

ARMS AND THE MAN

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

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WINCHESTER

Rifles, Telescopes and Barrels

Repeat Their Camp Perry Triumph at Sea Girt

THE phenomenal work done at the National Shoot with Red **W** goods was kept up at the big Sea Girt Tournament. There, as at Camp Perry, the high scores and winnings in most of the most important events were made with Winchester goods. Such results as were accomplished at Camp Perry and Sea Girt with Winchester rifle cartridges, places the stamp of surpassing superiority upon them, and emphasizes their right to the title of "The Most Accurate Kind," recently accorded them for the second time by the Government Board of Experts.

The Winners Who Used Winchester Cartridges

Sea Girt Championship Match: Capt. G. H. Emerson, Ohio, score 190. Second, Capt. S. W. Wise, Mass., score 190.

The Spencer Match: Col. C. B. Winder, Ohio, score 69. Second, Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio, score 68. Third, Major W. B. Martin, N. J., score 68. Col. Winder and Lieut. Simon also used Winchester telescope sights and Winchester barrels.

Expert Match: Maj. W. B. Martin, New Jersey, score 73. Second, Priv. J. R. Fehr, D. C., score 73. Third, Capt. J. C. Semon, Ohio, score 73.

All Comers Expert Match: Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio, score 50. Second, Capt. G. H. Emerson, Ohio, score 50. Third, Musician G. W. Chesley, Conn., score 49.

Hayes Match: Lieut. H. C. Caldwell, D. C., score 50 and 9 bull's-eyes over. Second, Musician G. W. Chesley, Conn., score 50 and 8 bull's-eyes over. Third, Capt. G. H. Emerson, Ohio, score 50 and 2 bull's-eyes over.

Meany Match: Maj. W. B. Martin, New Jersey, score 50 and one bull's-eye over. Second, Musician Chesley, Conn., score 50.

Nevada Trophy Match: Second, Capt. W. H. Richard, Ohio, score 143. Third, Musician G. W. Chesley, Conn., score 139.

Dryden Trophy Match: Ohio Team, score 1096. Second, New York Team, score 1095. Third, District of Columbia Team, score 1086. In this match four of the eight members of the winning team used another make of ammunition at 200 yds., but all the team used Winchester cartridges at the 600 and 1000 yd. distances.

Interstate Regimental Team Match: First, District of Columbia Team, score 802. Third, Second District of Columbia Team, score 796.

N. J. S. R. A. Team Match: Capt. G. H. Emerson and Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio, score 189. Second, Col. C. B. Winder and Capt. W. H. Richard, Ohio, score 188.

Company Team Match: Second, Co. K, 1st District of Columbia Team, score 299.

Libbey Trophy Match: Second, Maj. W. B. Martin, New Jersey, 30 bull's-eyes.

Cavalry Team Match: Third, 2d Troop New Jersey, score 431.

Owl Match: Second, Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio, score 74. Third, Capt. G. H. Emerson, Ohio, score 74. In this match Winchester telescope sights and Winchester barrels were also used by the winners.

Press Match: Second, F. J. Kahrs, D. C., score 46.



CAPT. EMERSON

Winchester Cartridges Meet Every
Demand Made Upon Them



COL. WINDER

ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME L. No. 25.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 21, 1911.

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A Montana Man Hunt.

An Amusing Story of the Pursuit of the Real Bad Men of the West.

By ASHMUN BROWN.

"Great Falls, July 7 (Special).—Sheriff Benner has received the following telegram from Sheriff Griffith, from Landusky, forwarded by courier to Harlem and wired: 'Train robbers surrounded in Little Rockies. Bring on your fighting men.' Similar telegrams have been sent to the sheriffs of Teton and Chouteau counties. Sheriff Griffith, of Valley county, with fifteen men is in the vicinity of Landusky, and it is presumed that it is this posse which has surrounded Kid Curry and his band. A battle is expected hourly. Sheriff Benner is raising a posse to take the field."

"HUH," said the managing editor, looking up from the perusal of this dispatch and throwing considerable disgust into his voice, "You are a peach of a war correspondent, you are. Now, young man, what you have got to do is to go right back there and get 'em."

He had reason to be disgusted. In a particularly forceful and convincing narrative, published in his newspaper, the *Anaconda*, Mont., Standard, the day before, I had asserted that Kid Curry and his gang had got clean away and that the posse hadn't caught them and wasn't likely to come up with them ever. On that very morning I had produced another "exclusive story," giving further and circumstantial details of the flight of the robbers.

My description of the route they took led them at least twelve miles to the eastward of the Little Rockies, took them over the Missouri by way of Sitting Bull's crossing and left them heading south, with the general prediction that by the time of writing, no doubt, they had crossed the Yellowstone.

It is painful to draw attention to the plight in which Sheriff Griffith's telegram left my tales. I hadn't a word to say. What could I say? Tenderly caressing a sunburned nose I sought my hole, also a long-distance 'phone to have converse with Sheriff Benner, 200 miles away at Great Falls. And thus began the second portion of my first and only experience in a man hunt.

Kid Curry was responsible for it all. The kid, otherwise known as Harvey Logan, together with George Parker, otherwise "Butch" Cassidy; Harry Longbaugh, otherwise the Sundance Kid; O. C. Hanks, otherwise Deaf Charley; and Ben Kilpatrick, otherwise the Tall Texan, interrupted a west-bound Great Northern passenger train, just west of Wagner, Mont., in the early afternoon of July 3, 1901. Two of the crowd had thoughtfully placed themselves on the blind baggage at Wagner. They climbed over the tender and induced the engineer to stop at a spot where the track swung close to the northern bank of Milk river. Others of the surprise party were waiting there.

As the train stopped Kid Curry himself, a master of monkey tricks with a gun, assumed charge. Engine and express car were detached, run a few rods away and there the express safe blown with a charge of dynamite. Meanwhile the kid stationed himself at the forward end of the train and sent warning bullets down the length of the cars. A companion performed a like service on the other side. A Helena drummer's curiosity overcame him and he started to look out of the window. "Get inside there," yelled the kid, speeding a ball through the drummer's shoulder by way of emphasis.

A 12-year-old girl, dangling a careless arm out of the window got a bullet through it as a souvenir. Sheriff Griffith, of Valley county, with his wife, happened to be aboard. His wife violently protested against the sheriff's going into action, so he, like the other passengers, remained inside.

The robbers had advance information regarding the contents of the

express safe. Part of those contents were \$40,500 of bills of the National Bank of Montana and the American National Bank, of Helena, all ready for circulation save for the signatures of the bank officers. In addition there was some \$5,000 or \$6,000 worth of other valuables.

Keeping up a fusilade, the robbers backed away to the river, climbed into a skiff, crossed, mounted horses waiting for them and struck away south yelling back unkind messages to Sheriff Griffith.

The sheriff rustled what posse he could in the vicinity and got away in pursuit in the course of an hour or so, but he was handicapped from the start. This section of the country was the particular ranging ground of Kid Curry and his "bunch" before he was outlawed for killing a picturesque old scoundrel named Pike Landusky.

Sixty-five miles south, on the edge of the Little Rockies, was the old Curry ranch, in the possession of friends, containing some 400 head of the best range horses. The residents of the region knew the kid. Those who didn't like him feared him and his friends. The result was that the posse Griffith led away was a motley crowd of sheep herders and pilgrims, and the stock they rode was the poorest. The kid not only had good horses, but had relays of them.

All this I learned when I got on the ground the next day, having traveled 300 miles from Anaconda. Willis Thorndike (now of the *Baltimore American*), an artist in the employ of the Standard, accompanied me. We left the train at Malta, three or four miles from the scene of the hold-up, got a couple of horses and general directions, and struck off across the sagebrush and sand to the south.

Ten years ago that region lying between the Milk and the Missouri was one of the wildest portions of the continent. Rustlers and horse thieves, all bunched under the name of the Curry gang, were far more powerful than law and sheriffs. Here and there, 25 to 45 miles apart, were the "home ranches" of big cattle and sheep outfits, but for their own protection they were inclined to shield the gang.

It was a region where, as you rode, other riders seeing you from the top of a ridge or edge of a coulee would signal you to make a detour or, dismounting, would, rifle in hand, await your coming and be ready to give battle if anything in your appearance caused suspicion. It was a country of rifles, modern, high-power rifles, rather than hand guns.

All that afternoon we rode, meeting these hostile demonstrations often, but when our errand became known we were not bothered. From sheep herders and ranchmen—all plainly in sympathy with the robbers—we got a very fair line on the flight and the pursuit. The men talked freely to us, but admitted that on the day before they had done their best to deceive the posse, steering it westward toward the Little Rockies while telling us the flight had bore toward the eastward to the Big Dry and thence to the Missouri.

By night we had come about 40 miles and were at a sheep ranch where we got dinner. There we also encountered some returning and disgruntled members of the posse. After sleeping all night in a hay loft I determined that my story must be of the failure of the chase.

Bear in mind that each mile of distance we had traveled put us that much farther from a telegraph wire or any means of communication. I sought a courier, but could find none. So in the morning we started back and that day ranged a wide area, gathering more evidence which corroborated my impression that the robbers had got away. That evening we reached Malta and I put my story, the first from the

chase, on the wire and caught a train for home the next morning.

And then soon after my arrival came that dispatch from Griffith.

There was nothing for it but to do as the boss said. Benner told me on the 'phone that he would take me with him if I provided horse equipment, rifle and revolver for myself, and said that the train which would take me out of Anaconda that night would pick him up at Great Falls at 4 o'clock in the morning.

At 9 a. m. we dropped off at Chinook, fifteen of as hard-looking individuals as you ever saw. Benner picked a good crowd for the work, plainsmen all; men who could ride and shoot and travel light. We hired a wagon to carry our saddles and us and went out sixteen miles to where the Bear Paw Pool roundup was camped. There about 100 horses were corralled for us and each man picked out a mount and roped it. It was my first experience throwing a rope in earnest. I aimed three times at a big, rangy black and at the final throw, missing him, got a sturdy bay by the hind leg. He turned out to be one of the best in the lot.

Orders were to rendezvous at the Gill & Winter ranch, six miles east of the Little Rockies and 69 miles from the round-up camp. Other posses were closing in from different directions. Away went our cavalcade the next morning, going light without grub, save what each man carried on his saddle, and without blankets. We made the 69 miles easily that day, stopping at noon at the home of a half-breed on the Belknap reservation. The "breed" wasn't home, so, shooting the lock off his door, we took possession and cooked and ate what we could find.

The Little Rockies are a range rising from 600 to 1,500 feet above the surrounding country and are about six miles long by one and a half wide. Heavily wooded and containing many springs they are a real geological freak in that sandy, arid region. We had to cross them to reach our destination, and, having no word to the contrary, expected to find the hills in a state of seige. But at St. Mary's mission, on the western edge of the hills, we found that no seige existed and that Griffith and his outfit were lying in camp at the ranch.

Just to be cautious we strung out and went over the hill trail with care, but did not see a soul. The sheriff and some of the boys stopped to shoot some prairie chicken pullets for dinner, but the firing didn't attract the slightest human attention. But when the head of our little column emerged from the hills onto the flat, Griffith's outfit from the distant camp set up a yell and, mounting, rode deploying to meet us. They said afterward they thought at first we were the robbers. The hostile movement brought us into action and each man got his little old rifle out from under his leg ready for business.

"Where are your train robbers?" we yelled when each side had been identified.

"Up there in the hills somewhere," was the reply. And then, to our huge dissatisfaction, as well as that of the other outfits, which came in that evening, we found that there was no evidence whatever that the robbers were anywhere in the vicinity. They simply ought to be there, according to theory, for the hills were a good hide-out and the Curry ranch was right there.

All four sheriffs had a council of war that night. The next morning they led us out—65 assorted horsemen—on as mad and ridiculous an expedition as men ever embarked upon. Riding in couples, deployed over a front of about a mile, we trotted slowly to the hills, six miles away. All we needed was a brass band to tell the robbers—if they were there—that we were coming for them, and please go hide.

Orders were to go straight through the hills, combing them thoroughly, each couple being allotted a certain territory, and to rendezvous at the mission at 4 o'clock. Jack Hayes, a bronco buster, and I rode together up hills and down valleys, dodging rattlesnakes, picking wild strawberries, laving our feet in cool mountain streams and having a delightful picnic.

"Jack," said I, puzzled, "supposing we do come on the robbers, how will we know they are the robbers? We don't want to start anything with our own bunch and neither you nor I know all of our own bunch. There are 65 of us, you know."

"Kid," said he serenely—a serenity which proceeded from the fact that he, like all the rest of us, was getting \$6 a day as a deputy sheriff—"don't bother nobody who don't begin shooting at you. If we jump up the robbers they will take a crack at us. That's the way we'll know." Comforting, wasn't it?

Once a shout from a pinnacle attracted us. A man stood waving his arms for us to come up. We rode down one hill 500 feet and up another 600 feet to the point. There we found ten of the posse stalking a deserted wood-choppers' cabin. The windows and doors were boarded up *FROM THE OUTSIDE*. I giggled and was reproved. We put a few shots through the cabin for luck and rode on.

Coming back from the rendezvous five of us rode into the little

mining hamlet of Landusky for a glass of beer, or rather five glasses of beer. We found that some eight or ten of the posse had spent the day there in like occupation, but they were gone and the townspeople, Curry sympathizers, were in a sullen mood.

We had just lined up at the bar in a log-cabin saloon when there was a yell and rifle shot in the street. A tough-looking individual, pretending to be drunk, was ambling about with a drunken woman on one arm and a Marlin .30-30 on the other. Now and again he would pull the trigger and shoot into the air. Weaving his way into the saloon he dropped the muzzle of the rifle in front of us and fired two shots on a line with our row of noses into the back of the building.

Swinging the weapon over he put two more down parallel with our backs. "Whoop, ee," said he. "Eee," shrilled the woman.

The townspeople began edging in, some with rifles and all with revolvers. Five men never worked harder than we did trying to wear airs of unconcern. We were in the enemies' country and we had just found it out. To make the situation thoroughly good, we had left our guns on our saddles.

Now maybe serious trouble was meant, and maybe it wasn't. The people were surely trying to throw a scare into us and perhaps they would have gone to greater lengths. We weren't certain and did not feel inclined to inquire. Seven days later the same people ambushed Jim Winter, at whose ranch we had stayed, and shot him to death for harboring us, which would seem to indicate that the demonstration wasn't all horse play.

At that moment when absolute stillness came, a moment laden with possibilities, the tough man with the Marlin found himself out of cartridges. One of our crowd broke the silence.

"Here, pardner," said he, reaching into his belt, "you seem to be out of cartridges. Here are some that will fit; go on with your celebration."

"You're all right, kid," said he, and everybody laughed. Then we sauntered—how slowly we sauntered—out in another silence, mounted and rode slowly away. As we turned the bend there were a dozen shots and bullets kicked up the dust 50 yards or more behind us. We wanted to run, but we walked for half a mile. Back in camp we said nothing about the incident. It was better so.

We remained about for a day or so, hunted down a wild rumor or two, and then went home without the robbers. My earlier estimate of the chase had been justified.

