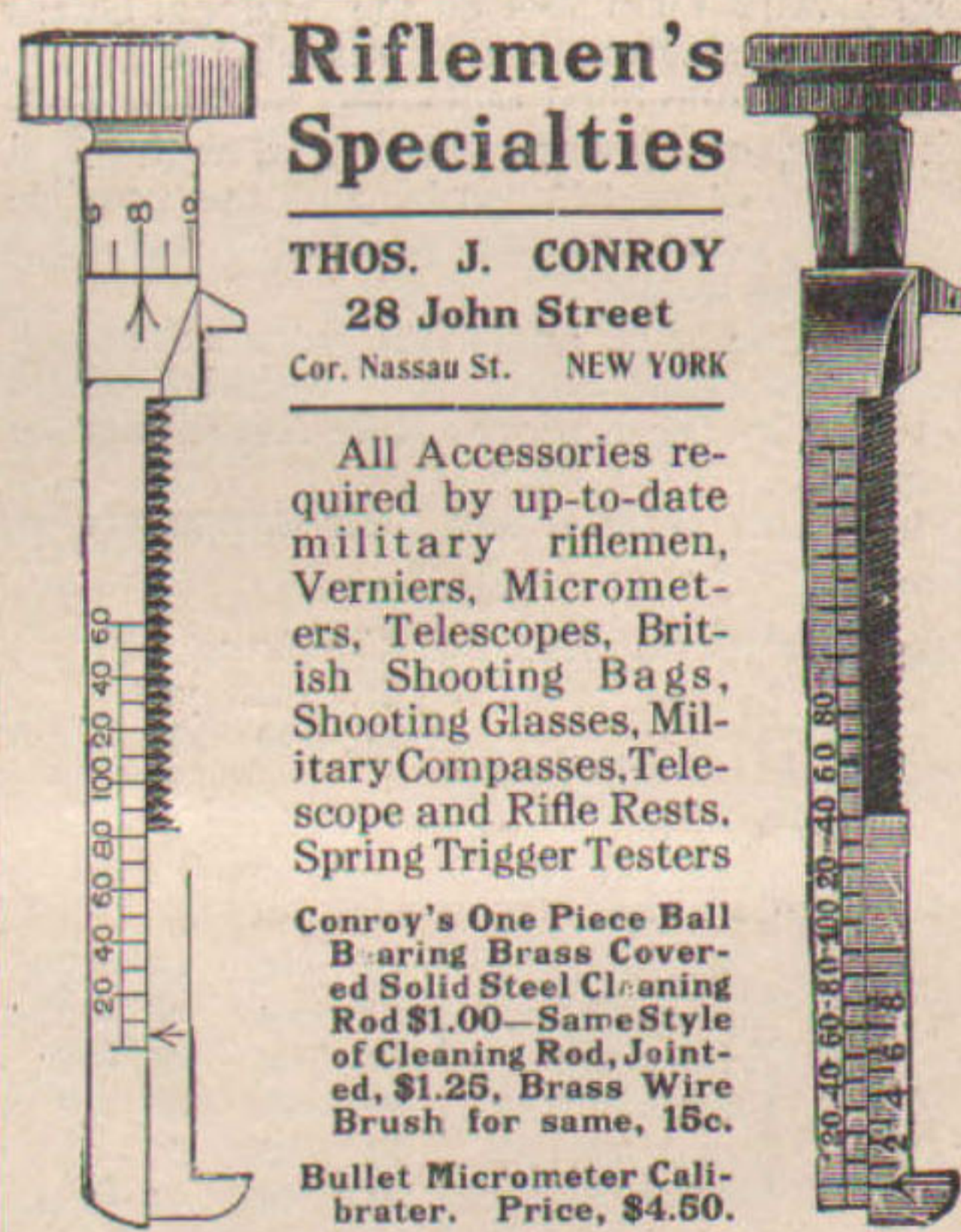
June 24th.

Freed	88	75	81	81	79	—80.8
Dr. Clarke	77	85	86	81	85	—81.74
E. A. Clark.....	69	79	81	77	85	—67.77
Moorewood	83	70	62	72	76	—72.3
Burns	61	57	63	65	73	—63.8

Two evenings a week, and one target Saturday afternoons are set aside for U. S. R. A. medal competition. It is one thing to average 80, it is another to make each string of ten count 80 or more. Of course we have lost some, but there are more to be had, and the experience is well worth the price.

Springfield, Mass., Schuetzen Verein.

The forty-second annual tournament of the Southern New England Schuetzen Bund will be held at Springfield, Mass., August 14th and 15th, 1911, under the auspices of the Springfield Schuetzen Verein. This is one of the big shoots and will attract all of the crack shots throughout the East.



Riflemen's Specialties

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

All Accessories required by up-to-date military riflemen, Verniers, Micrometers, Telescopes, British Shooting Bags, Shooting Glasses, Military Compasses, Telescope and Rifle Rests, Spring Trigger Testers

Conroy's One Piece Ball Bearing Brass Covered Solid Steel Cleaning Rod \$1.00—Same Style of Cleaning Rod, Jointed, \$1.25, Brass Wire Brush for same, 15c.

Bullet Micrometer Calibrator. Price, \$4.50.

Micrometer, \$3.00 Vernier, \$2.75

The only Micrometer and Vernier made especially for the new Springfield Army Rifle, reads plus at all ranges, has two steel bushings, one above and below, which prevent any lost motion, made in special hard German silver and will not rust. None genuine unless stamped "Thos. J. Conroy, Maker"

- Lord Bury Telescopes, \$25.00
- Bardou Telescopes, 18.00
- Little Wonder Telescopes, 3.00
- Telescope Stands, 2.00

LOCKING FRONT SIGHT PROTECTOR

It protects the front sight of the Springfield rifle, and prevents the sight blacking being rubbed off. Price, \$1.25

- Casey Front Sight Protector, - - .25
- Rear Sight Protector, - - - .75
- Russet Leather Case, containing Hygrometer, Barometer and Thermometer, price - - - - 7.50

An Officer has Much to Learn and Life is Short

Study at Home, in the Armory, and Field Service Instruction all Help, but Nothing Can Teach You More Than

Tactical Principles and Problems

By CAPT. M. E. HANNA, 2d U. S. Cavalry

Can be drawn on requisition or purchased for \$2.50 per volume of ARMS AND THE MAN

We Equip the National Guard With Regulation Shoes

Giving the biggest value in Footwear that it is possible for anyone to obtain at our special prices, or a great deal more money than we ask

Write for terms for the equipment of state, regiment or company We have an offer of special interest to Captains

JOSEPH M. HERMAN & COMPANY

159 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.

Government Contractors for Shoes

The Intercollegiate Outdoor Championship

For the second consecutive year the Intercollegiate Outdoor Rifle Shooting Championship has been won by the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The winning score of 791 is nine points better than last year's score.

The change in the condition of the match, which allowed colleges to enter teams and to shoot their scores on home ranges, did not result in a large increase in the entries as was anticipated. Only eight institutions entered teams in the 1911 match, and two—University of Michigan and Cornell University—were unable to shoot on account of examinations at the University.

Three other teams entered, representing the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, fired their scores on the range of the Bay State Rifle Association at Wakefield, Mass., on June 15. The Princeton University team shot on the range of the National Guard at Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania team shot on the National Guard range at Essington, near Philadelphia.

The best individual score was made by Sedrick Long, of Howard University, with 42 at 200 yards, 48 at 300 yards, and the possible 50 at 500 yards, making a total of 140 of a possible 150 points.

Each team shot under the personal supervision of a range officer and executive officer appointed by the National Rifle Association of America.

The teams entered and their scores are as follows:

Massachusetts Agricultural College:		200	300	500	Total
Exe. officer: Maj. J. M. Portal.					
Range officer: L. W. T. Waller, Jr.—					
A. H. Sharpe.....	43	44	49	136	
F. A. McLaughlin....	42	44	46	132	
A. F. Edminister.....	43	43	45	131	
E. R. Lloyd.....	40	45	48	133	
S. A. Stevenson.....	40	45	50	135	
P. A. Bacirot.....	39	44	41	124	
Team totals.....	247	265	279	791	
Harvard University:					
Exe. officer: Maj. J. M. Portal.					
Range officer: L. W. T. Waller, Jr.....	240	248	256	744	
Mass. Inst. of Technology:					
Exe. officer: Maj. J. M. Portal.					
Range officer: W. D. Brenton, Jr.....	230	219	228	684	
Princeton University:					
Exe. officer: Col. Wm. Libbey.					
Range officer: Col. Wm. Libbey.....	214	223	211	648	
University of Penn.:					
Exe. officer: Maj. E. C. Goddard.					