Four months later Ben Kilpatrick was arrested by the police at St. Louis with a number of the unsigned stolen bills in his possession. He was sentenced to fifteen years in the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary by the federal court, and subsequently was transferred to the federal prison at Atlanta. Laura Bullion, his female companion, was convicted of being an accomplice, she having tried to get away with a satchel full of the bills, and got six months in the Missouri penitentiary.

Deaf Charley flashed some of the bills at Nashville, Tenn., on Oct. 27, 1901, and when questioned held up a policeman at the point of a revolver and escaped by leaping into an ice wagon and driving off. On April 17, 1902, while resisting arrest at San Antonio, Tex., he was killed by a policeman.

Kid Curry remained at large until Dec. 13, 1901, when, in a row over a pool game at Knoxville, Tenn., he shot two policemen who tried to arrest him. He backed out of a rear door, jumped 30 feet into a railroad cut and escaped unhurt into the country, but he was traced and finally caught, exhausted from cold and exposure. On him were found some of the stolen bank notes.

He had carefully and thoughtfully signed them for the bank officers and he was convicted of forging national bank notes and sentenced to twenty years. While awaiting transfer from the county jail, undoubtedly through the assistance of friends, he held up the jailer and escaped Nov. 29, 1902.

In the fall of 1903, though there was a reward of \$6,000 on him, he made a trip to Montana and called on a number of friends, but got away before he was apprehended. Having heard that I had gone on the chase armed with a letter of introduction to him from a mutual friend he sent messages of courtesy to me and I, with equal courtesy, replied.

William A. Pinkerton is authority for the statement that Kid Curry, with Butch Cassidy and Harry Longbaugh, accompanied by Etta Place, Longbaugh's companion, fled to the Argentine Republic where they bought a cattle ranch. "It was located," said Mr. Pinkerton, "on a piece of high table land, from which they commanded a view of 25 miles in various directions, making their capture practically impossible. During the past two years they committed several hold-up bank robberies in Argentine in which Etta Place, it is said, operated with

the band in male attire. We advised the Argentine authorities of their presence and location, but they became suspicious of preparations for their arrest and fled. They were last heard from on the southwest coast of Chili, living in a wild, open country."

THE SPIRIT OF THE MAN OF ARMS.

PARAPHRASED FROM THE JAPANESE.

Furnished by Col. C. H. Hitchcock, 1st Infantry, National Guard of New York, who advises that there is no copyright on the matter and anyone may reproduce it who wishes. In his own case he made a placard of the material on good heavy paper which measures about twenty-four inches by eighteen.

Posted in conspicuous places in Armories and read from beginning to end to the men at least once a month "the spirit of the man of arms" should animate to soldierly virtue many men whose intelligences have not been touched or hearts moved to a comprehension of the inwardness of soldier service.

I

THE supreme duty of the soldier is loyalty to country. Most of those born in this country are not wanting in a sort of patriotism; but for a soldier, patriotism of the highest quality is so essential that without it he is of little worth. Many men are stirred to temporary emotion at the sight of the flag or at the sound of martial music, and then as quickly forget; but with the soldier, love for his country and devotion to his flag must be ever present and rooted in his inmost being, nerving and sustaining him not only in the dangers and hardships of war, but in the discipline and training of peace. He should not, therefore, entangle himself overmuch in matters political or social, remembering that he belongs, not to a party or class, but to his country as a whole, regarding his supreme duty of loyalty. This duty should have for him the weight of a mountain, while death itself should be lightly considered in comparison.

II

The soldier must have due regard for the rights of his superiors and subordinates, and his duties toward them. In an army there are various grades of rank, all of which are necessary for efficient and harmonious action. The junior must respect and obey the senior, and the subordinate his superior, with ready willingness. Superiors must never be haughty or capricious toward those lower in rank; and severity must be reserved for wilful disobedience or carelessness. Dignity is best sustained by simplicity and kindness, without undue familiarity. If junior treat their seniors with disrespect, and seniors treat their subordinates with harshness and injustice, it is impossible that the army should unite harmoniously as one man in the service of the country. All soldiers of whatever degree must remember that they are associated in a great and honorable service, and that to serve worthily in the station in which each is placed is an honor, in which the private participates as fully as his General.

III

It is necessary that the soldier should have both courage and fortitude. Although it is natural for men to shrink from toil and hardship, and to fear wounds and death, the soldier must have courage and endurance, and that far more than other men. He must, therefore, cultivate these qualities, making every effort to render his body hardy and vigorous, and preparing his mind in advance for any demand or sacrifice his country may require of him. He should study and emulate the valor of the men who in time past have fought under his flag, and be ever mindful of his supreme duty to his country, in comparison with which the death of one man, or even many men, is a very little thing. The soldier's courage should be exercised with judgment and reason. He must never despise his enemy, although they be but few in number; nor should he fear even a large number, knowing that strong-hearted determination is always superior to mere numbers. He must not expect to obtain honor in ease and safety. His calling is honorable because it is hard and dangerous, and calls for stronger bodies and minds than are commonly found among men.

IV

A soldier should observe in the highest degree truth and uprightness, as well as strict fidelity to all his engagements. His word must be truth and his promise sacred. This must be so, not only because of considerations of honor, but because the sure and successful conduct of military operations depends upon the mutual confidence that can not otherwise prevail. To tell exact truth is not always easy,

even with good intentions. The soldier, therefore, upon whose word or report much often depends, must use great care to state no more and no less than the entire truth. Before making an important promise or engagement he should consider with care whether the thing can be done, and whether it ought to be done. But when he has once passed his word, whether with a friend or with an enemy, he should be faithful to it, if by any means within his power. By such conduct he will inspire the confidence of his superiors, the respect of his subordinates and the fear of his enemies.

V

It is the duty of a good soldier to be simple and temperate in his life and habits. This is the only way by which he can maintain strength of body and vigor of mind. Soldiers who allow themselves to become accustomed to luxury are led to extravagance and to too great a desire for wealth. They thus become weak, false-hearted and ignoble, and forget and abandon the virtues of loyalty, fidelity and courage, and become unfit for their calling.

These Five Articles are the Spirit of The Man of Arms; and the true heart is the spirit of the Five Articles. If the heart be not true, good words and good conduct are but useless ornaments. If the heart be true, you can accomplish anything.

If you serve Our Country in accordance with this advice you will profit it much and win honor and respect for yourselves.

THE "POINT" TARGET.

BY FRANK EVANS.

IS your rifle club booming?

Do the majority of your members attend the regular shoots?

Or is it like pulling teeth to get anybody to attend the shoots regularly except the top-notchers in the club plus a crank or two who shoots regularly even though his scores don't total up with the leaders?

Let me tell you a plan that will re-interest all the second class shots and rejuvenate the membership generally.

Get a "point" target bull's-eye and draw rings two inches wide in the field around it. Number the 4-inch center (red flag) 10, the 8-inch ring (blue flag) 9, the rest of the bull (white flag), 8, the first ring outside the bull 7, the next one 6, and so on until you get down to 1 or as far as the size of your target frames will permit.

Use this target for three months, urging the second class shots and indifferent members to come out and try the "new" target, and my word for it the club will never again use any other target for practice shooting.

Any man's mere statement isn't worth much unless backed up by both experience and logical reasons. The club of which I am a member has been trying out this target for a couple of months.

It was somewhat skeptically received at first, but sentiment has changed in view of results. Members who shoot from 1070 to 1100 on the German ring target in fifty shots, average around 470 on this target, while members who seldom go above 1000 on the German ring run 430 to 445 on this target.

A difference in scores of the best and poorest shots of only 25 to 35 points as against a difference of 100 to 125 points on the G. R. gives the poorer shots lots of encouragement, and they feel there is something to be gained by regular attendance.

One of the greatest differences between first-class and second-class rifle shots is a nervous fudge occasionally by the second-class man that spoils an otherwise good score. A close study of rifle scores will prove that just one bad shot in every ten-shot score was what spoiled the score and the sum total.

On the German ring target a shot two inches away from the bull's-eye means a 15—ten points off on one shot. An average shooter never can recover that loss, and that particular ten-shot score is a fizzle.

The same shot on the target I am advocating would count 7—only three points off. Not much cause for worry. And the elimination of the fact that *one* nervous fudge ruins a score beyond recovery has a tendency to stop fudging and improve a man's shooting. When his shooting improves his interest in the game immediately increases.

Another feature that helps to equalize first-class and second-class shots on this target is: A bullet can hit within 2 1-16 inches of the center and only count 9, and a bullet can hit 4 inches from the center and still count 9. These "wide" 9s help the second-class man a great deal, and likewise so does a "wide" 8.

Is this target "too cheap" for first-class shots? Well, there may be three or four men in the U. S. A. who will occasionally make a perfect score (ten 10s) on this target, but they won't make a practice of it.

Its rings are a proportionate multiple of the 25-yard indoor target,

but the perfect scores will not be as a ratio of 1 at 200 yards to 50 at 25 yards, because of the relative size of the bullet and outdoor weather influences.

I would not advocate this target for short scores or re-entry targets at tournaments, but if it were used in 50 and 100-shot matches, instead of ten or a dozen entries of good shots, plus a half dozen who think they can shoot, there would be four or five times the number of entries.

The average observer could not then pick the three high men before a shot was fired; the three high men wouldn't become apparent until the last shot was fired.

Now I haven't any quarrel with the German ring target, generally speaking, but it is certainly lacking if considered as a perfect target. It has age on its side; yes, it came into use before the limitations of rifle accuracy at 200 yards was definitely established.

Its 25-ring is a matter of luck, as no rifle ever made will shoot a "possible" on it, shot under off-hand conditions, although every shot be held perfectly.

Not one "possible" out of fifty trials can be obtained under rest conditions, (i.e., choosing wind and weather,) and 75 per cent of the match rifles in use and considered first-class will not, with perfect holding shoot ten consecutive shots in the 24-ring once out of fifty trials under off-hand conditions.

But if the 24-ring (three inches in diameter) was made the 25, and the other rings were re-numbered accordingly, it would be a good target for short scores in tournaments and a good target for 50 and 100-shot matches between ten or a dozen top-notchers of the U. S. A. at a premier shoot.

It seems to me that the time is propitious for a change or revision of Schuetzen rifle targets. If my memory is not at fault, a center of a size commensurate with the possibilities of the rifle is in use in all European countries.

Why should the riflemen of the U. S. A. stick in a rut, and a rut, too, of foreign origin?

A change in the German ring target, and a "field" for the Point target would be a mighty good thing for 200-yard rifle shooting. What do you think about it?

If you are agreed say so, and help get a universal acceptance of these changes by American rifle clubs. If you don't agree, say so, and show wherein it is undesirable; but for heaven's sake don't make the argument that "the present targets are generally used, and are as fair for one as for another."

That is the view of the man who never takes a forward step; who thinks that what was good enough for the past is good enough for the present, and the future.

If that is good logic, he should be restricted to the use of a Queen Anne musket.

PEEP SIGHTS ON SHOTGUNS.

TO make more perfect the aim of every man who shoots, a multitude of devices have been put forward. One which has received considerable attention at various times in the past is the aperture sight for the shotgun. Discussing this subject the "Shooting Times and British Sportsman," England, says:

Ever since hammer guns began to go out of fashion there has been more or less talk about the increased difficulty in alignment, and many indeed have been the devices which have been resorted to in order to induce or compel a shooter to look straight down his barrels and not across them, as many shots undoubtedly do.

We are told that some users of up-to-date hammerless ejector guns have dummy hammers placed upon the locks, whilst some of the older type of sportsmen still stick to the dangerous hammer guns because they fear that their shooting qualities would be diminished if they invested in the now more orthodox weapon. Be this as it may, the interest in correct alignment, and aids to that end, is so general that every device which has for its object the perfect sighting of the gun is entitled to consideration.

We were, therefore, pleased to accord Mr. T. Page-Wood's aperture sight a full test in the field, and whilst we cannot say that in our hands it led to any improvement in the number of kills, we can quite conceive how, under some circumstances and in some hands, it would become a material aid towards perfect shooting.

Mr. Page-Wood attaches his peep-sight to the rear end of the breech lever, and in such a way that if not wanted it can be instantly folded out of sight. This position, too, has the advantage of giving a long distance from the fore to the rear sight, and in this respect it is an improvement on some peep-sights which have been placed on the

breech end of the barrels. The aperture of the peep-hole is 3-16ths of an inch, and the center of the orifice is about $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch from the stock. In practice we found this too low, and in quick-driven shots we developed a tendency to look over the top of the peep—a tendency which was not minimised by the fact that we did better by so doing.

In using the peep on swiftly-crossing shots we were somewhat slow on our birds, and frequently missed the second when the clays were thrown in pairs; but such misses might very justly be put down to want of practice and unfamiliarity with the peep. With straight-away birds matters were different, and whilst still a little slower in getting on the aim in all such cases was good. To those trap shooters who stand with their gun at the shoulder we can quite imagine the peep being of considerable benefit, since no time would be lost in finding the aperture, but with us we repeat that its use had the effect of making us slow. The experiences of those of our readers who have used the peep for a lengthy period would be welcomed. We say this because we are satisfied that the peep-sight on a shot-gun requires getting used to.

A WEAPON FOR AIRPS.

THE aviation section of the French Army has been conducting experiments with a grenade, intended, says the Army and Navy Gazette, England, for the armament of aeroplanes against dirigibles. The grenade is a cylinder with a long slender point, one metre long. It contains a charge of melinite with a fuze, which is connected by a wire to a light wooden cross at the base of the cylinder. If the plane succeeds in getting above the dirigible, the aviator drops one of these grenades upon the gasbag. The point readily penetrates the envelope, but the wooden cross is arrested, and the resulting jerk upon the wire actuates the fuze, the effect being to blow a large hole in the envelope. Experiments with this grenade were conducted at the Eiffel Tower, a captive balloon being secured at the bottom while the grenade was dropped upon it from above, and in every instance the balloon was destroyed at once. The practical difficulty in the use of this device is to get above the dirigible; however, if the plane can take her antagonist by surprise, she has now a good chance of disabling her.

A RANGE FINDING BULLET.

THE Army and Navy Gazette, England, is responsible for the statement that the Austrians have been carrying out experiments with a new infantry bullet, designed to give a visible flash on impact, and so to enable the men to judge the range. These experiments have been so successful that it is proposed to introduce the new bullet very shortly, and to issue ten per cent. of "ranging" ammunition to infantry units. The ranging bullet has a cavity filled with a special flaming composition, which is ignited by a cap on impact, and it is found that the strikes of a half-section volley are plainly visible at 1,500 paces. It is not stated what effect will be produced when the bullet hits a man. Presumably, since the composition is not directly intended for man killing, the use of the bullet is not explicitly barred by the Geneva Convention. But already the article forbidding the dropping of explosives from balloons has become obsolete, both England and Germany having refused to subscribe to it. So why not that relating to explosive bullets?

PENNSYLVANIA INSPECTION REPORTS.

THE ratings of the Pennsylvania Infantry Regiments based upon the spring inspection shows the 9th Infantry, Col. Asher Miner, standign first. A table of the ratings follows:

	Figure of Efficiency	Number of Companies	Attendance
Ninth Infantry.....	94.64	12	775
Fourth Infantry.....	93.89	10	635
Thirteenth Infantry.....	92.67	10	596
Eighth Infantry.....	91.58	11	663
Tenth Infantry.....	91.33	12	742
Twelfth Infantry.....	91.28	12	697
Third Infantry.....	89.63	12	723
Eighteenth Infantry.....	88.85	12	661
Sixteenth Infantry.....	88.78	10	561
Fourteenth Infantry.....	88.48	8	449
Second Infantry.....	86.96	12	746
First Infantry.....	86.67	12	703
Sixth Infantry.....	84.98	12	651

GETTING CATALINA'S GOAT.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

PART II.

Times were when anyone able to find his way about in the mountains and deep, blind canyons of the island, could go out and get goats to the full capacity of his hunting skill, and the number of goats available. Finally two tenderfeet, brothers, cousins, or mayhap, the gentlemen themselves who fire at things they see moving in the brush without looking longer, sallied forth to go goat hunting. There are also sheep on the island. So when the two said tendersoled but hard-hearted parties came across the sheep, they decided that the goats lay before them.

When the fuss was over the ravens rejoiced over a potential banquet of 18 dead and wounded sheep and the souls of the island owners were stirred to the bitter depths. Now the goat hunter has to obtain a permit and has to take along a guide, lest the tragedy of the sheep be repeated. The guide is partly because the boatmen wearied of picking lost hunters from the faces of the cliffs or the bottoms of the canyons opening on the sea, while the monotony of dragging scared Easterners out of canyons within yelling distance of town began to tell on the guides about Avalon.

The departure of goat hunters from before the big hotel is always a feature of the morning's events at Avalon. Therefore we rejoiced that the hour was an early one and that most of the pleasure-seekers were yet abed.

The lady and a horse were strangers—no particular horse, any horse. Therefore, when she attempted to "drive" the pretty mare complications ensued that delighted the hearts of the bystanders. Finally, when the lady had windlassed in some two fathoms of the starboard rein and Molly, the steed, had gotten her bright eye far enough around to gather in the situation, she sedately moved off after the guide as she intended to do in the first place.

A person unused to mountain horses would hardly believe that the three horses we rode would travel over the country through which we were to hunt. Before we got back we passed through the various stages of "Gee, that's some deep down there," "Now I lay me," to the point of riding along 500-foot precipices with the equanimity of a tightrope walker.

With us travelled Art Smith, the most popular guide of the Avalon men, a brown-faced, good-natured, well-read chap who knew the island as the householder knows his front yard. Only the fellow who has gazed into the maze of mountain peaks and deep canyons that make up all Catalina can appreciate this.

The way led up the great stage road to the summit, a climb out of Avalon canyon and around the heads of two others to the backbone of the island, 1700 feet above the sea from which we had started.

A very serious-faced lady bestrode the pretty mare, Molly, on the way up the road, wondering whether the steed was going to bite, buck or merely run away. Her confidence returned with each moment's absence of any of the three happenings. The road turns and twists in its writhings to escape from the canyons, creeping around shoulders where there is just room for a team to pass—but ample space for an Atlantic liner to fall. From a horse the sensation is at times like riding along the cornice of a twenty-story building.

We reached the top and paused a moment to gaze at the dots out on the blue water that represented fishing launches. Then we headed for the broken country back toward the Middle Ranch, where the goats abide.

Through a delay in the arrival of a fresh supply—not any overconfidence in my own marksmanship—I had but twenty rounds of the copper tube ammunition for the Ross. Also a single round of the original Ross hollow point stuff, a plain, metal-cased, 160-grain bullet with a hole running back from the point. I was not pleased with the ammunition. It came through the thoughtfulness of an editor friend of mine—fifty rounds of it. In spite of his good intentions I'll catch up with him some day.

THIS WAS NOT GOOD AMMUNITION.

The stuff was made by a Canadian company that had never been known to make good stuff—and had not broken its long record with this .280 ammunition. I had tried battering up and bending up the Eley cases and even be-sprinkling them with sand, but they extracted without trouble. Would that the rest of their cartridge had been as satisfactory as the case itself.

The Dominion cases were soft and as devoid of spring as putty. Sighting up the rifle, I finally had to dig up a section of timber and drive open the bolt. The cases stuck fast. Finally the extractor actu-

ally cut through the rim of one, although the surface grasped by its hook is far larger than that of the lever extractor. The pounding necessary with a cleaning rod to start the shell from the chamber restored my confidence in a rifle that never before had given me trouble. No Springfield nor Mauser would pull cases that stuck as did these Dominion affairs. Two Eley shells were fired—and worked perfectly—worked like the Ross I've been used to. Then the Dominion stuck some more. I began to have an inkling as to the reason for the roar that went up from Minneapolis when Doc. Marston and Gilman tried a Ross with this same Dominion stuff. Finally I discovered that a little mobilelubricant on the cases stopped all the trouble, and quit, after dropping a half dozen bulls at 500 to verify the sighting of the scope. By that time twenty rounds remained.

The Sauer-Mauser of the lady was accompanied by thirty rounds or so of the regular 236-grain Mauser, 8 m.m. soft point bullet ammunition, a half dozen rounds of cartridges loaded with 150-grain hollow points, and a half dozen steel jacket, army Spitzers, 8 m.m., weighing 154 grains and considerably over-size, .321 inch for a barrel measuring .31780.

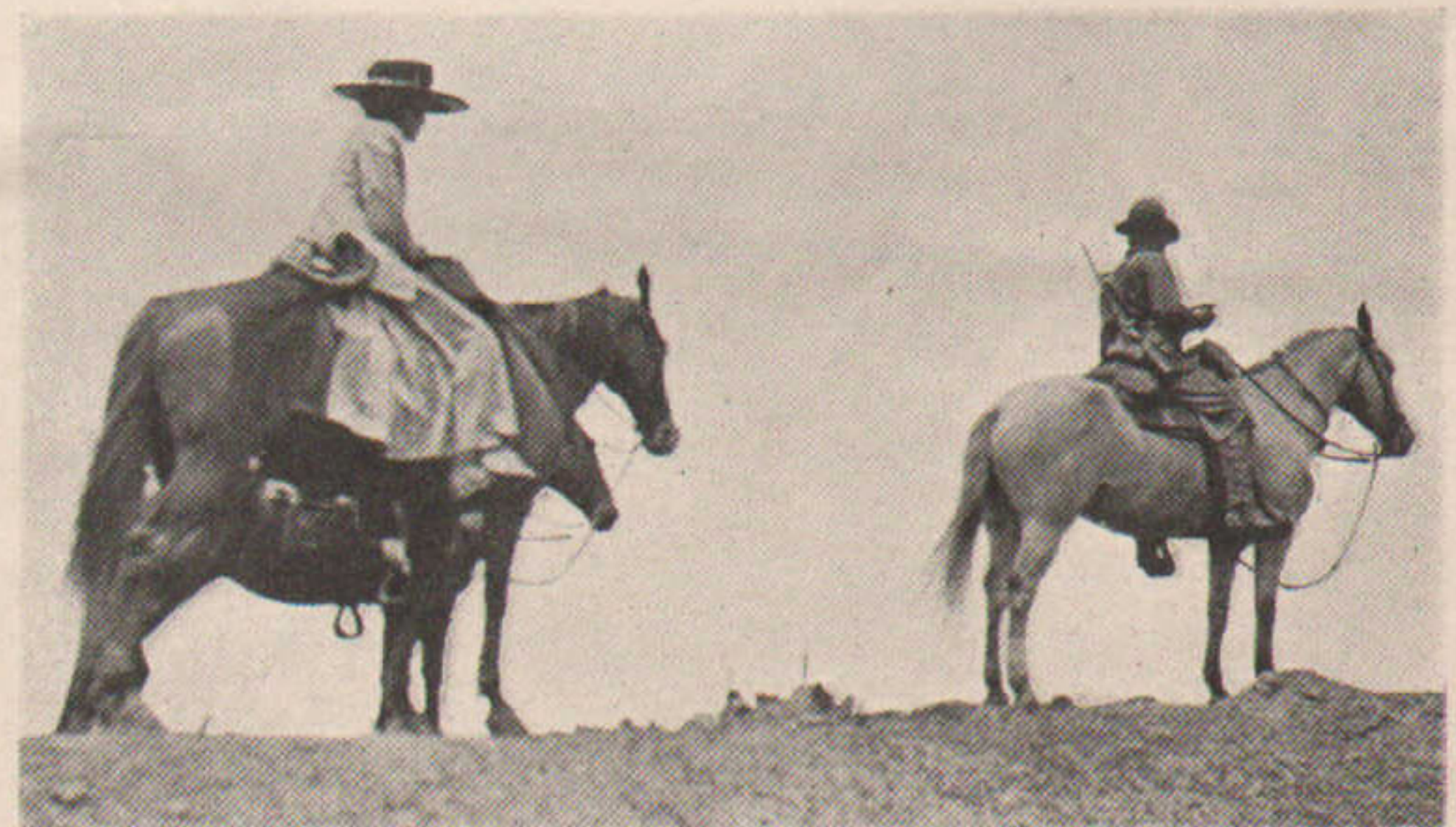
On paper these bullets give considerably more penetration in all substances than our own New Springfield, more penetration even than the 2930 ft. secs. of the German rifle should give. Apparently the steel jacket resists deformation more than our own cupro nickel and I was curious to examine its effects, to see if the reported killing effect of the New Springfield Spitzer would be duplicated by a steel-clad missile. The steel jacket is more common among foreign armies than is the cupro-nickel and is the bullet which our troops would have to face should they come to blows with the troops of some other nation.

The Ross copper-tube bullet, patented but a year ago and still comparatively unknown among game shooting missiles, is the result of many attempts on the part of Sir Charles Ross to find a bullet of the Spitzer shape that would collapse on impact. His experience has been thoroughly against the use of the Spitzer, particularly with dangerous game, one in which Stewart Edward White does not bear him, with his African experience. No soft point Spitzer is worth a whoop. The point quickly batters in the magazine or in carrying, it is thoroughly inaccurate, and it simmers down to the stage of where it will *not break up* if it is accurate shooting, or is *not accurate* if it will break up. I have several of these before me, one from Germany for the 8 m.m. and one from Jeffrey, the English maker. Both of these in their construction bear out Ross's strictures on such missiles.

THE ROSS COPPER TUBE BULLET IS A BOMB.

In detail the copper tube bullet consists of a hollow point affair with a cavity $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide. This contains a hollow copper tube with walls about .006-inch thick, running down into the core to the bottom of the cavity at the lower end. The forward end is closed and shaped off to the Spitzer form. The tube is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, so the forward $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of the bullet is a hollow copper tube. From the outside the bullet looks like the ordinary Spitzer with the point dipped into copper paint. The tube is slightly flanged out to fit the curve of the bullet outside and the junction can hardly be seen. Thus the bullet has a hollow point a half-inch long, but is from the outside a pure Spitzer.

The theory is that the bullet on striking, compresses the air inside the elastic copper tube and the entire forward point of the bullet blows to pieces. At the same time the advantages of the Spitzer bullet are preserved by its shape, and the velocity is not lost as with a blunt point.



A RAZOR-BACK RIDGE, WELL NAMED.

As to the accuracy of the bullet, the $5\frac{3}{8}$ -inch and $7\frac{3}{4}$ -inch groups at 500 yards that came with my own rifle, speak for themselves, while before me is a group shot on March 9th, at the same range, giving a maximum dispersion of four inches, and another giving one of seven.

Art looked rather doubtfully at the Ross and the Mauser, and listened to my account of the effect of high velocity bullets with a silence that bespoke disbelief.

"Pretty hard to beat the .30-30 when it comes to knocking out the billies," he said. "These goats will carry off more lead than any deer you ever saw. I've never seen but one goat that dropped dead in his tracks to one shot and I've seen a whole lot more that didn't even stop."

That sounded good. If they were that hard to stop and the Ross did the work, then it could be relied upon.

We turned off the stage road to the ranch and rode over the brown hills, following a narrow sheep trail. Finally it took us along a ridge with nice sharp edge—a recently honed edge, to be accurate. Below our feet there dropped a great canyon that curved around to the distant blue sea.

As we rode I noticed a small bunch of red specks on a low ridge near the canyon bottom, and called to Art.

"They're goats, all right," he returned, "but we haven't lost that bunch." The precipitous walls of the canyon explained why.

So we rode along, over more ridges steep enough to cut the horses' feet, through bunches of prickly pear that made the nags mince through like a lady through a machine shop, always searching the bare brown mesa and the canyons opening up close by for the goats that seemed to know we were coming.

Ahead of us rose the rocky peaks of Black Jack and Orizaba, the highest points of the island, 2,000 feet above the sea.

"There's a trail over both of them," said Art, apologetically, "but it isn't as good as it might be and with Mrs. Crossman along I don't believe we'd better tackle it." The lady glanced down at the particular fall-off we were passing just at that moment, glanced up at the rocky heights of the two peaks—and made not a single objection to staying off the heights. An untrained horse would have fallen down some of the handy places before we had arrived at that point.

We dropped into the head of a shallow canyon that deepened as we advanced and rode down its rounded bottom, spying out the land for the absent billies. The hills were brown, flecked with scrub-oak and manzanita and gave not a hint of the rugged country that rose just beyond them.

We dismounted near the mouth of a deep canyon that entered ours at right angles and ate the mid-day meal in the shade of a giant Catalina holly tree.

I carried with me a pair of Busch Stellux glasses, the finest instruments ever made in that line, weighing but a half pound, giving a field and light equal to the biggest of the other makes of prismatics, but $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, fitting most handily the pocket of a shirt, eight power and the biggest little glass ever made. Art promptly pried them loose for the trip. After trying the Pernox, on the Ross, I didn't miss the little glasses.

The scope proved to be a bully finder of things invisible to the eye, in spite of its being but $3\frac{1}{2}$ power, while its big field of 17 feet per hundred feet, took in the whole countryside when gazing at things far away.

We climbed slowly up a ridge that paralleled the side canyon. The way led along the brink of the canyon, a narrow, faint, sheep track. Below us the canyon dropped too steeply for safe navigation. The other side, 300 yards away, rose with equal promptness. Here and there along its brown, deadgrass sides grew bunches of scrub oak and manzanita. We climbed higher, toward the mesa that ran to the foot of Orizaba's final peak, and the opposite side of the canyon grew farther away.

THERE HE IS.

Then we saw him, standing on a little spur of the other canyon wall, outlined against the light yellow surface, a great black figure that could not be mistaken for a sheep. He stood posed like a big buck, but the shorter legs, the shape of the head and the beard that the telescope picked out, showed the difference. He was fully 500 yards away.

"No use shooting," said Art, "he's a big billy, but there are others in that canyon with him. We'll get up closer."

We scrambled up the wall and crossed over the ridge to get the shelter of its curve. Then we hurried along, to get to a place more nearly opposite to the black sentry.

Two hundred yards farther up the ridge we again crossed it and peered across the canyon. The sentry had seen us, the alarm had been given.



IN THE GOAT COUNTRY.