Captains of National Match Teams

Should supply their men with the

Bull's-Eye Score Book

In use by the Service Teams and many of the States' National Match Teams. Notice the large number of *GREEN-Leaved Score Books* on the firing line

At Perry

Range officer Maj. E. C. Goddard204 217 201—622

University of Nebraska:
Exe. officer: Lt. J. H. Muncasher.
Range officer: Lt. G. W. C. Whiting.....187 194 180—561

Regulations to be Observed in U.S.R.A. Record Shooting.

Any person desiring to shoot for U. S. R. A. records must signify his intention to the association representative who should then see that whole, clean targets of standard size are furnished for the trial.

The U. S. R. A. official will examine the weapon and ammunition and see that they comply with the requirements of the corresponding championship matches.

The range must be measured and known to be of at least the regulation length. The trigger pull of the weapon should be tested, preferably before the shooter makes the trial and again immediately after the completion of the score.

The shooting must be done in the presence of two or more witnesses familiar with the U. S. R. A. rules, one of whom must be the U. S. R. A. representative.

Revolvers may not be used as single loaders; the cylinder must be charged with at least five cartridges. Reloaded ammunition may not be used where full-charge factory or full-charge

The Bull's-Eye Score Book

For the U. S. Rifle, Model of 1903

By Capt. E. N. JOHNSTON
Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army

An Article of Issue

to the Army and National Guard. Can be drawn on requisition under 1661 and charged to a State's allotment or purchased direct.

Loose Leaf Edition, 50 cents per copy
Fixed Leaf Edition, 25 cents per copy

IN QUANTITIES

Loose Leaf Edition, \$5.50 per dozen
Fixed Leaf Edition, \$2.75 per dozen
Prices on Larger Quantities Upon Application

ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

military ammunition is specified.

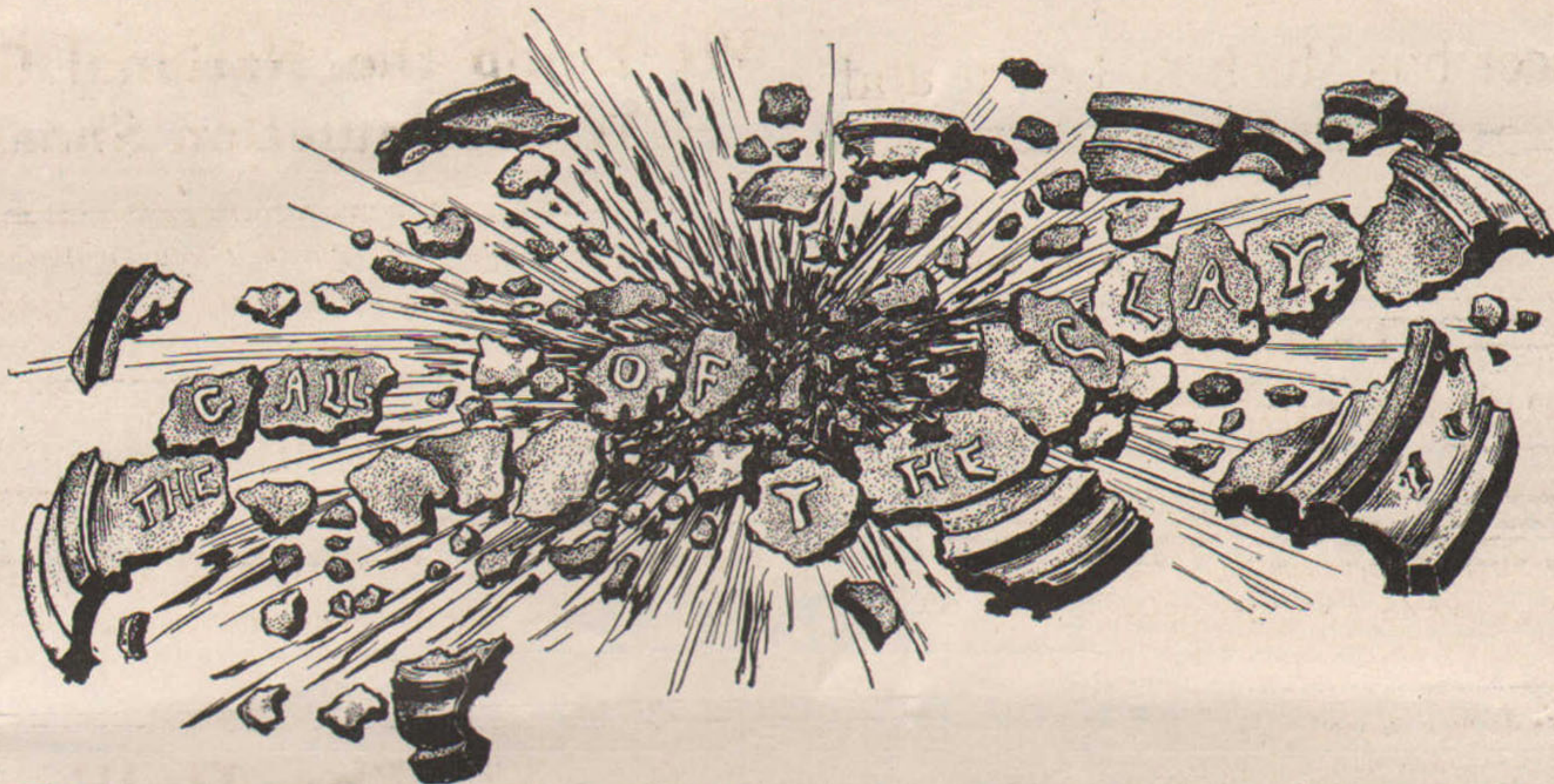
Ten shots may be fired at each target at fifty yards, but at twenty yards only five shots per target are permissible unless each shot hole is so clearly defined that there can be no question as to its proper count. Doubtful shots will be given the count of lowest value.

In rapid fire matches the time signed by the timer must be entered on the target. For deliberate aim, the time must be specified on the score card.

The record score shall begin with the first shot after the shooter has announced his intention to shoot for record. Only the first ten shots may be applied to the ten-shot record; the first twenty shots to the twenty-shot record; up to one hundred shots as the shooter may elect. Fractional scores for record must be shot within the proportional time limit for the corresponding championship match; for example, twelve minutes for a deliberate aim ten-shot score.

After completing the score the targets must be identified, signed by the witnesses and timer, and authenticated by the U. S. R. A. official. The usual form of certificate and detailed score shall also be made out, signed by the foregoing witnesses and forwarded with the targets to the secretary-treasurer of the U. S. R. A.

If all the regulations of the association have been complied with, and if the score is equal to or better than any previously made under the same conditions, it will be declared a record, entered in the record book of the association, and the shooter formally notified to that effect.



THIS DEPARTMENT IS DEVOTED TO SHOTGUN SHOOTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. CORRESPONDENCE, SUGGESTIONS AND CRITICISMS ARE INVITED BY THE EDITOR, WHOSE PURPOSE IS TO SERVE THE READER WITH THE BEST THERE IS TO BE HAD ON THE SUBJECT.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

July 18-20—Wilmington, Del. The Interstate Association's Sixth Eastern Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.
 August 8-10—Omaha, Nebr. The Interstate Association's Sixth Western Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.

Montana State Shoot.

The Montana State Shoot, June 12-13-14, 1911, at Hunters Hot Springs, was a big success and proved out a social event, most of the shooters having their families along. E. A. Sanborn was cashier, with H. C. Hirschy and L. A. Cummings acting as clerks. Needless to say this department ran smoothly. The annual meeting was held at the hotel. It was decided to hold the next, or the 19th annual tournament at the same place. By resolution the association thanked J. H. Davidson for the very handsome loving cup which he had presented to us. This cup was shot for on June 11, preliminary day, and won by R. Prosser, of Helena. It does not become his property until won three times at the annual state shoots.