The big black fellow was gone, the white spot stood vacant. In a moment we saw him, again winding up the hill with the peculiar goat gait, not a run, but the most peculiar and most deceiving gait of any animal on four legs. It is merely a walk, but a walk with which no man can keep up. While we gazed he disappeared behind a bunch of scrub oak and then reappeared at the edge of the canyon, the summit of the wall, where he stood looking at us, a good 400 yards away.

The field of the Pernox dropped around him and the picket point touched his breast, as I sat with the Ross levelled at him.

"Look at those goats," exclaimed the lady, and I dropped the rifle to look. Winding up among the bunches of brush were a half-dozen lines of big red animals, redder than the reddest deer, stopping now and then to gaze across at us, then marching up the hill again in the inevitable single file of the travelling goat.

From near the bottom of the canyon a big, fat, orange-colored goat appeared, making good time up the steep canyon wall. At the distance it was impossible to tell the sex of the goat, although the beard was absent. I had set the milled dial of the scope at 500 yards when I first saw the black sentry from farther down the canyon, and had not changed it when the yellow goat came into sight from the canyon bottom.

The sharp picket of the Pernox stabbed the orange goat in the shoulder as it walked, then the bellow of the Ross broke the silence of the canyon. A copper tube bullet, hurled through the air at the highest speed of any missile on earth, threw up a great cloud of dust just over the goat's back. A clean miss.

The goat suddenly took a more lively interest in things than it had previously done and it changed its pace to a lumbering, peculiar reaching trot. The roar of the rifle sent other lines of the red goats winding up the canyon wall until there seemed to be a hundred in sight. The orange goat disappeared in a clump of brush. I turned the dial to the 300-yard mark and waited.

In a moment the big goat was out again, hurrying diagonally across the yellow, dead grass of the mountain and not stopping to do any investigating.

Again the field of the splendid scope dropped around it and the picket point reached upward for its shoulder. Then the rifle rose and blotted out the view.

So close to the report that the two blended, came a peculiar dead "whup!" the sound of the unhappy householder's club on the dining room carpet as it dangles from the line.

THE DEADDEST GOAT YOU EVER SAW.

The orange goat seemed to sail through the air, it didn't fall, it was fairly driven against the mountain. It rolled over once and then lay still, its four feet sticking up straight in the air. A single piteous bleat came across the canyon, that was all.

I turned to Art and grinned.

"Have you ever seen a goat laid out with a single shot?"

A yellow half-grown kid ran out from a patch of brush and stopped to look at us. Then, satisfied with a second's scrutiny, it started for the top of the wall.

(Continued on page 586.)

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.

FIGHTING AT NIGHT.

The experiences of the Russian-Japanese war have confirmed the belief in the minds of military students that night fighting will be an important feature of future wars. The impression made upon Russia was so strong that immediately after the war her military authorities began making preparations upon a large scale for lighting battles. Searchlights in varying sizes and different degrees of portability have been experimented with and added to the army equipment.

Modern man has turned night into day for ever so many years. In the beginning of things the man who lived in the temperate zone, with days and nights of about equal length, busied himself while the sun was above the horizon in all that made up his daily life of labor or pleasure; but when the Orb of Day gave way to the Mistress of the Night he went to bed and slept until the sun waked him to renewed activity upon another day.

Then came artificial light by which men extended the day far on toward the midnight hours. For many generations our fathers knew but small and feeble lights; now we have gas and electricity, and with the latter search-lights; engines whose beams of light may be cast for thousands of yards to illuminate as by daylight any object we wish to see.

The idea of gaining an advantage by beginning a military maneuvers at night, consummating the same by the first light of dawn, has given way in part to a belief that attacks may be driven home in actual darkness. To repel night assaults of an enemy, searchlights, enmeshing wires electrically charged, and other protective devices may be employed.

There is one phase of the question which has not been fully exploited, but which now is peculiarly pertinent on account of recent occurrences at Camp Perry. There we found attempts to fire at night upon a target located 1,000 yards distant, which target was but dimly illuminated by small electric lights hung on the projecting wall in front of it and some feet away from its surface. With telescope sights actual firing in practice and in a genuine match demonstrated beyond a doubt the fact that expert riflemen can shoot quite as well, if not better, at night, under the circumstances mentioned, as in the day.

It was even possible to do some approximately good shooting by using the open sight with an extra large peep such as is afforded by the Bassell and Blenkner tilting disc sight, but no form of sight could be compared with the telescopic for night use.

In time of war searchlights could be disposed along a line of entrenchments for great distances. Expert riflemen, armed with perfect rifles fitted with telescopic sights, might be stationed in places not necessarily near the searchlights to ward off an enemy's approach. Distances could be well indicated by stakes set in the ground or even automatically reported to the firing line of the defenders by electrical contacts set up by the passage of troops over given spots.

A few hundred highly trained riflemen shooting telescopic sights, protected on their own account because invisible, could do incalculable harm to an enemy and actually prevent the driving home of a night attack. Indeed, when the principle of the use of the telescope sight upon an illuminated objective is perfectly understood and all have become accustomed to it, there will be no advantage in attacking at night unless by some means the enemy's supply of light can be cut off.

We expect to see night shooting as a sport come into favor. It is a most fascinating thing to look into the darkness and see way off yonder a ghostly target with a shadowy bull's-eye. It appears miles away. When you look at it through the telescopic sight it is seen quite as clearly as in the daytime.

A curious fact is that wind corrections being practically impossible at night, men lose their chance to over-dope and better scores are naturally the result. It is probable the winds are more variable in the daytime than at night, but yet our experience convinces us that most men are too apprehensive of the effect of wind and therefore make too many changes. At night, while the wind may be more steady and often less in velocity, there is also practically no opportunity to judge its changes and more consistent scores can be expected than the same firers would deliver in daylight.

We devoted some space to the subject of night shooting in ARMS AND THE MAN a year or so past; some clubs have been doing firing in the darkness. We shall expect the recent occurrences at Perry to stimulate this new, unusual and fascinating style of fire to a state of considerable activity.

MORE APPRECIATION.

Priv. W. J. Clifford, Royal Canadian Grenadiers, who won the King's Prize and the Prince of Wales' Trophy at Bisley in July, 1911, was made the lion of the hour in Toronto upon his return. Not content with wineing and dining him and presenting to him resolutions of highest praise from the city authorities, one citizen, who insisted that his name should remain unknown, presented Clifford with a check for \$1,500.

Matches are won each year by American riflemen in no degree less important than those won by this young Canadian, and yet, it is very rarely that we hear of the localities from which the winners come putting themselves out in any way to do honor to the victors.

At the same time a favorite baseball pitcher or a star shortstop on his return to a home city will be showered with flowers, smothered with adulation and praised to the skies. There is something wrong with the people who overpraise a successful competitor in a mere sport and a professional sport,—if we may be allowed to coin the term—at that, who neglect everything which could be done to honor and glorify the man who has proven his prowess and skill with the weapon upon which his country would have to depend for safety and success in time of war.

It is probable that the only thing necessary is to direct the attention of the people to this oversight to secure the correction of what is a real fault. Men prominent in the various localities where winning riflemen reside should see to it that reception committees are formed and every step taken which would add to the public recognition of skill with the rifle.

GETTING CATALINA'S GOAT.*(Continued from page 584.)*

"If you want to try goat meat, there's your game," exclaimed Art, "he's just the right size for eating."

The Mauser roared over my head and an eruption of dust smote the kid in the face. Confused, he turned and ran the other way along the mountain. The Ross kicked up a second small volcano just in rear of the hurrying speck. Curiosity was not an abiding sin with him, he didn't stop to investigate. Again the Sauer bellowed and again the big bullet plunked harmlessly into the dust, so close that it again turned the kid. He ran into a clump of brush and we didn't watch for him to come out. He had earned his escape.

Mixed with the orange-colored goats were occasional black ones, in the proportion of about one to ten. They were conspicuous on account of their color, the black contrasting with the yellow of the dead alfilaria on the slopes, while the orange blended with it.

A big black billy led one of the strings up the mountain, but with our scarcity of ammunition we didn't want to try for him. Toward the top of the wall the ground was less steep and the brink of the mesa at the top of the canyon stood a good 400 yards off.

The hurrying lines disappeared—but on the mesa brink stood two black figures, not satisfied with their previous hasty glances at us.

"There's a whale, get him!" yelled Art, but he saw one and I the other. The field of the Pernox circled the one nearest me, as he stood peering down at us. Hardly had the circle of light dropped over him when the Sauer roared over me as I sat below it on the steep slope.

The black figure, showing plainly in the telescope, collapsed as if hit with an axe, rolled over, and then kicked for a moment—helpless, purposeless kicks that showed that the death agony was on him. The instantaneous death dealt by the Ross was not there.

"You missed him clean," remonstrated Art, still watching his goat through the glasses. It took us some time to persuade him that there was still another goat and that it lay dead on the other side. In the field of the lenses the goat lay in the edge of the brush, a mere speck. Even with the glasses the form of the goat was not apparent.

GOOD SPITZER, BUT BETTER ROSS.

"What bullet was that?" I asked the delighted lady, and she showed me the rest of the magazineful, the sharp German steel-clad Spitzers.



SPOTTING THE FIRST GOATS OF THE TRIP.

"Below us the Canyon Drapped too Steeply for Safe Navigation."

It was the longest shot of the day, a clean kill for the Spitzer, but still not the instantaneous death of the swifter Ross bullet.

The slain goats were on the opposite side of a deep steep-walled canyon, therefore we decided to continue up our own ridge to the mesa, cross over, and then come down to the slain.

We gained the mesa, three hundred yards above the scene of the shooting. I glanced down at the place where the scope should have been—it stood empty. In my hurry to put the glass on the rifle before we opened fire I had neglected to press home the cam lever that fixed the front mount.

*(Continued next week.)***MIRAGE THE MYSTIFIER.**

I am glad to see that the boiling mirage has at last been settled, and I wish to inquire (without any desire to set it boiling again, and with the best of motives), is it possible that the conclusions drawn by Col. S. W. Brookhart are absolutely wrong.

We all know that you see a fish in the water above where he is, also that a fish looks much smaller after you have gotten him out of the water. I tried the coin in the bucket experiment and it is all right, but unfortunately I am not a rifle shot and don't know a mirage from a "pin wheel" and that is why I have to rise to inquire what is a Mirage? Colonel Brookhart reasons well after he gets started, but by what authority does he assume that the Mirage is the denser medium.

I repeat that I do not know what it is, but I'll bet a "bull's eye" against a "six o'clock three" that if it is rising it is not the denser medium, else why does it rise?

I'll bet without looking at my hand that the Mirage is hot, and being hot it expands, and having expanded it is lighter than the air above and therefore it rises.

If such is the case then one boiling away from you would make you shoot too low, and one boiling towards you would make you shoot too high, and all the good shots from Capt. Casey and Dr. Hudson up, are still right and doubtless don't know why.

Yours truly,

IGNORANCE IS BLISS.

NOT SO SERIOUS.*The Genuine Article.*

"I don't know about this picture, Bobby," said the visitor, as he ran over specimens of the youngster's camera work. "I am afraid a dog with a propeller instead of a tail is something of a fake."

"That ain't a propeller," said Bobby. "That's his tail. He kept waggin' it while his picture was being tookened."—*Harper's Weekly.*

They Is Called Acquiducks.

In a certain school in the South of Ireland a schoolboy of tender years is said to have produced the following essay on the camel: "The cannimal is a sheep of the desert. It is called a backteria because it has a hump on its back. The cannimal is very patient, and will lie down and die without a groan, but when it is angry it gets its back up, which is called taking the hump. The shepherds of cannimals is Arabs. When they live in towns they are called street Arabs. When the cannimal goes on a journey it drinks as much as it can to last for many days. Such animals are called acquiducks. Those that cannot carry enough are called inebriates."

Oh! But He Was Big.

"It's curious how habits fasten themselves on people. You know Wappsley?"

"Yes."

"He's an enthusiastic fisherman, and always has a story to tell about some gigantic monster of the deep that he almost caught."

"I've heard him tell a lot of lies of that kind."

"Well, it seems that burglars broke into his house the other night and he got up and captured one of them—a little fellow—but you ought to hear him tell about the size of the one that got away."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Something New.

Officer at distance judging practice.—Well, have you learned anything new today

Private.—Yes, sir; if you take the bolt of your rifle and look through the barrel and a man just fits inside, he's 300 yards away.

Officer.—And what is there remarkable about that?

Private (after consideration).—Noth'n, 'cept that I didn't know it before.—Punch.

Friend.—I suppose it was hard to lose your daughter?

Father.—Well, it did seem as if it would be at one time, but she landed this fellow just as we were beginning to give up hope.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

AN AGENT OF CIVILIZATION.

*"And beneath the starry flag civilize 'em with a Krag,
And return us to our own beloved homes."*

Extract from American Soldier's Song.

GOOD-MORNING, my Colonel!"

The young lieutenant stood at salute, tense, erect, eager eyes a beaming, signal of his excitement.

"Come in, sir;" was the word of his chief. "What have you there?" pointing to the package of drawings the youngster carried.

"My Colonel, these are drawings of a new gun;—a repeating gun."

"What! A repeating gun! I ask you what is that?"

"My Colonel, a repeating gun is one which shoots and shoots from a magazine or receptacle under the barrel. Those Americans in their great war used a carbine called a 'Spencer.' Those of the South who fought against them said of this gun, that 'the Yankees load it on Sunday and it shoots all the week.'"

"I do not believe in it, lieutenant. We can shoot fast enough now; too fast for getting up ammunition."

"But, my Colonel, may I not have a model made of it in wood?"

"No; that is not practicable," with an impatient shake of the head and a dismissing wave of the hand. So the young officer, saluting, turned with discouraged face and went away.

Three weeks later; the same actors, identical surroundings, and a dialogue like this:

"Good-morning, my Colonel."

"Good-morning, lieutenant; what is it now?" stiff, unbending, suspicious of a favor to be asked.

"A wooden model, my Colonel, of my repeating rifle."

"A wooden model of a useless thing? Why waste your time?"

"But, will you not look at it, my Colonel?"

"No; I will not look at it. Take it away and spend your time at useful things."

"But, my Colonel—can I not have a model of it made in steel?"

"NO. Ten thousand times no. You waste my time and now you would waste the material of the Government and consume the labor of its workmen. Throw it away and attend to your work!"

A month later: again the Colonel and the young lieutenant.

"My Colonel, I have here a model in steel of my repeating rifle."

"What! Do you mean to say you have builded such a monstrosity after what I told you? You shall be punished."

"But, my Colonel, it was built with my own money and of my own time."

"Your time is not your own. An officer of your country's army, all time belongs to the Government. You must cease such goings-on or I shall be compelled to punish you severely."

These conversations sketchily outlined, took place over fifty years ago between a Norwegian colonel of ordnance and one Lieut. O. Krag. What the youngster had to present was the first rough design for a repeating rifle, which after a multitude of changes became at last the Krag-Jorgensen.

The right to use this rifle was purchased of the inventors by the United States Government and the Krag, the old familiar, trust-worthy Krag was our first .30 caliber weapon. For every one of them made the fortunate conceivers of the idea received \$1 of good American money.