The following roster of officers was elected: President, Nelson Story, of Bozeman; Vice-President, W. A. Selvidge, Billings; Secretary and Treasurer, C. H. Smith, Butte; Directors, J. F. Alspaugh, Livingston; Henry Witten, Big Timber; Henry Altenbrand, Jr., Manhattan.

E. P. Mathewson, in behalf of the association, presented H. C. Hirschy and L. A. Cummings each with a handsome stick pin, Mr. Hirschy's pin representing a fox head and Mr. Cummings' an owl. Their remarks of acceptance, in referring to these two animals, caused a good deal of merriment to the crowd present.

The bridge which spans the Yellowstone River, between the Springs and the Northern Pacific depot, was carried away by the high water during the meet. This caused some little delay in getting home.

Confarr, who had his auto, took Mathewson and Nell as passengers to Livingston by the "Overmountain route." They arrived at Livingston all right; at least they wired back, "We are in Livingston and still have our health."

WINNERS OF THE MEDALS.

Preliminary day, The Hunters Hot Springs loving cup, won by Reynolds Prosser, of Helena.

FIRST DAY.

Event 7 the first day the Brownlee Tournament medal won by F. Weatherhead, of Laurel.

Event 8 the first day Butte Rod and Gun Club medal won by G. C. Mapes, of Missoula.

Event 9 first day Klepetko medal at paris, won by C. H. Smith, Butte.

SECOND DAY.

Event 7 Brownlee challenge medal won by Sam Weaver, of Lewiston.

Event 8 Individual Cup won by C. L. Parsons, of Straw.

Event 9 the 3 men team cup won by Selvidge, Sanborn and Whitehead, the Billings team. After shooting off a tie with Livingston.

THIRD DAY.

The handicap medal 100 singles handicap 16-22 yards, won by C. C. Goddard, of Butte, from 20 yards.

Event No. 2, the Manhattan 2 men cup, won by Goddard and Drumgoole, of Anaconda.

The general average medal was won by Frank Whitehead, scoring 473 at 535 which included 100 at 22 yards.

Du Pont Gun Club's "House-Warming" Handicap.

The seventh month of the year 1911 was started here today by the Du Pont Gun Club holding its "House-Warming Handicap" to celebrate the opening of the addition to its clubhouse and the grading of the traps, grounds, and other improvements demanded by the growing membership of this thriving and enterprising organization.

Eighty-six shooters took part in the event, 100 targets per man, entrance \$1.25 (including an excellent lunch), three prizes being offered to the three high guns, viz: six solid silver "Du Pont" aprons to the winner, four to second high gun, and two to the third man. In addition to this there was an optional sweep of \$2 on the 100 targets, four moneys, high guns, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. The contest was "open to all." This was in the nature of an experiment, but it hardly panned out as was hoped, for while first prize went to an amateur, the bulk of the money and the balance of the prizes went to first-class professionals, Lester German and Linn Worthington, both of whom did some most excellent shooting from 22 and 21 yards, respectively. The winner of first prize hailed from the Clearview Gun Club of Philadelphia—H. B. Fisher, who broke 95 from the 18 yards' mark. Worthington and German each broke 94, while H. W. Kahler, of Philadelphia, and E. E. du Pont, of Wilmington, divided third and fourth moneys on 91 each, Kahler shooting from the 21 yards' mark and Mr. du Pont from 19 yards.

The weather was extremely warm and sultry, there being but little wind to either tem-

per the heat or make the targets cut didoes. T. E. Doremus, the club's secretary, and his assistants, Messrs. W. A. Joslyn and Chalfant, did all they could to make things move smoothly, but late in the afternoon, things went wrong with the traps, causing delay and vexation of spirit to several of the contestants. Still it was a great and pleasant shoot, and augurs well for the success of the Eastern Handicap Tournament to be held on these grounds next week, July 11-13.

	Hdcp.	Total
A. L. Worthington.....	21	94
L. S. German.....	22	94
A. B. Richardson.....	21	78
Ed Banks.....	21	78
F. W. Matthews.....	20	75
F. W. Matthewson.....	19	88
J. Turner.....	18	89
J. W. Hessian.....	20	77
L. D. Willis.....	20	88
G. F. Lord.....	16	71
J. C. Husbands.....	16	49
S. Steele.....	16	82
G. B. Mardin.....	16	64
H. W. Bush.....	18	87
M. F. Morris.....	18	62
C. B. Cole.....	18	76
W. H. Mathews.....	18	85
G. B. Scarlett.....	18	74
R. A. Vance.....	17	64
E. F. Slear.....	18	82
H. Wiley.....	17	83
G. R. Cleveland.....	18	78
W. A. Joslyn.....	18	89
L. S. Evans.....	16	76
T. Martin.....	16	59
S. J. Newman.....	16	61
W. S. Simpson.....	16	84
H. W. Kaler.....	21	91
C. H. Newcomb.....	21	90
J. T. Skelly.....	21	88
J. W. Ewing.....	19	89
J. B. McHugh.....	19	85
N. K. Smith.....	16	72
Dr. Belts.....	16	47
S. G. David.....	16	71
W. S. Gavan.....	16	74
E. A. Bonsal.....	16	83
H. P. Carlon.....	17	75
Wm. Wood.....	16	73
T. W. Keethley.....	18	72
H. Winchester.....	18	86
E. E. du Pont.....	19	91
W. Edmunson.....	18	80
H. H. Sloan.....	19	81
L. C. Lyon.....	16	68
Clyde Leedom.....	16	78
L. W. Crawford.....	16	72
D. J. Dougherty.....	17	87
A. F. Hickman.....	16	78
W. Letford.....	16	77
W. S. Wills.....	16	84
E. Ford.....	17	84

Now 2484 With LESMOK

THIS score made by ARTHUR HUBALEK, March 15th, in the 100 shot championship match of the Zettler Rifle Club, New York City, breaking the previous record, 2482, of Dr. W. G. Hudson in the 100 shot U. S. Championship Match of the Indoor Rifle League on February 1st.

When records "go by the board" at this rate, with different shooters, different makes of guns, but with the same powder, can you afford to use any kind of .22 cal. cartridges other than **LESMOK?**

WRITE FOR FREE LESMOK BOOKLET NO. 22

DU PONT SMOKELESS SHOTGUN POWDERS

Make and Break Records at the Traps and Are Unequaled in the Field. Use One of These Brands



ASK FOR SMOKELESS SHOTGUN BOOKLET No. 5

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY

"Pioneer Powdermakers of America"

Established 1802

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

J. T. Roberson.....	18	85
W. B. Severn.....	19	81
A. J. Renner.....	18	78
D. Lindsay.....	17	76
H. B. Fisher.....	18	95
W. B. Abbott.....	16	77
Wm. Coyne.....	16	75
Walker Matthewson.....	16	57
Major Ramsay.....	16	67
J. J. Magahern.....	16	82
J. F. Pratt.....	17	82
G. Godwin.....	17	72
Chas. Keene.....	16	38
H. G. Budewalter.....	21	91
F. B. Zeigler.....	18	88
G. H. Mitchell.....	17	57
L. R. Beauchamp.....	18	90

Oak Knoll Gun Club.

At the regular monthly shoot of the Oak Knoll Gun Club, June 24th, some good scores were made. While one of the oldest clubs in St. Louis, the members are not considered progressive by the modern target shooters. The Oak Knoll men believe that trap shooting was intended for practicing wing shooting under the most unfavorable conditions. Their trap is so located that targets are thrown at sharp angles and into a tangle of hazel brush and scrub oaks.

That this style of practice makes better field shots of the members, may or may not be the case, but the fact remains that all of them are excellent game shots. Anyhow, they seem to be satisfied with breaking 70 to 80 per cent of their targets and apparently derive much enjoyment from it as some of their brother shooters, who having better conditions and average considerably higher.

Occasionally one or two of the local experts shoot over the Oak Knoll traps. Their visits are few and far between, however, as

a day there generally puts a big crimp in their season's average.