In song and story, tale of the chase, and narrative of battle, murder and sudden death; wherever adventurous American carried the flag or followed hard on the footsteps of fortune for over ten years the Krag made itself always evident as a trusty weapon.

Superseded at last by the New Springfield, more nearly the product of the inventive genius of our own officers, but still owing something to the Mauser and the Krag people, the gun with the Norwegian name retired to an honorable seclusion as a reserve weapon; several hundred thousand of them are in our arsenals now. In case of a sudden and large war they would be requisitioned for and they would again do valiant service for the American Government, as they always have in the past.

Lieutenant Krag, now Colonel Krag, of the Royal Norwegian Artillery, was in this country during the Spanish American War, and has lately been here for a second visit. A little over seventy years of age, he carries his years well, although a serious eye trouble resulting in temporary blindness, only relieved by an operation, has compelled the use of glasses.

He comes at this time not to present to the Government a new rifle. More in fact, for a pleasant visit, than for any other reason, but he has an automatic pistol built along the Browning-Colt lines, which is an extremely promising weapon in appearance. He has also presented for the consideration of the Government, as a matter of friendship,

the Bang automatic rifle, which has been discussed in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN.

This rifle, it will be recollected, has also been offered to the Austrian Government. Both in Austria and the United States, trials of it have indicated a merit beyond the ordinary. In neither case has it been found wholly satisfactory. Probably no automatic rifle will be so found for some years, but the Bang has gained a good name for itself with the boards of officers who have tried it out. It is a gas operated rifle, but the gas is not taken through a vent into a cylinder. Instead, a sleeve on the muzzle gains enough energy from the passing gases to pull forward and operate a link mechanism. The bolt is much like the new Springfield.

Thinking of Colonel Krag's experience when he could not induce his superior officer to approve experiments with a repeating arm, inevitably brings to the recollection similar scenes when the flintlock was suggested in place of the matchlock, the percussion cap instead of the flintlock, the breech-loader for the muzzle-loader and on and on, down.

We have it now in the disinclination on the part of many ordnance experts to consider the automatic rifle a practical weapon. There is always a limit somewhere and it may be it has been reached with the rapid-fire repeating rifle and that an automatic as a hand arm is never going to be superior to the most highly developed repeater. That seems still a debatable question, but fifty years from now the men of that day may look back upon the opinions we hold now with as complacent a contempt as that which we devote to the ideas of our predecessors.

AN ENEMY OF SNAKES.

I WAS trout fishing in the lower part of the Pennsylvania hemlock belt this season," said an Orange county citizen, "and seeing and hearing more rattlesnakes than was pleasant I asked a native of the district if those cheerful reptiles weren't more plentiful than usual thereabout. He said they were, and told me why.

"It's because the woods have been cut away so," said he. "The cutting away of the woods has made the deer scarcer. Naturally the thinning out of the deer has taken out of the woods one of the greatest foes the rattler ever had. A blacksnake hates rattlesnakes beyond everything, but he doesn't hate them a bit more than a deer does.

"Deer will hunt rattlesnakes as persistently as a good dog will hunt birds. When a deer once gets its eye on a rattler that rattler's fate is sealed.

"The deer waits until the snake coils to strike. Then it rises on its hind feet and strikes the snake with the sharp hoofs of its forefeet, killing it instantly. After killing the snake, if there doesn't seem to be and of its kind at hand requiring the deer's attention, it will cut the dead one to pieces with its hoofs.

"In the fall of the year, when the snakes are returning to their dens for the winter, and in the spring, when they are coming out again, deer visit the dens and kill rattlers by the score as they pass in or come out. In this way while deer were plentiful in our region they undoubtedly kept the rattlesnake population down by thousands every year. There are not enough of the snake killing deer left with us to hold the poison peddling reptiles in check.

"Old hunters used to say that even if a rattlesnake was quick enough to get its work in on a deer before the deer's razorlike hoofs ended its career the poison would have no effect on the deer. I think that is a mistake. I came across a big buck one fall lying dead in the woods. In one of the nostrils, fast in the flesh, I discovered the fang of a rattlesnake.

"I could come to but one conclusion from that. The buck had attacked a rattlesnake and the snake had managed to strike it in the nose, setting a fang deep in a nostril. The buck, jerking its head back suddenly, had pulled the fang out of the snake's jaw. The poison from it had killed the buck."

"That same native of the hemlock belt told me that if I carried a black ash stick with me I needn't be afraid of all the rattlesnakes there were in that or any other region, for a rattler wouldn't come anywhere near black ash. He said, too, that I could always be sure of huckleberry pie or pudding for dinner wherever there were rattlesnakes, for rattlesnakes and a huckleberry country invariably went together. He said, too, that I needn't be afraid of getting malaria as long as I was in a district where there were rattlesnakes.

"I didn't carry a black ash stick to test its efficiency against proximity of rattlers, but there isn't any doubt at all but I had huckleberry pudding or pie right along while I was in that bailiwick, and I never had malaria once."—*New York Sun.*

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Machine Gun Companies.

(a) A machine-gun company of a regiment of the Organized Militia should not be given either an alphabetical or a numerical designation, but should be designated as the Machine-Gun Company, — Infantry (or Cavalry); (b) the organization should be kept intact, and should be drilled and instructed as a unit; (c) the War Department does not contemplate the publication of drill regulations for machine-gun companies.

Obsolete Arms to Schools.

The existing law authorizes the issue of obsolete arms and equipment to State and Territorial educational institutions and to State soldiers' and sailors' orphans' homes, and to educational institutions to which officers of the Army, active or retired, have been detailed as professors of military science and tactics. But the Ordnance Department of the Army is authorized to sell to schools, for the use of school cadet organizations, for military purposes, obsolete Springfield rifles and carbines of certain kinds. The applications for such arms should be directed to the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, and be accompanied by a letter from the Congressman of the District in which the school is located or from one of the Senators of the State or from the Mayor of the city, giving the necessary data and information as to the character and standing of the school, and assurance that the arms and equipments will be used only for the purpose for which they are issued.

Government Advertising.

There is no rate of charges fixed by the Government for advertising in newspapers. The method that should be employed by a disbursing officer in determining if the charges are correct is to ascertain if they are such as are "common among business men," within the meaning of the Act of June 12, 1906.

Availability of State Allotments.

Section 2 of the Act of June 22, 1906, provides that the purposes for which funds allotted to a State under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, are, *inter alia*: for forage for horses and draft animals in connection with field exercises and instruction purposes, under Section 14 of the Militia Law; for incidental expenses in connection with joint maneuvers or exercises with the Regular Army under Section 15 of the Militia Law; for hire of horses for officers below the rank of major who are required to be mounted and who do not furnish their own mounts. Inasmuch as the hire of these horses is a proper charge against the State's allotment under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, the cost of furnishing forage for them also constitutes a legal charge against the same appropriation. Officers for whom mounts are hired are not entitled to be given the additional pay provided for officers who furnish their own mounts.

Caretakers May be Paid.

(a) The pay of a caretaker for a rifle range and its equipment may be paid from that portion of the allotment set aside for the promotion of rifle practice (paragraph 140, Militia Regulations, 1910); (b) the funds, allotted to a State under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, are not available for the purchase of a horse or mule for work on a rifle range, but the hire of horses and draft animals for such purpose is a legitimate charge against the allotment; (c) a wagon may be obtained from the Quartermaster's Department on requisition in the usual way, as provided in paragraphs 45, 46 and 47, Militia Regulations, 1910.

Who Pays for the Horse?

A horse was hired to an officer of the Organized Militia who attended the maneuver division at San Antonio; while in his custody, the horse was kicked and a leg broken; the Division veterinarian passed on the horse, and said it would have to be killed. Thereupon the owner put in claim for \$100, the minimum price. It is decided that the matter of settlement for the damage inflicted upon the animal referred to is one for determination between the owner of the animal and the officer for whose use it was hired, and no claim can lie against the United States for damages, as the officer for whom the horse was hired was not in the service of the United States; neither can payment for the horse be made from any United States fund appropriated for the support of the Organized Militia.

Legal Liability of Militia in Kentucky.

The following decision of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, defining the authority and liability of the Militia, is published for the information of all concerned:

Sidney Smith and five other persons were returning from a lodge meeting to their homes, riding peaceably and quietly along the public highway. They had not committed any offense, but were suddenly halted by Franks, a sergeant, and three privates, armed with guns, and taken into custody. They were thus kept on the road for a couple of hours by the soldiers while they were waiting for orders from Captain Gans who was at Princeton, some ten miles distant; and then all of them were permitted to go to their homes except Smith and one other.

These two were taken by the soldiers to Princeton and kept in confinement until the next morning upon the charge that pistols were found in their buggies. The evidence showed that two pistols were found in

the buggies, but this did not make them guilty of carrying on their persons concealed weapons or of any other offense.

When Gans, the Captain, Franks, the Sergeant, and the other soldiers were sued by Smith for arrest and false imprisonment, they defended upon the sole ground that the arrest and detention was made under orders from their superior military officers.

Upon a trial before a jury, the action was dismissed as to all of the soldiers except Franks, and a judgment rendered against him for \$1,000. From that judgment Franks appealed. The questions presented to the court related to the power of the Governor to order into active service the militia of the State, and the civil rights and liabilities of militiamen while so engaged.

We find that the Governor is the chief civil officer of the Commonwealth, and is charged with the duty of taking care that the laws of the State are faithfully executed. That he has authority to order the militia into active service whenever or wherever he may deem it necessary to secure the safety or welfare of the Commonwealth or to preserve the peace or lives or property of citizens of the State.

That the militia can only be ordered into active service by him, but that it shall be at all times in strict subordination to the civil authorities. It will be observed that there is no limitation either in the Constitution or statute upon the power vested in the Governor to order into active service the militia of the State or to direct into what locality they shall go or operate.

He is made the sole judge of the necessity that may seem to demand the aid and assistance of the military forces of the State in suppressing disorder and restoring obedience to the law.

It is only through and with the aid of the State militia that he can make effective the authority conferred by the Constitution.

Under the sanction of this statute he may act independently of any other civil authority if he desires to do so, or he may act in conjunction with the other civil authorities. He may on his own initiative order out the State militia, or he may wait until requested to do so by the local authorities in the community in which they are needed. He may place the militia at the disposal of the civil authorities, or he may through military channels control and direct within lawful bounds their movements and operations.

Conditions might be such that the civil officers would be in sympathy with the rioters, or indifferent to the conditions existing, or afraid to assert authority, and it was to provide for a contingency in which conditions like this might appear that the law invested the Governor with the power to control and direct within legal bounds the operation of the militia without subjecting them to the supervision of other civil officers. And for the reasons heretofore stated, we are not disposed to adopt a rule of action that would under any circumstances prevent or interfere with the Governor of the State in his effort.

In conclusion, the court gives the soldier called into active service by the Governor the authority to make arrests and detentions that a civil official has and no more. A soldier in service may arrest violators of the law, but he must not arrest innocent persons. Such soldier needs no warrant from a civil official, the order of his superior being sufficient authority; but neither the military officer nor the soldier has a right to arrest innocent persons, and the responsibility is with the man making the arrest. He must see to it that the person arrested is a violator of the law; otherwise he subjects himself to fine and imprisonment for false arrest.

Disbursing Officers.

Disbursing officers are not authorized to transfer funds standing to their official credit from one depository to another; such transfers will be made only by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War. (Paragraph 181, Militia Regulations, 1910).

Equivalent Service Defender.

Paragraph 280, Militia Regulations, 1910, with especial attention to the words, "equivalent service" is interpreted as follows: In regard to the three months' requirement to entitle enlisted men of the Organized Militia to pay for participation in joint camps of instruction, the rule was made by the Secretary of War because it was found that men who had enlisted for a shorter period could not render adequate service in the joint camps and maneuvers of the Regular Army and Organized Militia. This requirement, however, applies only to the joint camps and maneuvers and coast defense exercises held under the provisions of Section 15 of the Militia Law. The words "equivalent service" mean that men who have not had at least three months' service in the Organized Militia must have served for at least that period in the Army or in the Marine Corps; and service in the Navy, although not included in paragraph 280, Militia Regulations, is considered as "equivalent service" within the meaning of that paragraph.

Wisconsin Winners.

The winners of prizes in the State competition at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, were: Prize for the highest aggregate score in four days' competition, gold watch, donated by the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard Association, Lieutenant Schwandt, 2nd Infantry; for highest aggregate score on four days' competition at each of the following ranges, \$25 in gold by Col. R. B. McCoy, J. S. A. P.; Two hundred yards, slow fire, W. Zimmerman, private, C, Third, 221; 600 yards, slow fire, A. E. Gaartz, second lieutenant, First, 237; 1000 yards, slow fire, A. E. Gaartz, second lieutenant, First, 220; 200 yards, rapid fire, G. Organ, color sergeant, Third, 279; total skirmish runs, E. V. Cook, private, Troop A, 431.

To Lieutenant Schwandt is also awarded the Wisconsin National Guard championship shield presented for annual competition by S. A. Cook.

A Pleasant Remembrance.

One of the agreeable incidents of the late service of the New York National Guard at Pine Plains was the presentation of a silver loving cup to Brig Gen. James W. Lester by the members of his old command, the 2nd Infantry. Every officer and man in the regiment contributed toward the fund to purchase the cup.

Big Gun to Panama.

The 16-inch gun built by the Ordnance Department of the Army and described two years ago in ARMS AND THE MAN in full detail, will be sent to the Isthmus of Panama as one of the weapons of defence there. At the present time this is the largest and most powerful gun in the world. It will be remembered that its projectile weighs over one ton.

New Jersey Camp Successful.

The regiments of the New Jersey National Guard which has successively been in camp at Sea Girt have experienced more benefit from the tours of duty this year than ever before. This is the unanimous opinion of Army officers and inspectors as well as officers of the Jersey organizations.

Ordered to Sparta.

Eight officers of the Field Artillery, California National Guard, have been ordered to Sparta to take part in and receive instruction during the field artillery practice and maneuvers to be held on the Wisconsin Reservation in September.

Serves Him Right.

A member of the 3rd Infantry, Ohio National Guard, has been arrested for making a false affidavit when attempting to enlist in the Army without first having secured his discharge from the Ohio organization. The man should be punished and punished severely.

The obligations which a National Guardsman takes upon himself when he becomes a member of the Organized Militia should be held as serious and binding as any to which a man could subscribe. Violators of the law should receive the just penalty for their misdeeds.

New York Camps Were Good Camps.

The different organizations of the New York National Guard which encamped at Pine Plain this year acquitted themselves well in all lines of work which they attempted. There is now under consideration a plan to put the whole force in one large camp next year.

Michigan Authorities are Pleased.

The encampment of the entire Michigan National Guard at Port Huron for some days during the month of August evidenced a better condition of preparation for field service than ever before attained in the life of this excellent organization.

Navy Has a New Experimental Target.

Work has been finished on an experimental caisson, to be used as a target for the big guns in the navy.

The caisson, constructed of sheet steel, is thirty feet deep. It is built to represent a battleship on one side and a cruiser on the other. The battleship side will carry a twelve-inch plate of armor and battleship bulkheads. There are two bottoms, as in modern fighting ships. A funnel will be placed on top.

The caisson will also carry several hundred tons of coal, stored as in a battleship, to determine the resisting power of coal behind an armor plate.

New Hampshire in Coast Defences.

The New Hampshire Coast Artillery organizations will participate in joint Army and National Guard coast defence exercises September 5 to 12 inclusive.

South Carolina Men to Receive Prizes.

Brig. Gen. Henry Schacht, National Guard of South Carolina, retired, has offered a gold medal to the best company in the 3rd South Carolina Infantry, and another similar token to the best drilled soldier in the command.

Oregon Has Successful Maneuvers.

The Coast Artillery companies and the mobile troops of the Oregon National Guard took part in an attack and defence of Fort Stevens as a part of the annual field service this year. The maneuver was interesting and well carried out.

Standard Arms to be Sold.

2,800 rifles and other personal and real property will be sold September 12 by the Wilmington Trust Company. The property is that which belonged to the now defunct Standard Arms Company.

Will Protect The Ducks.

Governor Dix of New York has vetoed a bill which would have extended the open season for ducks and other wild fowl from January 10 to February 1.

Every year for a long time efforts have been made to pass a spring shooting bill through the New York Legislature, but the determined resistance of practically every genuine sportsman in the Empire State has defeated all such efforts.

Invited to the Horse Show.

The 27th Annual New York Horse Show opens in Madison Square Garden next November. Invitations have been sent to the officers of six European nations to compete. In the recent Olympia Horse Show, our officers who took part were unsuccessful; the Russians being able to carry off the bulk of the prizes.

There will be a number of events in the New York Show open to the world, and of a kind to attract foreign military riders. It is hoped American horses and riders will receive sufficient preparatory training to enable them to do themselves greater justice in the coming tests.

THE SEA GIRT MEETING.

(Continued from last week.)

READING MATCH.

1. Capt. W. A. Higgins.....	47
2. A. P. Lane, Manhattan Club, N. Y. City.....	46
3. Capt. J. J. O'Brien, 6th Infantry, Phila.....	46
4. Sergt. A. R. Phillips, N. J.....	45
5. Sergt. Gabriel, N. J.....	45
6. Capt. J. M. Malcolm, N. J.....	45
7. E. V. Armstrong, Cavalry.....	45
8. Lieut. Pfassmeyer, Cavalry.....	45
9. Capt. L. H. Dehn, N. J.....	44
10. Lieut. Dietrick.....	44
11. Lieut.-Col. D. M. Flynn, N. J.....	43
12. H. J. Gussman, New Haven, Conn.....	43
13. Stuart Scott.....	43

INDIVIDUAL RAPID FIRE.

1. Sergeant Leushner.....	99
2. Lieut. A. Rutherford, Army.....	97
3. Capt. J. J. O'Brien, Phila.....	97
4. Lieut. F. P. Jacobs.....	97
5. Capt. C. F. Silvester, N. J.....	96
6. Capt. Owen Smith, N. J.....	94
7. H. Gardner.....	94

ALL-COMERS' MILITARY REVOLVER MATCH.

5 Prizes.

			Score.
1. A. P. Lane, tie.....	49	48	47-144
J. H. Snook, tie.....	49	48	47-144
3. C. E. Orr.....	48	48	47-143
4. Sergeant Wurster.....	47	47	48-142
5. E. G. Reising.....	45	49	46-140

ALL-COMERS' RAPID FIRE MILITARY MATCH.

3 Prizes.

1. J. H. Snook.....	48	45	46-139
2. C. E. Orr.....	46	46	46-138
3. A. R. Lane.....	45	44	46-135

NOVICE MILITARY MATCH.

4 Prizes.

1. Charles Dreshsel.....	45	41	45-131
2. W. B. Stout.....	42	45	43-130
3. T. LeBoutillier.....	43	44	42-129
4. W. C. Stoll.....	42	42	42-126

BOBBER MATCH.

8 Prizes.

1. C. E. Orr.....	23	24	24-71
2. A. P. Lane.....	23	23	24-70
3. J. H. Snook.....	23	22	22-67
R. H. Sayre.....	23	22	22-67
5. C. Nelson.....	22	21	20-63
6. E. G. Reising.....	18	19	22-59
7. J. A. Moller.....	19	18	17-54
8. J. A. Ransom.....	14	13	-27

PISTOL MATCH.

8 Prizes.

Winners:			Scores.
1. J. H. Snook.....	49	49	50-148
2. A. P. Lane.....	49	47	49-145
3. C. E. Orr.....	48	48	46-142
4. H. Roedder.....	45	45	47-137
5. R. H. Sayre.....	44	46	47-137
6. J. E. Silliman.....	47	45	44-136
7. J. W. Hessian.....	46	43	44-133
8. A. F. Hebard.....	43	39	35-117

ANY REVOLVER MATCH.

10 Prizes.

1. C. E. Orr.....	49	49	47-145
2. H. Roedder.....	47	47	47-141
3. R. H. Sayre.....	44	47	45-136
4. N. Sperring.....	45	45	45-135
5. T. LeBoutillier.....	45	45	43-133
6. A. P. Lane.....	46	43	44-132
7. E. G. Reising.....	43	43	42-128
8. J. W. Hessian.....	38	43	40-121
9. A. W. Putnam.....	44	40	36-120
10. S. A. Ransom.....	39	38	37-114

RIFLE, REVOLVER AND PISTOL.

National Rifle Association, Washington, D. C. Lieut. A. S. Jones, secretary, Hibbs Building.
United States Revolver Association, Springfield, Mass. J. B. Crabtree, secretary-treasurer, 625 Main street

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

September 26—Thirty-seventh Annual Shooting Festival of the Zettler Rifle Club at Union Hill, N. J.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MEETING.

The annual meeting of the State Rifle Association of Pennsylvania was held this year at the First Regiment Rifle Range at Essington, Pa., on September 11 to 14, inclusive.

It was a small affair to be sure, but what it lacked in numbers was made up in quality and it was voted by all to be a real classy shoot. It was a good program that the association put out and a number of squadded matches, open to everybody, drew a number of shooters from out of the State, among whom might be mentioned: A. P. Lane, New York; George W. Chesley and John W. Hessian, Conn.; T. H. Keller and W. A. Tewes, New York; Capt. C. L. Test of Texas; Capt. C. F. Sylvester, New Jersey, and a number of Pennsylvania people from different parts of the State.

The Individual Skirmish Match appears to be the only one shot on the first day, Monday, September 11. It was a close race between Hessian and Chesley, but the former won out with the score of 89; Chesley got 88.

On Tuesday there were a number of good matches, including some for the revolver and pistol. Capt. C. F. Sylvester won the Keystone Mid-range Match with a 49. There were several more 49's, but that of Sylvester was the best. The Mid-range Match was won by Capt. C. L. Test with a 50 and four over.

The Company Team Match went to the Second Troop of Philadelphia whose winning team seemed to be made up of wood, there being three by that name on the team. It was Chesley's turn to win and he pulled the off-hand match, 10 shots at 200, with a score of 44.

A. P. Lane cleaned up everything in the revolver and pistol matches.

On Wednesday there was one team and two squadded matches. The Regimental Team Match went to the first Pennsylvania with a score of 678. The team representing the first Delaware finishing second with 661.

The Championship Two-Man Team Match, 15 shots at 1000 yards, resulted in a win for G. W. Chesley, and Sergeant Gamble. Gamble put on 69 and Chesley a 67, which gave them the good total of 136, just six points above the next pair, Tewes and Sylvester of New York. Lieut. W. S. Corkran and Lieut. Frank R. Harkins of the first Delaware shot in good form and got third place with a score of 125.

The Expert Match, 10 shots at 600 yards, was won by John W. Hessian with a 48, winning by an outranking score from Priv. S. K. Haines.

Thursday, the last day of the meeting, was a busy one, and also interesting from every standpoint. A couple of freak matches helped to enliven the day. The Hunt Black Bull Match, number 13, 500 yards, miss and out, furnished plenty of excitement. John Hessian stayed in longer than any one and won first place with nine bulls.

The Casey Surprise Match furnished a number of real surprises. One was that A. P. Lane won it with a score of 22. This may not surprise many who are not acquainted with the circumstances. In a few words it might be said that Lane does not do any great amount of rifle work, and is better known as an expert with the revolver and pistol. The conditions of the match and the definition of a Tyro are so interesting that they are given herewith.

THE CASEY SURPRISE FIRE MATCH, 5 SHOTS AT 200 YARDS, TARGET "D."

Procedure—Competitors stand at firing point, piece loaded and locked in the position of trail arms, strap tightly slung against the piece or loose as used for carrying.

The target being in the pit is exposed to view for three seconds, and then dropped.

With the first upward movement of the target the competitor can assume any position and endeavor to fire one shot. The target is then marked and made ready for the next shot. The piece is again loaded and locked, the position at trail arms taken, and the practice repeated.

Battle sights only can be used.

Tyro—A Tyro is a man who has never won a first, second or third prize in any individual match of the National Rifle Association or the National Individual Match; or who has never shot on any team winning the first, second, third or fourth place in the National Team Match, in Class "A"; or who has never been a member of a U. S. International Team using the service rifle; or who has never won a first prize at any State Rifle Association meeting prior to the date of this meeting.

The State Rifle Association Members' Match, 10 shots at 200, 300 and 500 yards, resulted in a win for Colonel Tewes, John Hessian taking second with 140.

The Rapid Fire Match, 10 shots at 200, target D was won by Captain Sylvester with a 48, although Chesley duplicated the score. Colonel Tewes shot up the field in the Pennsylvania Mid-range Match, which is really the best one of the meeting, and the one most coveted. The score was 48. Chesley got second with a 47. In this connection it may be mentioned that Chesley has got more second places this year than anybody. He has done good consistent work all season, and with a little luck would have pulled a number of first places.

The Championship Revolver Match also went to Lane with a score of 238, Hessian taking second on 228. This gives all four revolver and pistol matches to Lane.

INDIVIDUAL SKIRMISH MATCH NO. 12.

- 1. John W. Hessian, Conn..... 89 \$7.00
- 2. George W. Chesley, Conn..... 88 5.00
- 3. Maj. George E. Kemp, Third Pa. 87
- 4. Sergt. Chapin, First Pa. (Tyro) 79 3.00
- 5. Sergt. Wm. J. Maybee, Second Pa. 77
- 6. Priv. T. A. Wood, 2nd Troop, Pa. 76
- 7. Maj. James Robinson, Third Pa. 73
- 8. Capt. John J. O'Brien, Sixth Pa. 64
- 9. Art. John G. Dillin, Sixth Pa.... 54

REVOLVER MATCH, NO. 1.

50 Yards—International Target.

- 1. A. P. Lane, New York..... 77 \$7.00
- 2. Capt. George H. Smith, Third Pa. 73 5.00
- 3. John W. Hessian, Conn..... 67 3.00
- 4. Nathan Spering, Pa..... 66
- 5. Sergt. Wm. J. Maybee, 2nd Pa... 61
- 6. Herman Thomas, Pa..... 50
- 7. Art. John G. Dillin, Sixth Pa.... 50
- 8. Capt. F. B. Bower (retired), Pa.. 48

PISTOL MATCH, NO. 2.

50 Yards—International Target.

- 1. A. P. Lane, New York..... 84 \$4.50
- 2. John W. Hessian, Conn..... 60 3.00
- 3. Capt. F. B. Bower (retired), Pa.. 51
- 4. Nathan Spering, Pa..... 51
- 5. Capt. George H. Smith, Third Pa. 46

TIMED FIRE REVOLVER MATCH, NO. 3.

50 Yards, Target "A."

- 1. A. P. Lane, New York..... 48 \$7.00
- 2. Herman Thomas, Pa..... 44 5.00
- 3. John W. Hessian, Conn..... 43 3.00
- 4. Art. John G. Dillin, Sixth Pa.... 43
- 5. Thomas H. Keller, New York... 43
- 6. Priv. T. A. Wood, 2nd Troop, Pa. 42
- 7. Capt. George H. Smith, Third Pa. 40
- 8. Capt. F. B. Bower (retired), Pa. 34

OFF-HAND MATCH, NO. 10.

200 Yards, 10 Shots.

- 1. George W. Chesley, Conn..... 44 \$7.00
- 2. Art. John G. Dillin, Sixth Pa.. 43 5.00
- 3. Capt. John J. O'Brien, Sixth Pa. 43 3.00
- 4. Capt. G. H. Smith, Third Pa... 42
- 5. John W. Hessian, Conn..... 41
- 6. Nathan Spering, Pa..... 41
- 7. Sergt. Albin Krebs, Third Pa... 41
- 8. Capt. F. B. Bower (retired), Pa. 39
- 9. Capt. C. B. Bishop, First Pa.... 36
- 10. Lieut.-Col. Wm. A. Tewes, N. J. 36
- 11. E. H. Williamson, Pa..... 28

SHORT RANGE MATCH, NO. 4.

300 Yards, 10 Shots.

- 1. Capt. C. F. Sylvester, N. J..... 47 \$7.00
- 2. John W. Hessian, Conn..... 47 5.00
- 3. Priv. James Stewart, Jr..... 45 3.00
- 4. Capt. C. L. Test, Second Texas.. 45
- 5. Lieut.-Col. Wm. A. Tewes, N. J. 45
- 6. Art. John G. Dillin, Sixth Pa... 44
- 7. Nathan Spering, Pa..... 44
- 8. George W. Chesley, Conn..... 43
- 9. Priv. T. A. Wood, 2nd Troop, Pa. 43
- 10. Lieut. Frank A. Hoppe, Sixth Pa. 42
- 11. Capt. John J. O'Brien, Sixth Pa. 40

COMPANY TEAM MATCH, NO. 3.

200, 300 and 500 Yards, 10 Shots.

- 1. Second Troop, Phila. City Cavalry. 200 300 500
- Priv. T. A. Wood..... 43 43 47—133
- Priv. R. A. Wood..... 42 41 43—126
- Priv. P. J. Wood..... 41 40 45—126
- 126 124 135—385
- 2. Company E, 1st Inf., Pa. Sergt. Edw. L. Roth..... 28 39 26— 93
- Mus. Meyer S. Lentz..... 40 41 47—128
- Pvt. James Stewart, Jr... 41 42 40—123
- 109 122 113—344
- 3. Company L, 3rd Inf., Pa. Capt. John W. Foos..... 31 25 39— 95
- Corp. H. G. Bickel..... 35 41 30—106
- Corporal Boeger..... 35 35 36—106
- 101 101 105—307

KEYSTONE LONG RANGE MATCH, NO. 5.