From the following scores it will be noted that Jim Bell had a good eye working. His score of 97 is many points above the former club record, and his straight run of 76 could be divided by two and still be the best ever made on these grounds, where at times some of the country's foremost professionals have performed. Scores:

	Shot at.	Broke.
Bell	100	97
Dr. Boots	100	91
Homer	100	86
Kingsland	100	85
Ebert	100	82
Barron, W. S.	100	81
Zimmerer	100	75
Hilts	100	74
Bunding	100	72
Crawford	100	70
Ingalls	100	70
Uhl	100	43
Crossman	75	63
Irwin	75	61
Russell	50	43
Barron, Jno.	50	33

Analostan Gun Club, Washington, D. C.

Phil Steubener did the best work at the weekly shoot of the Analostan Gun Club on June 24, breaking 185 targets out of 205 shot at. The shoot was the best this season.

	Shot at.	Broke.	Pct.
Phil Steubener.....	205	185	.902
Dr. M. E. Harrison...	100	92	.920
Dr. A. B. Stine.....	100	91	.910
William Wagner.....	100	88	.880
C. B. Wise.....	100	87	.870
George W. Peck, Jr...	100	86	.860
M. D. Hogan.....	100	85	.850
C. S. Wilson.....	100	85	.850

M. T. Bray.....	100	84	.840
Dr. A. V. Parsons....	105	88	.838
J. H. Hunter.....	100	83	.830
J. M. Green.....	100	76	.760
G. A. Talbott.....	100	69	.690
A. B. Kervin.....	100	68	.680
W. F. McMier*.....	100	96	.960
Dr. Preston King.....	60	45	.750
Dr. B. L. Taylor.....	50	45	.900
Everett Dufour (capt.)	50	44	.880
M. B. Delaney.....	50	44	.880
Miles Taylor.....	50	42	.840
J. A. Drain.....	50	37	.740
C. G. Baker.....	50	36	.720
T. A. Ryon*.....	15	10	.666

Totals.....1,985 1,660 .839
*Visitors.

SPoon SHOOT.

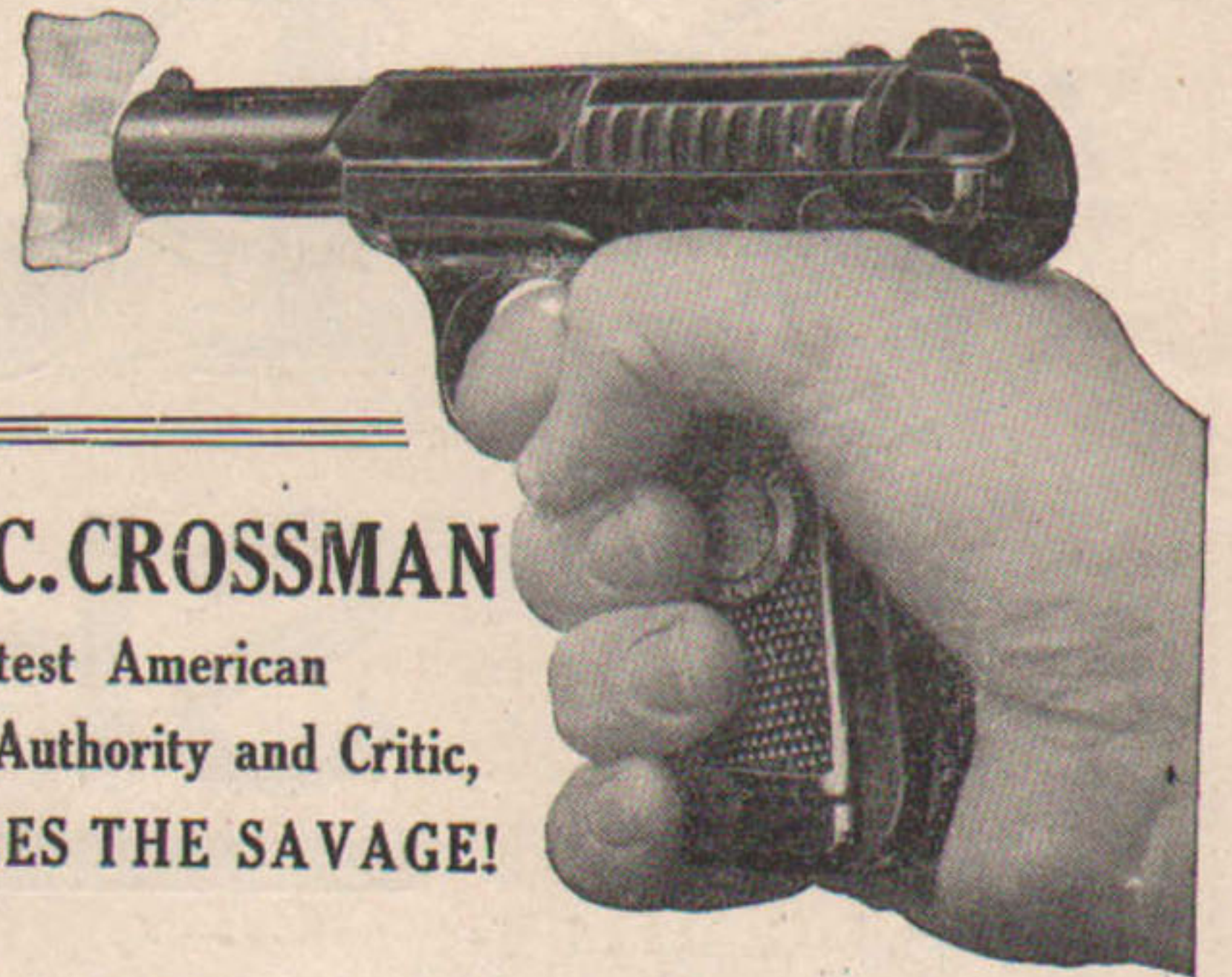
	Shot at.	Broke.	Pct.
Dr. M. E. Harrison (Class A).....	50	47	.940
Miles Taylor (Class B)	50	42	.840
J. A. Drain (Class C)..	50	37	.740
J. K. Kervin (Class D)	50	32	.640

Last Call for Eastern Handicap Tournament.

Wilmington, Del., June 29, 1911.
The Secretary of the club says:
"This is the last call we can give you for the Eastern Handicap. You have had the program. You know what is offered. Now come along.


Don't you want to see that real shooting match at one hundred double targets, between Fred Gilbert, the 'Wizard of Spirit Lake,' and Les German, the 'Pride of Maryland'? It starts Monday morning at 11 o'clock. It will be worth going miles to see. We have some surprises planned for your pleasure. Come and enjoy them.

Here's hoping to see you on the firing line—we will be there waiting for you."



You See More Than Yellowstone

Bears in the Park



In the
Scenic Northwest

The Yellowstone Park tour is incentive enough to make this trip, but you see also the fertile farms, thrifty orchards and progressive cities of the great "Prosperity States of America": Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

Low Fares
for Homeseekers and Sightseers


Why not combine pleasure and profit in this summer's vacation? Here is a part of our country you ought surely to visit, for your own enlightenment.

Through daily electric-lighted sleeping car trains from both Chicago and St. Louis, via Burlington-Northern Pacific lines.

Let me send you our booklets—free. Especially "Through the Fertile Northwest," "Land of Geysers" and "Summer Trips to Puget Sound." Ask for them. Send 6c in stamps for de luxe book "Through Wonderland."

A. M. CLELAND
General Passenger Agent
St. Paul, Minn.

Northern Pacific Ry



Mr. E. C. CROSSMAN
The Greatest American
Firearms Authority and Critic,
ENDORSES THE SAVAGE!

EVERY reader of ARMS AND THE MAN knows that Mr. Crossman KNOWS! In an article entitled "The Automatic Pistol" in "The Outer's Book" for June, 1911, at page 616, he says:

"Of all arms built for pocket use—arms purely for self-defense—the Savage is unquestionably the nearest to perfection. For an arm on which to stake my life I would unquestionably take the Savage on account of its perfect lines."

"The Savage people use a cut of their pistol being pointed as compared with the revolver. Like other cynical cranks, I read this ad with chucklings as another example of the advertising man's imagination. Then I apologized to the Savage layout—mentally. The blame gun does point straight in the dark, and it does it every time. The lines are such that if the forefinger is pointed straight—a simple process—the barrel of the Savage is likewise directed to the mark. It is wonderful."

"My own Savage has a good clean six pound pull, light enough for an arm of self-defense, and clean enough for good work on the target. And good work can be done with this pistol at fifty yards, although it is not built for target shooting."