800 Yards, 10 Shots.

- 1. Capt. C. F. Sylvester, N. J..... 49 \$10.00
- 2. John W. Hessian, Conn..... 49 7.50
- 3. Capt. C. L. Test, Second Texas 49 4.75
- 4. Sergt. Wm. E. Chapin, First Pa. 49 4.75
- 5. George W. Chesley, Conn..... 48
- 6. Capt. Bishop, First Pa. (Tyro).. 47 3.00
- 7. Lieut. Frank A. Hoppe, Sixth Pa. 47
- 8. Private Wood, Second Troop, Pa. 47
- 9. Maj. George E. Kemp, Third Pa. 46
- 10. Priv. James Stewart, Jr..... 46
- 11. Lieut.-Col. Wm. A. Tewes, N. J. 46
- 12. Art. John G. Dillin, Sixth Pa... 46
- 13. John Irvine, Pa..... 46
- 14. Capt. Harry Edwards, Third Pa. 46
- 15. Maj. James Robinson, Third Pa. 45
- 16. Priv. T. C. Haagen, Third Pa... 45
- 17. Nathan Spering, Pa..... 44
- 18. Lieut. J. C. Mansfield, 2nd Pa... 44
- 19. Capt. George H. Smith, 3rd Pa. 43
- 20. Maj. Jones, Ordnance Dept., Pa. 42
- 21. Capt. John J. O'Brien, Sixth Pa. 35

MID-RANGE MATCH, NO. 6.

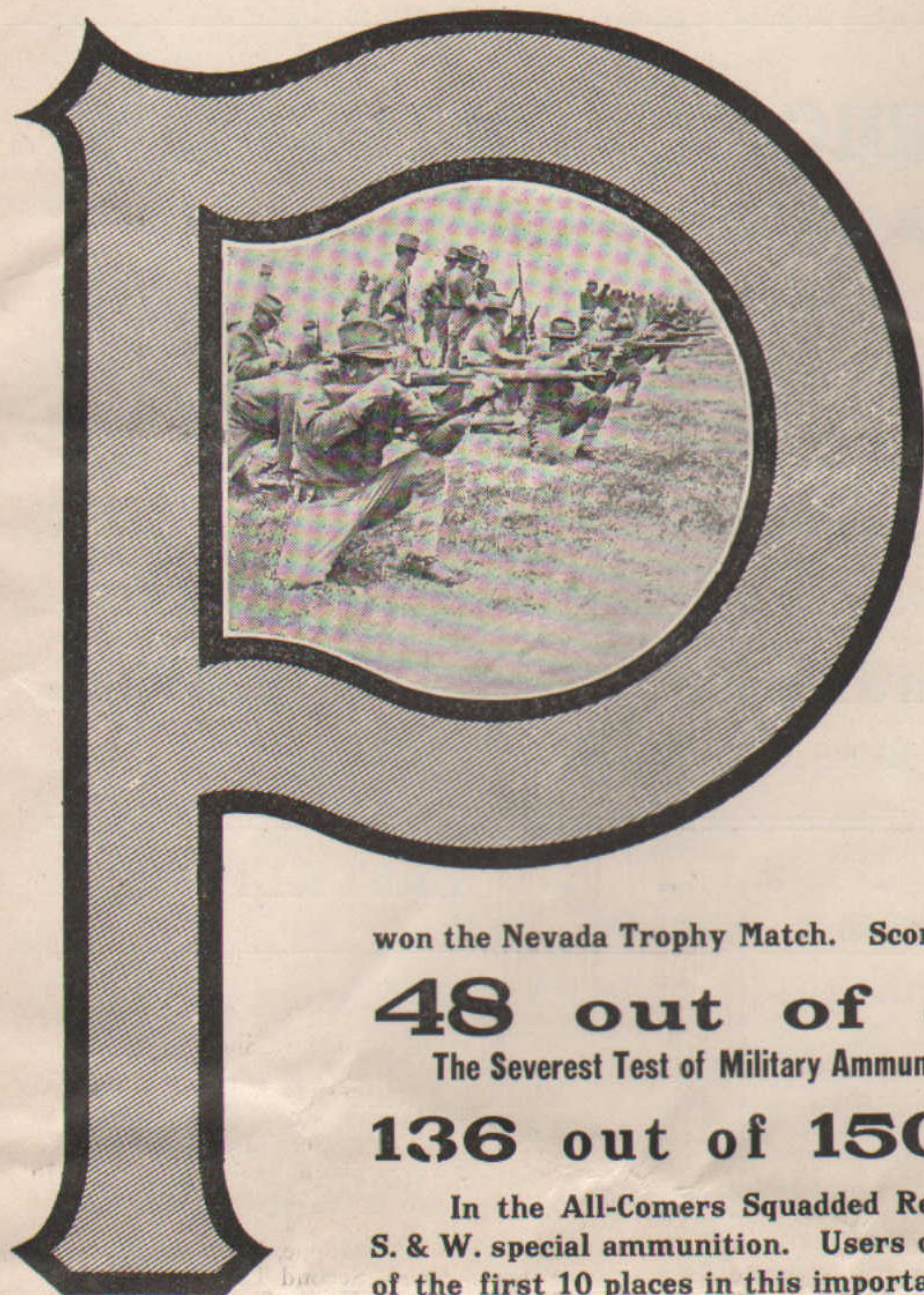
500 Yards, 10 Shots.

- 1. Capt. Test, Second Texas... 50 + 4 \$10.00
- 2. Priv. T. A. Wood, 2nd Troop, Pa. 50 7.50
- 3. Lieut.-Col. Wm. A. Tewes, N. J. 49 5.00
- 4. Sergt. Wm. E. Chapin, First Pa. 48 4.50
- 5. Capt. C. F. Sylvester, N. J..... 48
- 6. John W. Hessian, Conn..... 48
- 7. Maj. Robinson, 3rd Pa. (Tyro)... 48 3.00
- 8. Capt. G. H. Smith, Third Pa.... 48
- 9. Nathan Spering, Pa..... 48
- 10. Maj. George E. Kemp, Third Pa. 47
- 11. George W. Chesley, Conn..... 47
- 12. Capt. John J. O'Brien, Sixth Pa. 47
- 13. Lieut. Frank A. Hoppe, Sixth Pa. 47
- 14. Lieut. J. C. Mansfield, 2nd Pa... 46
- 15. Priv. J. Stewart, Jr., First Pa... 46
- 16. Capt. F. B. Bower (retired), Pa. 46
- 17. Capt. C. B. Bishop, First Pa.... 46
- 18. Mus. M. S. Lentz, First Pa.... 45
- 19. Maj. Jones, Ordnance Dept., Pa. 44

REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH, NO. 11.

200, 600 Yards and Skirmish.

- 1. First Inf., Pa. 200 600 Sk.
- Capt. C. B. Bishop..... 43 46 72—161
- Sergt. Robert Gamble... 40 48 84—172
- Sergt. Wm. E. Chapin... 43 45 98—186
- Priv. James Stewart, Jr... 38 44 77—159
- 164 183 331—678



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48 out of 50 at 1,200 Yards

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NEVADA TROPHY MATCH 600, 900 and 1,200 yards	1st. Lieut. W. B. Short	MEMBERS' MATCH	1st. Capt. C. F. Silvester
COLUMBIA TROPHY MATCH 200, 500, 800 and 900 yards.	1st. 4th Regt. N. G. N. J. 3rd. 3rd	LEHMBERG TROPHY MATCH 200, 300 yards	1st. Capt. H. Pheil 3rd. Capt. E. W. Eddy
OFFICERS' AND INSPECTORS' MATCH 600 and 1,000 yards	1st. Capt. Owen Smith 2nd. Lieut. A. E. Rothrock 4th. Capt. Ben South	READING MATCH 200 and 300 yards	1st. Capt. W. A. Higgins
COMPANY TEAM MATCH 200 and 500 yards	1st. Co. C, 4th Inf. N. G. N. J. 3rd. Co. I, 3rd "	PRESS MATCH 500 yards	1st. A. M. Poindexter 3rd. Lt. D. C. Walker
COMPANY TEAM MATCH (Tyro) 200 and 200 yards	1st. Co. C, 4th " " " 4th. Co. A, 4th " " "	SEA GIRT CHAMPIONSHIP 200, 600, 900 and 1,000 yards	3rd. Lt.-Col. W. A. Tewes
VETERAN ORGANIZATION MATCH 200 yards	1st. 4th Regt. " " " 3rd. 2nd Troop N. G. Pa.	REM. U. M. C. EXPERT MATCH	3rd. Capt. J. C. Semon
CAVALRY TEAM MATCH 200 and 500 yards	1st. 3rd Inf. N. G. N. J.	REVOLVER AND PISTOL MATCHES	
SPENCER SILHOUTTE MATCH 1,200 yards	2nd. N. J. 1st Team 3rd. N. J. 2nd Team	ALL-COMERS SQUADED REVOLVER MATCH,	1st. Dr. J. R. Hicks 2nd. H. Roedder 3rd. P. Hanford
INTERSTATE REG. TEAM MATCH 200, 600 and 1,000 yards	2nd. 4th Inf. N. G. N. J.	ALL-COMERS MILITARY REVOLVER MATCH (tie)	1st. Dr. J. H. Snook
SWISS TROPHY MATCH 500 yards	3rd. Lieut. J. O. Stemple 4th. Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes	ALL-COMERS RAPID FIRE MILITARY REVOL- VER MATCH	1st. Dr. J. H. Snook
HAYES MATCH 600 yards	4th. Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes	NOVICE MILITARY REVOLVER MATCH	1st. Chas. Dreshsel 3rd. T. LeBoutillier 4th. W. C. Stoll
LIBBY MATCH 1,000 yards	3rd. Capt. C. F. Silvester	PISTOL MATCH	1st. Dr. J. H. Snook 4th. H. Roedder
OWL MATCH	1st. Capt. J. C. Semon	ANY REVOLVER MATCH	2nd. H. Roedder
		BOBBY REVOLVER MATCH (tie)	3rd. Dr. J. H. Snook
		N. J. REVOLVER TEAM MATCH	2nd. 4 out of 5 men using PETERS

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2. First Inf., Delaware.			
Sergt. F. L. Manion.....	44	44	84-172
Sergt. R. H. Harrington..	38	39	78-155
Lieut. W. S. Corkran....	41	44	86-171
Lieut. F. B. Harkins....	42	43	78-163
	165	170	326-661

3. Second Inf., Pa.			
Capt. K. K. V. Casey....	43	48	76-167
Sergt. Wm. J. Maybee...	42	42	94-178
Corp. E. M. Tilton.....	43	41	71-155
Lieut. J. C. Mansfield....	42	42	39-123
	179	173	280-623

4. Second Troop, Phila. City Cavalry.			
Priv. Thos. A. Wood....	41	43	83-167
Priv. S. K. Haines.....	39	40	20-99
Priv. R. A. Wood.....	40	42	42-124
Priv. P. J. Wood.....	42	46	40-128
	162	171	185-518

CHAMPIONSHIP TWO-MAN TEAM MATCH, NO. 9.
1000 Yards, 15 Shots.

1. George W. Chesley, Conn..	67		
Sergt. R. Gamble, 1st Pa....	69	136	\$15.00
2. Lieut.-Col. Tewes, N. J....	67		
Capt. C. F. Sylvester, N. J..	63	130	10.00
3. Lieut. Corkran, 1st Del....	61		
Lieut. Harkins, 1st Del....	64	125	8.00
4. Maj. Jones, Ord. Dept., Pa.	59		
Capt. C. L. Test, 2nd Texas	65	124	6.00
5. Sergt. Maybee, 2nd Pa....	59		
John W. Hessian, Conn....	63	122	6.00
6. Priv. Stewart, Jr., 1st Pa..	57		
Priv. Wood, 2nd Troop, Pa.	65	122	
7. Lieut. F. A. Hoppe, 6th Pa.	63		
Art. J. G. Dillin, 6th Pa....	58	121	
8. Capt. C. B. Bishop, 1st Pa..	64		
Corp. Ernest Tilton, 2nd Pa.	57	121	
9. Maj. God'rd, Ord. Dept., Pa.	62		
Capt. G. H. Smith, 3rd Pa..	56	118	
10. Priv. Wood, 2nd Troop, Pa.	60		
Priv. Wood, 2nd Troop, Pa.	56	116	
11. Sergt. F. L. Manion, 1st Del.	53		
Sergt. Harrington, 1st Del..	61	114	
12. Maj. Aiken, Ord. Dept., Pa.	54		
Sergt. Chapin, 1st Pa.....	59	113	
13. Maj. J. Robinson, 3rd Pa..	58		
Capt. Bower (retired), Pa..	47	105	

EXPERT MATCH, NO. 7.
600 Yards, 10 Shots.

1. John W. Hessian, Conn.....	48	\$10.00
2. Priv. S. K. Haines, 2nd Tr., Pa.	48	7.50
3. Lieut. F. B. Harkins, 1st Del..	47	5.00
4. George W. Chesley, Conn....	47	4.50
5. Sergt. Chapin, 1st Pa. (Tyro)..	46	3.00
6. Capt. C. F. Sylvester, N. J....	46	
7. Priv. T. A. Wood, 2nd Tr., Pa.	46	
8. Priv. J. Stewart, Jr., 1st Pa....	45	
9. Maj. James Robinson, 3rd Pa...	45	

10. Lieut.-Col. Wm. A. Tewes, N. J.	45
11. Lieut. Frank A. Hoppe, 6th Pa.	45
12. Priv. P. J. Wood, 2nd Troop, Pa.	45
13. Art. John G. Dillin, 6th Pa....	43
14. Capt. F. B. Bower (retired), Pa.	43
15. Sergt. Robert Gamble, 1st Pa...	42
16. Capt. George H. Smith, 3rd Pa.	41
17. Maj. Jones, Ordnance Dept., Pa.	41
18. Maj. B. Aiken, Ord. Dept., Pa...	32

HUNT BLACK BALL MATCH, NO. 13.
500 Yards, Miss and Out.

Bulls.		
1. John W. Hessian, Conn.....	9	\$5.00
2. Capt. John J. O'Brien, 6th Pa..	8	3.75
3. Capt. George H. Smith, 3rd Pa..	8	2.50
4. Lieut.-Col. Wm. A. Tewes, N. J.	6	2.25
5. Col. Wm. F. Eidell, 1st Pa.....	4	1.50
6. Priv. James Stewart, 1st Pa....	4	
7. Lieut. Frank A. Hoppe, 6th Pa..	4	
8. Capt. C. F. Sylvester, N. J.....	4	
9. Priv. T. A. Wood, 2nd Tr., Pa..	3	
10. Maj. Jones, Ordnance Dept., Pa.	2	
11. Capt. C. L. Test, 2nd Texas....	2	
12. Sergt. Wm. E. Chapin, 1st Pa...	1	
13. Lieut. Andrews, 2nd Troop, Pa...	1	
14. Sergt. Robert Gamble, 1st Pa....	1	
15. Capt. F. B. Bower (retired), Pa.	0	
16. A. P. Lane, New York.....	0	
17. Maj. B. Aiken, Ord. Dept., Pa..	0	
18. George W. Chesley, Conn.....	0	
19. Capt. R. Otto Wollmuth, 4th Pa.	0	
20. John Irvine, Pa.....	0	

CASEY SURPRISE FIRE MATCH, NO. 14.
200 Yards.