"For all-round use in the hands of the man who is not a target shooting crank I would unhesitatingly recommend the Savage .32 gun."

From every point of view the most respected authorities—Mr. Crossman, the distinguished technical expert, author and critic; Maj. Richard Sylvester, Pres. International Assn. of Police Chiefs; Mr. Wm. Pinkerton, of the Pinkerton Nat. Detective Agency; and Mr. William J. Burns, of the Burns & Sheridan Nat. Detective Agency, the hero of the Los Angeles "Times" Building explosion; admittedly our most eminent detectives and police officials; and Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), Dr. W. F. Carver and Mr. W. B. (Bat) Masterson, the best known "gun-play" artists, endorse the Savage as the most perfect defensive weapon on earth.

Further particulars on request. Address, Savage Arms Company, 496 Savage Avenue, Utica, N. Y.

THE NEW SAVAGE AUTOMATIC

Hillside Gun Club, Stapney Depot, Conn.

At the shoot of the club on June 26 the team rose, 90 targets per man, resulted as follows:

BRIDGEPORT.		NEW HAVEN.	
Senior	76	Smith	79
Wilson	78	Kelley	75
Cate	73	Chamberlain	70
Southey	64	Celling	50
Vanstone	87	Rice	80
	378		354
DANBURY.		BRIDGEPORT NO. 2.	
Gregory	72	Hall	62
Clark	75	Fox	74
Day	75	Lewis, E. R.	75
Thompson	80	Lewis, R. A.	68
Ganung	65	Smith	66
	367		345
Long Hill	341		
Bethel	297		

Bridgeport No. 1 team winning team race with score of 378 out of a possible 450. Chas. Vanstone of Bridgeport won high gun average with 139 out of 150, making a straight run of 61 targets without a miss. Remarkably good shooting for a young shooter.

South Providence Rifle and Revolver Club.

June 17 was ideal weather for shooting and a number of the marksmen availed themselves of the opportunity and hung up some good scores at the association's range in Norwood. At the 500 yards range A. J. Perry and J. A. Vincent were tied for first honors with strings of 47. William Ashley followed closely, hanging up a 46 total. At the 200 yards range A. A. Wales was high man with a 43 score, and J. A. Vincent was second with a 42 string. J. P. Monahan and John England took up their old fight for honors on the 50-yard revolver range, Monahan defeating his rival by six points, the final score being 16 to 110. The South Providence Rifle and Revolver Association would like to arrange a rifle match with any military or civilian club in the State at the 200 and 500 yards ranges. Address, John England, 792 Westminster street. The scores:

200-yard range:

A. A. Wales.....	4	4	5	5	5—23
J. A. Vincent.....	5	4	4	4	4—21
William Ashley.....	4	4	4	4	5—21—42
A. J. Perry.....	4	4	4	5	4—21—42
J. P. Monahan.....	4	4	4	4	4—20—41
F. S. Harvey.....	5	4	3	4	4—20—41
A. F. Harvey.....	5	2	4	4	4—19
D. Stepanian.....	3	4	3	3	5—18
	2	4	3	3	4—16—34

500-yard range:

A. J. Perry.....	5	5	5	5	5—25
	4	5	5	5	3—22—47

J. A. Vincent.....	5	5	4	5	5—24
	5	4	5	5	4—23—47
William Ashley.....	5	5	5	4	5—24
	5	3	5	5	4—22—46
A. A. Wales.....	5	4	5	3	5—22
	5	5	4	4	3—21—43
A. F. Harvey.....	5	3	5	5	3—21
	3	5	4	4	3—19—40

Revolver contest at 50 yards:

J. P. Monahan.....	5	8	8	9	7—37
	8	8	9	7	10—42
	9	6	6	7	9—37—116
John England.....	4	7	9	6	6—32
	6	10	8	7	6—37
	7	9	7	9	9—41—110

A Quick Cleaning Proposition.

In another column of this issue of ARMS AND THE MAN will be found an advertisement of the "Ever Ready" Patch Company, which puts out at a moderate price a most excellent article in the form of their "Ever Ready" patch.

The Ever Ready Patch Co. is composed of Capt. R. P. Youngman and Lieut. Ed. F. Otto, both of the 2nd Indiana Infantry. They have been putting these patches out to a limited number of National Match Teams and Companies for the past two years, now they are prepared to fill all orders and are looking for business.

Suggestions to Military Riflemen

(Revised Edition, 2d Edition)
By Lieut. TOWNSEND WHELEN,
29th U. S. Infantry

PRICE, \$1.10

RANGE AND TARGET MATERIAL

Spotters, Score Cards, Wind Streamers, Trigger Weights, Ungummed Pastors (in sheets) 15c.; Gummed Pastors, 25c. per thousand.

TARGET SUPPLY COMPANY
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE



Peters



SHELLS

== WIN THE ==

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP

COLUMBUS, OHIO, JUNE 22, 1911

By a Record Score, 99 out of 100 from 20 yards

Mr. Harvey Dixon, of Oronogo, Mo., handicapped on the 20-yard line, and shooting *PETERS* Factory Loaded Shells, purchased by him out of the regular stock of the Columbus Gun Club, won the most coveted honor in the trap-shooting world, together with the Inter-State Association Trophy and the \$1,000.00 purse. The score of 99 from 20 yards in the Grand American has never been equalled, and it is the more remarkable because of the fact that the competition was keener than ever before, owing to the \$1,000.00 first money. Other high scores made in the G. A. H. tournament with *PETERS* Shells include:

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE

On All Single Targets

J. A. Prechtel, 479 ex 500 { 100-16 yds.
200-17 yds.
200-18 yds.

FIRST DAY'S AVERAGES

2nd Amateur H. Dixon, 99 ex 100
2nd Professional (tie) W. Henderson, 99 ex 100
3rd " " J. S. Day, 98 ex 100
4th " " Walter Huff, 97 ex 100

DOUBLE TARGET CHAMPIONSHIP

2nd (tie) J. S. Day, 88 ex 100

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP

1st Place Harvey Dixon, 20 yds. 99 ex 100
2nd Place (tie) A. J. Hill, 17 yds. 98 ex 100
3rd " " Bart Lewis, 20 yds. 97 ex 100
4th " " A. Madison, 16 yds. }
J. A. Payne, 16 yds. } 96 ex 100
J. A. Prechtel, 17 yds. }
C. E. Goodrich, 18 yds. }
5th Place (tie) H. N. Smith, 17 yds. }
Neaf Apgar, 19 yds. } 95 ex 100
W. Henderson, 21 yds. }
H. D. Freeman, 21 yds. }

PRELIMINARY HANDICAP

4th Place (tie) J. A. Prechtel, 96 ex 100
5th " " Mark Arie, }
Lon Fisher, } 95 ex 100
6th Place (tie) J. L. Englert, }
Dr. J. D. Parker, } 94 ex 100
Wm. Webster, }
E. Hammerschmidt, }

The above scores were made with 7 different makes of gun; of the 7, 3 were the usual double-barrel breech loaders, 2 were single-barrel breech loaders and 2 were repeaters, YOU can get RESULTS with PETERS SHELLS no matter what gun you shoot—no special combination necessary.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers Street, T. H. Keller, Manager

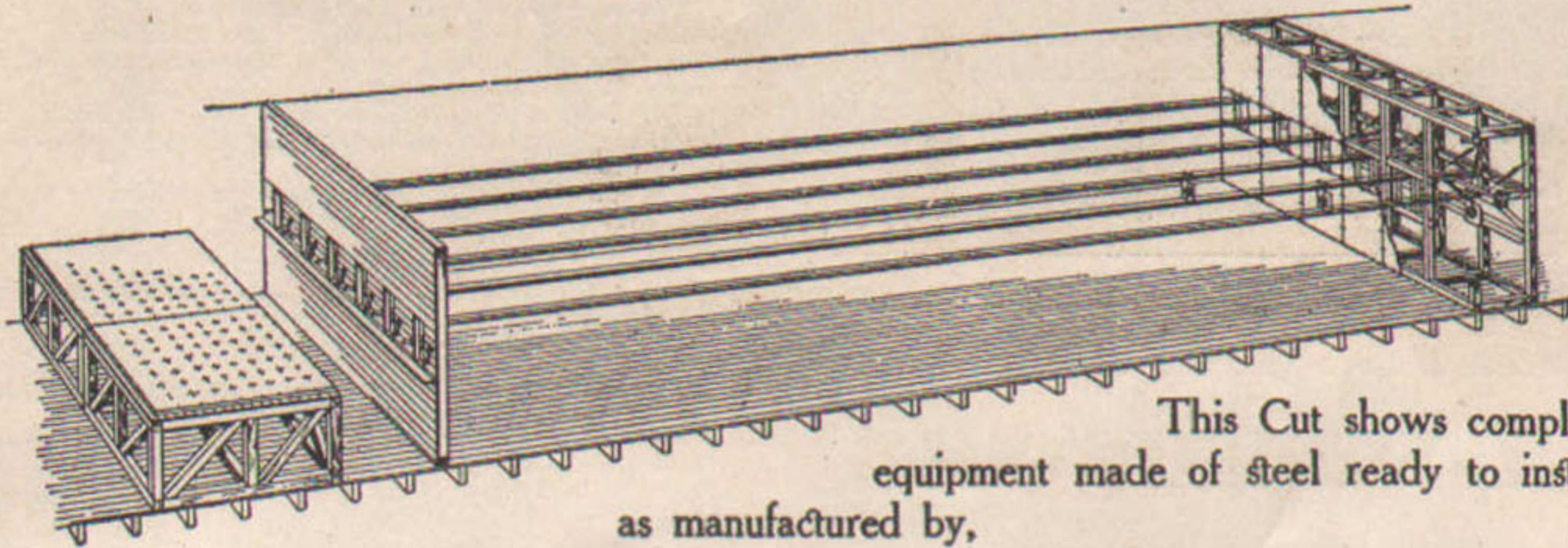
SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard Street, J. S. French, Manager

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine Street, E. F. Leckert, Manager

INDOOR RANGE

Suitable for all Requirements.

Complete plans, specifications and quotation will be supplied free of charge, if you furnish us with dimensions, (height, width and length) of room in which range is to be located.



This Cut shows complete equipment made of steel ready to install as manufactured by,

FINIGAN-ZABRISKIE CO. - - PATERSON, N. J.

Engineers, Machinists and Founders, also Manufacturers of

The National Target Carrier

FOR OUTDOOR RANGES.

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS

Write us about

Changes in Army Dress and Service Caps, Service Blouse, Aiguillettes and Shoulder Knots

MEYER'S MILITARY SHOP

1231 Pa. Ave. N. W. Washington, D. C.

JAMES A. DRAIN

ATTORNEY & SOLICITOR OF CLAIMS

1502 H STREET, NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

2nd place (tie), A. J. Hill.....	98	ex 100
3rd place (tie), Bart Lewis.....	91	ex 100
4th place (tie), A. Madison.....	96	ex 100
J. A. Prechtel.....	96	ex 100
C. E. Goodrich.....	96	ex 100
5th place (tie), H. N. Smith.....	95	ex 100
Neaf Apgar.....	95	ex 100
W. Henderson.....	95	ex 100
H. D. Freeman.....	95	ex 100

PRELIMINARY HANDICAP.

4th place (tie), J. A. Prechtel.....	96	ex 100
5th place (tie), Mark Arie.....	95	ex 100
Lon Fisher.....	95	ex 100
6th place (tie), J. L. Englert.....	94	ex 100
Dr. J. D. Parker.....	94	ex 100
Wm. Webster.....	94	ex 100
E. Hammerschmidt.....	94	ex 100

The above cannot fail to prove beyond a challenge the superior shooting qualities of Peters shells. Particular attention is called to the fact that Peters shells are used in all grades and makes of guns with equal success. In making the above scores, 19 different guns were used of 7 different makes. Of these 7, 3 were the usual double barrel breech loaders, 2 were single barrel breech loaders and 2 repeaters. It is getting to be pretty well understood that Peters shells do not need to be used in any particular make of gun to make high scores.

At Eagle Grove, Iowa, June 13, Mr. John Peterson of Randal, Iowa, tied for high general average and high amateur average 96 x 100, and Mr. L. H. Fitzsimmons was high professional, 90 x 100, both using Peters factory loaded shells.

At Pottsville, Pa., June 9, Mr. H. Schlicher, of Allentown, won high amateur average, 142 x 150, and on the following day, June 10, at Allentown, won high general average with the exceptionally fine score of 149 x 150. He used Peters factory loaded shells on both occasions. At the Allentown shoot, Mr. Neaf Apgar was second professional, 146 x 150; also with Peters shells.

At the New York State Shoot, Syracuse, June 13-15, Mr. Neaf Apgar tied for third general average, 424 x 450; Mr. H. Schlicher, third amateur average, 428 x 450, both with Peters shells.

Peters Shells Won the Grand American.

Mr. Harvey Dixon, of Orongo, Mo., shooting Peters factory-loaded Ideal shells, regular 2¾-inch length, won the Twelfth Grand American Handicap at Columbus, Ohio, June 22, by a record score of 99 ex 100 from the 20-yard mark. This score has been surpassed but once in the history of the Grand American, namely in 1910, when the winner stood on the 19-yard mark. Mr. Dixon's score of 99 from 100 yards is without doubt the greatest performance that has ever been seen in this greatest event of the trap-shooting world in all its history. Mr. Dixon has long been a firm believer and consistent user of Peters shotgun shells and has won as many prizes and averages with these loads as any amateur in the West. He purchased his shells from the stock on sale at the Columbus Gun Club grounds and they were not specially loaded in any way, but were regular goods such as are shipped daily from the Peters factory.

Not only was this great win accomplished with Peters shells, but users of these loads made so many high scores during the course of the tournament, that it caused very general comment. Here they are:

FIRST DAY'S AVERAGE.

2nd amateur, H. Dixon.....	99	ex 100
2nd profess'al (tie), W. Henderson.....	99	ex 100
3rd professional (tie), J. S. Day.....	98	ex 100
4th professional (tie), Walter Huff.....	97	ex 100

DOUBLE TARGET CHAMPIONSHIP.

2nd (tie), J. S. Day.....	88	ex 100
---------------------------	----	--------

Hints on Revolver Shooting

With 20 Illustrations specially prepared for the book

Crown 8vo, cloth (By mail, \$1.15)

“Federal” Cloth Garments

Don't wait until the last minute to order a rain proof garment—you will need one. The best you can buy is a “Federal.”

Officers' Coat	\$7.00
Officers' Slicker ..	7.50
Officers' Cape	6.50
“Bryan” Poncho ..	5.00

—NOTICE—

This Company is now making 5,000 Federal Slickers for the Quartermaster's Department of the Army.

Made by the

Federal Waterproofing Company
Akron, Ohio

1837—Under the Same Firm Name—1911

Manufacturing

JUST

**MEDALS
BADGES**

AND

TROPHIES

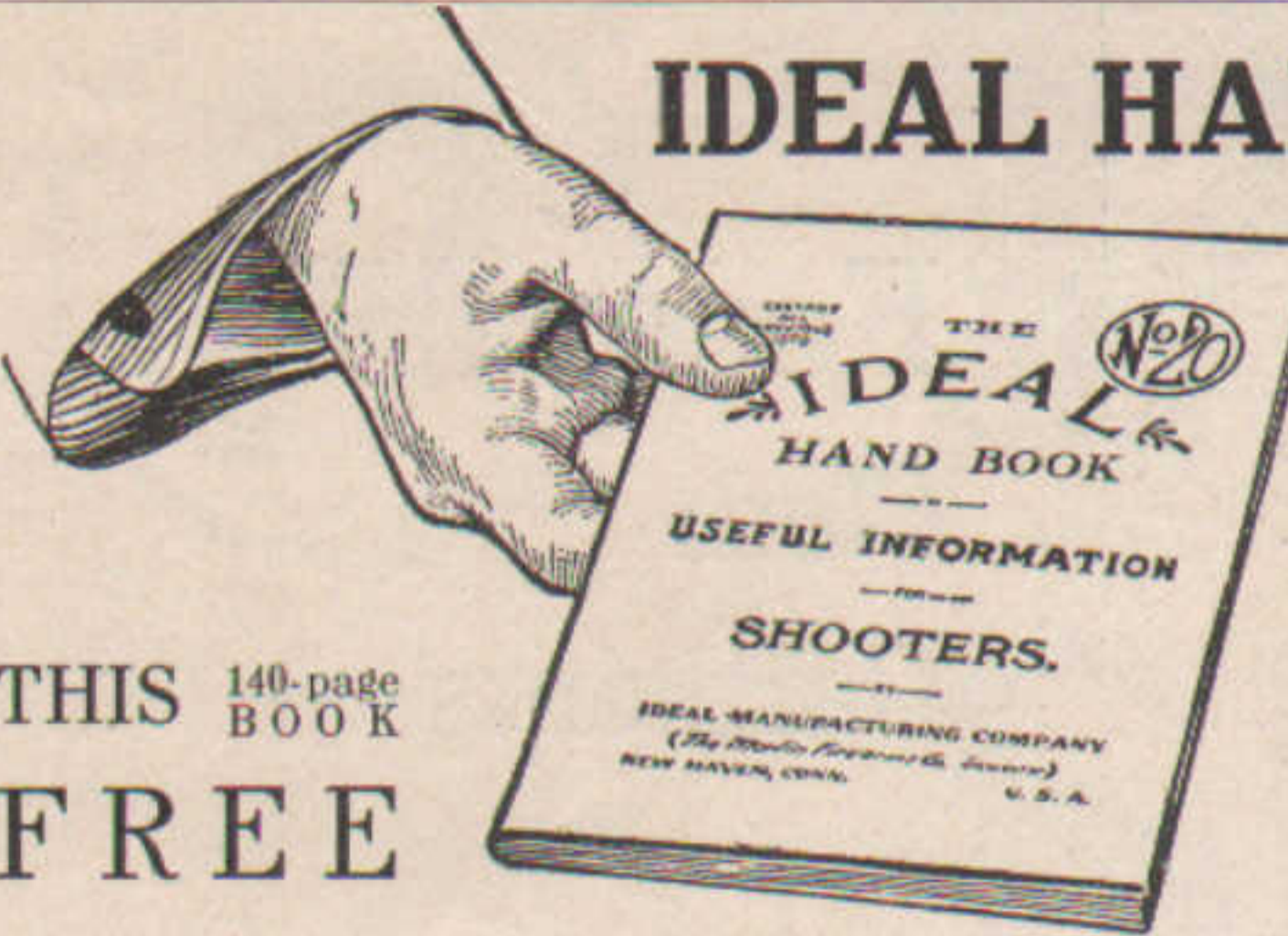
IN

GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE

Write for Catalogue, Designs
Samples and Prices

S. D. CHILDS & CO.
MEDALISTS

136 S. CLARK STREET, CHICAGO




IDEAL HAND BOOK Free to Shooters

THIS 140-page BOOK FREE

THE IDEAL HAND BOOK is the gun crank's own book, for it contains 140 pages of information every shooter should have—practical information regarding all American rifles, shotguns, pistols, ammunition, etc. Tells how bullet moulds are made—how to cast your own bullets and reload your own shells—how to save money and do better shooting with less wear on your gun than with factory ammunition.

FREE—To Shooters Only. Sent on receipt of three stamps postage by

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



Marlin
REPEATER
Model 1897

The best-made .22 rifle in the world!

Shoots all .22 short, .22 long and .22 long rifle cartridges without change in adjustment; excellent for rabbits, squirrels, hawks, crows, foxes and all small game and target work up to 200 yards.

It's a take-down, convenient to carry and clean. The tool steel working parts cannot wear out. It's Ivory Bead and Rocky Mountain sights are the best set ever furnished on any .22. Has lever action—like a big game rifle; has solid top and side ejection for safety and rapid accurate firing—the real test of a repeater.

Note the beautiful case-hardened finish and the superb build and balance. Examine at your gun store or send three stamps postage for new big catalog of all Marlin repeating rifles and shotguns. Do it now!

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

Do You Believe This Country Ought To Be PREPARED AGAINST WAR?

Do you know it is not?
Do you want to help make it so?
Then send fifty cents for a year's subscription to

NATIONAL DEFENSE
"MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE, But not a CENT FOR TRIBUTE!" "In TIME OF PEACE PREPARE AGAINST WAR!"

If you are patriotic and think something ought to be done to arouse the country to the dangers of unpreparedness, identify yourself with this movement—a movement for a sensible, adequate, business-like insurance against war. For full plans write to

NATIONAL DEFENSE
Columbus, Ohio

ARMS AND THE MAN PUB. CO.
1502 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
JAMES A. DRAIN, PRESIDENT.
E. M. DRAIN, SECRETARY.
FRANK J. KAHRS, TREASURER.

\$3.00 a Year. 10 Cents a Copy

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
United States and Mexico—One Year, \$3.00; Six Months, \$1.50; Three Months, 75 cents.
Canada—50 cents a year additional.
Foreign countries—\$1.00 a year additional.
A subscription can begin at any time; payable invariably in advance.
The trade supplied through the American News Company and its branches. Washington News Co., local distributors.
The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the world.

ADVERTISING.
Rates for advertising space furnished on application to this office.

REMITTANCES.
Remittances may be made by Express Money Order, Draft, Postoffice Order, or Registered Letter.
Postage stamps will be received in part payment for subscriptions, for the convenience of remitters, but must be of the denominations of One or Two Cents ONLY.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks, postoffice and express orders payable to ARMS AND THE MAN PUBLISHING CO., 1502 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Books for Everybody
FIREARMS, SCORE BOOKS, ETC.

Bull's-Eye Score Book, fixed leaf.....	\$0.25
loose leaf.....	.50
The Book of the Rifle. T. F. Fremantle.....	5.20
Hints on Revolver Shooting. Walter Winans.	1.15
The Pistol and Revolver. A. L. A. Himmelwright. Cloth \$1.00, Paper.....	.60
Suggestions to Military Riflemen. Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 1909 Edition.....	1.10
The New Springfield Indoors.....	.25
Keough's Score Register.....	.75
The United States Service Rifle, Model of 1903, with 1906 Ammunition; Its Mechanism and Its Use.....	.10
Our Military Rifle and How to Use It.....	.10
The Bullet's Flight from Powder to Target. By F. W. Mann, B. S., M. D.....	4.00
Rifle Range Construction.....	1.00
Indoor Target Practice with Sub-Target Gun Machine. Captain John F. Parker, U. S. Army.....	1.00
The Sporting Rifle—the Shooting of Big and Little Game. By Walter Winans.....	5.40
The Art of Revolver Shoot. By Walter Winans.....	5.40
Practical Rifle Shooting. By Walter Winans..	.60
The American Shotgun, Chas. Askins.....	2.00
King Edward VII as a Sportsman. By A. E. T. Watson.....	6.00

Good Work With a Marlin Trap Gun.
Further evidence of the entire suitability of the Marlin Trap Gun for trap shooting is found in the score made by W. B. Darton (with his Marlin Trap Gun), at Beverly, Mass., May 20th, 163 out of 175, winning the high professional average. In addition, Mr. Darton broke 25 straight in the practice event. With the same gun Mr. Darton broke 118 out of 125 at Wellington, Mass., on May 17, and 48 out of 50 at Keene, New Hampshire, May 15.
The Marlin Trap Gun is specially built and bored for trap shooting, and is a gun worth knowing. Special descriptive circular with a large illustration of the Marlin Trap Gun in colors and giving a thorough description, will be sent upon request by The Marlin Firearms Co., New Haven, Conn.

Good Scores With Ajax.
Mr. James W. Bell won high amateur and high general average at the regular monthly shoot of the Oak Knoll Gun Club, June 24th, breaking 97 out of 100 targets with a straight run of 76 (a club record). Mr. Bell used U. S. Cartridge Company's Ajax shells. (The black shells.)
Mr. J. W. Bell was high man at the weekly shoot of the St. Louis Trapshooters' Association, June 25th, breaking 96 out of 100, using U. S. Cartridge Company's Ajax shells. (The black shells.)

Remington UMC Winnings 1911 Grand American Handicap.
Remington-U. M. C. products were much in evidence at the 1911 Grand American Handicap, Columbus, Ohio, June 21-23. Amateur high

average of the tournament, won by John R. Livingston of Springsville, Ala., using Arrow Shells, score 100 straight. National professional championship, won by Lester German, score 198-200, running his first 181 targets straight. Second, R. O. Heikes, score 196, Remington-U. M. C. Auto Gun and Shells. Third, W. H. Heer and Geo. W. Maxwell, score 195 tie, both shooting Remington-U. M. C. guns and shells. All of the above shot from 18 yards. Double Target Championship, won by Lester German, score 89-100, Remington-U. M. C. shells. High general average at all single targets, won by Geo. W. Maxwell, score 482-500. This showing is particularly remarkable as 100 targets were shot at 16 yards, 200 at 18 and 200 at 21 yards. Geo. Maxwell was also high professional gun in the Preliminary Handicap, score 98-100 from 21 yards. Max Kneussl, of Ottawa, Ill., unfinished run of 102 from 18 yards, shooting Remington-U. M. C. pump gun and Arrow shells.
Another State championship was won last week with the Red Ball shells—M. A. Nash-old of Fargo, N. D., captured the North Dakota Blue Ribbon event, scoring 48-50; Nasold also won first amateur average of entire shoot, 272-300, using Nitro Club shells exclusively. First professional average was won by Harry G. Taylor, scoring 238-300 with Remington-U. M. C. shells and pump.
Chas. Van Stone won first amateur average and also was high over all at the Hillside Gun Club Tournament, Long Hill, Conn., June 24, scoring 139-150 with Nitro Club shells.
At Oregon, Wis., June 28, J. B. Pierce tied for first amateur average, scoring 141-150. Pierce used Nitro Club shells and a Remington-U. M. C. pump. A. J. Wagner and J. S. Young captured second and third amateur averages, breaking respectively, 137 and 132 out of 150 with Remington-U. M. C. products.

MILITARY SUBJECTS

Tactical Principles and Problems. By Capt. M. E. Hanna, 2nd U. S. Cavalry.....	2.50
Instruction for the Infantry Private of the National Guard. John W. Norwood.....	.25
The Law and Customs of Riot Duty. Byron L. Bargar.....	3.00
Officers' Manual. Revised and Enlarged. Moss	2.50
A Military Primer. Capt. F. C. Marshall and Capt. Geo. S. Simonds.....	1.50
Noncommissioned Officers' Manual. By Capt. James A. Moss.....	1.50
The Privates' Manual. By Capt. James A. Moss	.50
The Story of a Troop Mess. By Capt. James A. Moss.....	.75
Moss-Dalton Company Records. Set.....	4.80
Individual books, each.....	1.00
Notes on Military Explosives. By Col. E. M. Weaver, U. S. A.....	3.15
The Valor of Ignorance. By Homer Lea.....	1.80
The Law of War. Bordwell.....	1.50
Ordnance and Gunnery, Lissak.....	6.00
The Development of Infantry Tactics. Colonel Beca.....	.75
Modern Artillery in the Field. Col. H. A. Betnel.....	2.60
Riot Duty. By Moss.....	.50

For Sale by
ARMS AND THE MAN
Washington, D. C.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS
Each subscriber of ARMS AND THE MAN is entitled when his subscription is paid up for one year, to one free insertion of a half-inch want ad. in this column.
All he needs to do is to send in the advertisement for insertion at the same time calling attention to the date when his subscription was paid.

FOR SALE.—One Remington-Pope target rifle, 32-40; also one .22-caliber target rifle; both fine guns. Write for description and prices.
F. H. STILSON,
New London, Ohio.

FOR SALE—'92 Model 44—Winchester Carbine, \$8.00. '94 Model 30—30 Winchester, Marble Gold—Ivory Front. Lyman Rear Sights. First-class condition. \$14.00.
W. R. JACKSON, Pasadena, Calif. 3



CLIMAX



ROMAX



AJAX

MODERNISMS IN THE BLACK SHELLS

Every shooter knows that even and regular ignition of the primer is necessary for the perfect combustion of the powder charge in a shell or cartridge.

Without regular combustion you cannot get satisfactory patterns or targets.

Every manufacturer knows that regular results cannot obtain with mercuric primers.

Again, a proper flash passage from primer to powder is necessary. It must be large enough to admit of an equal amount of powder reaching the primer each time.

Look at the flash passage in "THE BLACK SHELL" and compare with other makes.

All other manufacturers use ground glass in primers for friction. The most intense heat possible should be generated by the primer to ignite the powder quickly. Ground glass decreases the heat of the primer 25 per cent; therefore we do not use it, but in its place we use an ingredient that adds to the heat.

The large flash passage with the non-mercuric and non-glass primer in the U. S. BLACK SHELLS produce the most perfect and quickest results yet obtained in ammunition.

With the same degree of marksmanship, your score or game bag will be increased at least 10 per cent if you use "THE BLACK SHELLS."

No other make of shells has these important advantages.

No intelligent shooter will use any other shell after once trying "THE BLACK SHELL."

Send for our free book on shells.



Address Dept. 10, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

WAKEFIELD

CAMP PERRY

SEA GIRT

The Shooter about to equip himself with a Revolver for the 1911 Matches needs simply to bear in mind the **SUPERIORITY of the COLT**

as demonstrated by winnings in the important events of the past season.

COLTS WON

THE NATIONAL REVOLVER MATCH

at the National Shoot, Camp Perry, Ohio; 75, 50, 25 and 15 yards. Match won by Captain Jay P. Hopkins, U. S. Coast Artillery, who also won Gold Medals for Rapid and Slow-Fire *highest scores*. Gold Medal for Timed Fire won by Sergeant-Major George C. Olcott, 1st Missouri Infantry.

These high men shot COLT Army Specials.

NATIONAL POLICE TEAM MATCH

at Camp Perry, won by Chicago Police Team; Cincinnati second and St. Louis third. *All fifteen men shot COLTS.*

NATIONAL POLICE INDIVIDUAL MATCH

at Camp Perry, won by Sergeant G. H. Weideling, of Chicago, *with a COLT Army Special.*

AUTOMATIC PISTOL MATCH

at Camp Perry, *again won with a COLT.* This match open to *everyone* with *any* automatic pistol; distance, 25 yards; time limit, eight seconds for each string of five shots. Musician E. G. Reising, Connecticut Rifle Team, defeated all comers, and in the National Rifle Association Matches, open to any revolver or automatic pistol, averaged over 95 per cent in rapid fire. *He used a COLT.* No other make of automatic pistol won a place on the prize list.

FORTY-FIVE CALIBER REVOLVER MATCH

at Camp Perry, won by E. G. Reising, with a COLT "New Service," 94 out of 100 points at 50 yards.

TWENTY-TWO CALIBER REVOLVER MATCH

at New England Military Tournament, Wakefield, Mass., open to any .22 caliber revolver; distance, 25 yards; five shots per string, to be fired within twenty seconds; three best scores to count. Won by E. G. Reising, *with three perfect or highest scores possible.* He shot a COLT Police Positive, caliber .22, Target Revolver.

ALL COMERS RAPID-FIRE MATCH

at Sea Girt, N. J., 50 yards, strings of five shots in fifteen seconds; won by E. G. Reising, with a COLT Army Special.

Shoot a COLT this year and better your chances to make good on the prize list.

CATALOG No. 115 MAILED FREE

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

THE SILENCER AND THE SPRINGFIELD

They are as inseparable as the Siamese twins. The youngster, whose picture you see below, says he would not shoot a rifle without the silencer. It is a fact that if a boy of his size should fire the same number of rounds without the silencer that he is capable of firing with the silencer he would not be able to move for a week. Why? Because he would be so sore from the fierce recoil of the unsilenced Springfield that it would be out of the question.

Can be drawn
on requisition
through War
Department
under 1661



May also be
purchased
Direct of the
Manufacturers

Not only that, but the terrific report is subdued so thoroughly that a gentle hiss by comparison is the only sound.

The .22 cal. Silencer Can Be Attached By Any One, Without Tools, to Any .22 cal. Rifle, Old or New, and it Only Costs \$5.00

All firearm dealers or direct from us if yours cannot supply you

High power silencers for principal calibres also ready

Write for catalogue

MAXIM SILENT FIREARMS CO.

HARTFORD, CONN.

38 Park Row, New York City, N. Y.

717 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.