1. A. P. Lane, New York.....	22	\$3.75
2. Art. John G. Dillin, 6th Pa....	21	2.50
3. Capt. R. Otto Wollmuth, 4th Pa.	21	2.00
4. Lieut.-Col. Wm. A. Tewes, N. J.	20	1.50
5. George W. Chesley, Conn.....	20	
6. Capt. C. F. Sylvester, N. J.....	20	
7. Maj. Aiken, Ord. Dept. Pa. (Ty.)	19	1.50
8. Capt. John J. O'Brien, 6th Pa..	16	
9. Sergt. Robert Gamble, 1st Pa...	16	
10. Sergt. Albin Krebs, 3rd Pa.....	16	
11. John W. Hessian, Conn.....	14	
12. Col. Wm. F. Eidell, 1st Pa.....	13	
13. Priv. James Stewart, 1st Pa....	12	
14. Lieut. Andrews, 2nd Troop, Pa.	12	
15. Priv. T. A. Wood, 2nd Tr., Pa.	10	

STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEMBERS MATCH, NO. 8.
200, 300 and 500 Yards, 10 Shots.

1. Lieut.-Col. Tewes...	45	46	50-141	\$10.00
2. John W. Hessian...	45	45	50-140	7.50
3. Capt. J. J. O'Brien...	42	43	50-135	5.00
4. Sergt. W. J. Maybee...	42	44	49-135	4.50
5. George W. Chesley...	45	41	49-135	
6. Priv. Wood (Tyro)...	42	43	49-134	3.00
7. A. P. Lane.....	43	43	46-132	

8. Capt. C. F. Sylvester	44	40	47-131
9. Art. John G. Dillin..	41	43	46-130
10. O. H. O'Brieder....	44	40	46-130
11. Priv. J. Stewart, Jr..	37	44	48-129
12. Sergt. Albin Krebs..	43	36	47-126
13. Capt. F. S. Bower..	38	41	46-125
14. John Irvine.....	34	42	41-117
15. E. H. Williamson...	37	42	38-117
16. Lieut. G. F. Ingram	15	25	14-54

RAPID FIRE MATCH, NO. 2.
10 Shots at 200-Yards, Target D.

1. Capt. C. F. Sylvester, N. J.....	48	\$7.00
2. George W. Chesley, Conn.....	48	5.00
3. Art. John G. Dillin, 6th Pa.....	47	3.00
4. Lieut.-Col. Wm. A. Tewes, N. J.	45	
5. Capt. John J. O'Brien, 6th Pa...	42	
6. Sergt. Wm. E. Chapin, 1st Pa....	42	
7. Sergt. Robert Gamble, 1st Pa....	42	
8. Sergt. Albin Krebs, 3rd Pa.....	40	
9. Priv. T. A. Wood, 2nd Troop, Pa.	39	

PENNSYLVANIA LONG RANGE MATCH, NO. 1.
1000 Yards, 10 Shots.

1. Lieut.-Col. Wm. A. Tewes, N. J.	48	\$10.00
2. George W. Chesley, Conn.....	47	7.50
3. Sergt. Robert Gamble, 1st Pa...	47	5.00
4. Maj. Goddard, Ord. Dept., Pa..	45	5.00
5. John W. Hessian, Conn.....	43	4.00
6. Priv. Stewart, Jr., 1st Pa. (Tyro)	43	3.00
7. Tennyson C. Haagen, 3rd Pa...	42	3.00
8. Capt. George H. Smith, 3rd Pa..	42	
9. Lieut. Frank A. Hoppe, 6th Pa..	39	
10. Priv. T. A. Wood, 2nd Tr., Pa.	38	
11. Sergt. Wm. E. Chapin, 1st Pa...	37	
12. Capt. R. Otto Wollmuth, 4th Pa.	37	
13. Capt. Harry Edwards, 3rd Pa..	37	
14. Maj. Jones, Ordnance Dept., Pa.	36	
15. Art. John G. Dillin, 6th Pa....	36	
16. Capt. F. B. Bower (retired), Pa.	35	
17. Capt. C. L. Test, 2nd Texas....	33	
18. Lieut. Andrews, 2nd Troop, Pa..	32	
19. Capt. C. F. Sylvester, N. J.....	32	

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

- 20. John Irvine, Pa..... 29
- 21. Col. Wm. F. Eidell, 1st Pa..... 28
- 22. C. H. O'Breiter, Pa..... 23
- 23. Maj. B. Aiken, Ord. Dept., Pa... 20

CHAMPIONSHIP REVOLVER MATCH, NO. 4. Target "A."

1. A. P. Lane, New York—
15 yards R.F... 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—50
25 yards R.F... 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4—47
25 yards T.F... 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—49
50 yards T.F... 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—49
75 yards S.F... 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 5—43
238
2. John W. Hessian, Conn.—
15 yards R.F... 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 4—46
25 yards R.F... 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4—47
25 yards T.F... 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—48
50 yards T.F... 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4—43
75 yards S.F... 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 5—44
228
3. Capt. R. Otto Wollmuth, Fourth Pa.—
15 yards R.F... 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4—47
25 yards R.F... 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 4—46
25 yards T.F... 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5—48
50 yards T.F... 4 4 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 4—41
75 yards S.F... 5 5 3 3 3 3 2 3 3 4—35
217

Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, Emeryville, Cal.

One of the best conducted public prize shoots ever held was the tenth anniversary shoot given by the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club.

Shooters from all the bay cities were on the range Saturday, Sept. 9, as early as 9 o'clock, and by one there were at least 100 of the best rifle and pistol shots on hand.

Promptly on time H. W. Klienbroich an-

nounced that Capt. Geo. Larson would fire the first shot to announce the opening of the shoot; the targets were opened and up came the first flag which was made by Ben Jonas, and all throughout the day the markers were kept busy, and just about 4 o'clock cheers came from the pistol range and they were good cheers for our "King," H. A. Harris. He made the first five-shot possible on the pistol, winning the prize donated by C. W. Linder for the man making the first possible with the pistol. Everybody helped celebrate, as it made them feel good to think that our "King" had won against all-comers, including our Champion, J. E. Gorman, who so kindly donated a prize for the man making the first 5-shot possible with the revolver. No one made it however, so Mr. Gorman's prize still hangs for future contests.

At the close of the day of Saturday, Sept. 9, 71 out of 75 was the best 3-shot score made on the rifle range. This was made by F. P. Schuster. The tickets showed that success was at hand and everybody went home feeling happy.

September 10, a beautiful day, the sun smiled as though it had sprung a joke, but it brought out the shooters and the targets were opened up at 8 A. M. in the morning. J. Bauman made the first flag and at 8.30 came a large delegation of shooters. The forenoon had passed, but no exceptional scores were made. The targets closed at noon and all the shooters retired to the dining room. Capt. Geo. Larson delivered an address of welcome.

At one o'clock up went the targets; all afternoon they were kept busy; every shooter was there with a desire to do his best; suddenly came word that A. Streeker made a 73 out of 75 on the Honorary Target. One hour later Capt. J. D. Heise, of the famous S. F. Schuetzen Verien, made a 73 out of 75 on the Anniversary Target; more cheers; then there was life; everybody seemed to get

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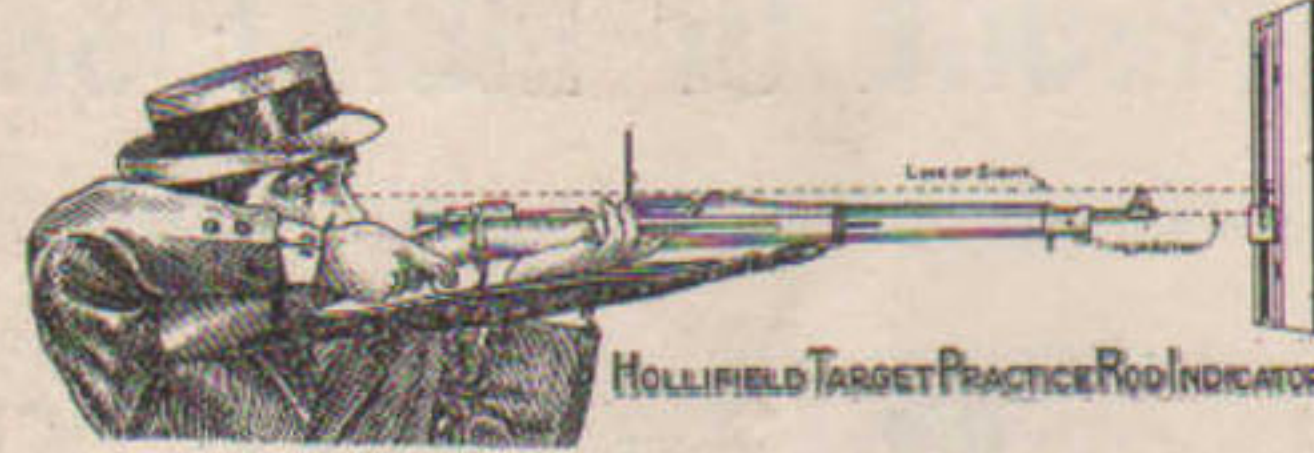
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The practice is very interesting, and done with ones favorite rifle—every feature of real shooting, except recoil, is simulated. The gun is face in your hands. The training is extremely beneficial. It is, in fact, superior to gallery or miniature rifle practice, with no loss of time and no expense for ammunition, while training.

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very busy; last shot was fired; the ticket office showed that 623 honorary tickets were sold on the rifle range, 643 tickets on the anniversary target rifle range, and just imagine 359 anniversary tickets on the pistol range and 254 honorary on the pistol range. This amounted to \$1,572.50.

Then came the prize distribution and you can bet it was done up in class for our clerical force, headed by George Hughes and Ben Jonas, handled their end of the game with great credit to the club and just imagine one hour after the last shot had been fired H. Huber announced the winners of the anniversary target on the pistol range, which gave King H. A. Harris the honor of winning the first prize with a score of 482 against J. E. Gorman, 474; some more cheers and you can bet everybody was there.

Then came the Honorary target for the best center on the bull's-eye with the pistol at 50 yards were the poor shot shines. Captain G. Larson landed that good center which won him the F. Poulter trophy. C. W. Whaley won the revolver and he was well pleased. J. P. Appleyard landed the prize for the most entries won J. R. Trego's trophy.

On the prizes on the Anniversary Rifle range Capt. J. D. Heise captured first place, and after 36 of the prizes were given out at 8:30 the final lists were read off on the Honorary target on the right range. At 10 P. M. all prizes had been distributed.

ANNIVERSARY TARGET.

3 Shots possible, 75; 200-yard rifle range.

Capt. J. D. Heise...73	F. A. Garrabrant...69
A. Strecker.....72	F. Muhlebach.....69
H. W. Ross.....72	F. O. Bratton.....68
A. H. Pape.....72	H. Wobber.....68
W. G. Hoffman...71	O. Burmeister...68
F. H. Bremer....71	Capt. F. Attinger..68
F. P. Schuster...71	H. Enge.....68
C. M. Henderson..71	E. A. Hittinger...68
A. J. Brannagan..71	M. Blasse.....67
M. W. Housner...71	N. Aherns.....67
H. Huber.....70	K. O. Kindgren...67
G. A. Pattberg...70	J. Utschig.....67
J. W. Smith.....70	O. Schroeder...67
H. Windmuller...70	D. Schwormstede..67
L. Willi.....70	G. M. Barley....66
R. S. Wixson....70	H. H. Fleischer...66
E. Schierbaum...69	M. Nielsen.....66
D. W. McLaughlin.69	O. A. Bremer.....65

TEN BEST TICKETS—BOTH TARGETS.

A. Strecker.....707	C. M. Henderson.698
A. H. Pape.....699	W. G. Hoffmann.697

MOST ENTRIES ON BOTH TARGETS.

W. G. Hoffman.

BEST CENTERS.

A. Von Wyl.... .002	A. Westpral.... .077
W. F. Blasse... .043	A. H. Pape..... .081

HONORARY PRIZES, 200 YARDS RIFLE.

3 Shots, possible 75.

A. Strecker.....73	F. A. McLaughlin.65
C. M. Henderson..71	C. M. Kraiel.....65
J. W. Smith.....71	C. Van Harturg...65
F. A. Bratton....71	F. Klentschg....65
F. A. Bremer....70	F. Muhlbock....64
Wm. Blasse.....70	C. Otten.....64
A. H. Pape.....70	Capt. Attinger...64
H. Huber.....70	O. Burmeister...64
Wm. A. Siele....70	J. Leutengegger..63
J. D. Heise.....70	D. W. Schroeder..63
L. Bendel.....70	Capt. J. E. Klein..63
W. G. Hoffmann..69	E. Hoffmann....63
W. M. Ross.....69	W. Windmuller...63
F. B. Schuster...69	A. Thompson....63
E. A. Hettinger...69	J. Baumann.....62
E. Schierbaum...69	J. Mersfelder...62
C. W. McLaughlin.69	H. Lundborg....62
A. Von Hyl.....69	J. Meyer.....61
M. W. Housner...69	G. Hollstein....61
L. V. Hauser....69	J. A. Sutter.....61
H. A. Garrabrant..69	A. Westphal....61
G. A. Pattberg...68	Chas. Att.....60
A. J. Brannagan..68	F. Rust.....60
F. M. Mason.....68	O. A. Bremer....59
A. Lemke.....68	A. Furth.....59
E. Goetz.....67	A. Studer.....59
J. Frie.....67	J. Straub.....59
W. Kleinenbroich.67	Capt. G. Larson..59
H. W. Fleischer...67	H. Intemann....58
A. Rahwieler....67	B. Brunje.....57
R. S. Wixson....67	A. Strecker....57
A. M. Paulsen...67	G. R. Hauser....56
B. Jonas.....66	H. Kroechet....53
A. Schroeder....66	J. W. Phillips...53
K. O. Kindgren...66	B. Bierbaum....52
H. Wobbor.....66	J. Schlinsky...52
N. Ahrens.....66	Philo Jacoby...51
M. Kolander....66	F. Pritchard...49
L. Wille.....66	O. P. Peterson...49
F. J. Pavay....66	J. Mullenbach...45
H. Barnhold....66	W. L. Paulson...39
P. Brunotti....66	F. Pape.....38
G. W. Barley....66	P. A. Paulson...36
O. Schuroomsted..66	E. Blacock....35
H. Enge.....65	C. Wold.....35
J. Utschig.....65	J. Battemann...34
M. Nielsen.....65	

PISTOL AND REVOLVER ANNIVERSARY TARGET.

H. A. Harris....482	Wm. A. Siebe...460
J. E. Gorman...469	O. Lillemo....448
C. W. Linder...465	R. S. Wixson...443
W. C. Pritchard..465	F. P. Poulter...441
W. H. Christie...459	Capt. G. Larson..430

Most entries—J. Appleyard.
First 5-shot possible pistol.
Won by H. A. Harris.

HONARARY BULL'S-EYE.

Capt. G. Larson..131	W. Fleischer...427
A. M. Paulsen...132	W. H. Christie..475
Chas. Whaley...170	R. S. Wixson...494
J. Appleyard...209	W. C. Pritchard..551
Wm. G. Siebe...234	J. E. Gorman...566
M. W. Housner..254	W. F. Blasse...654
H. A. Harris...313	

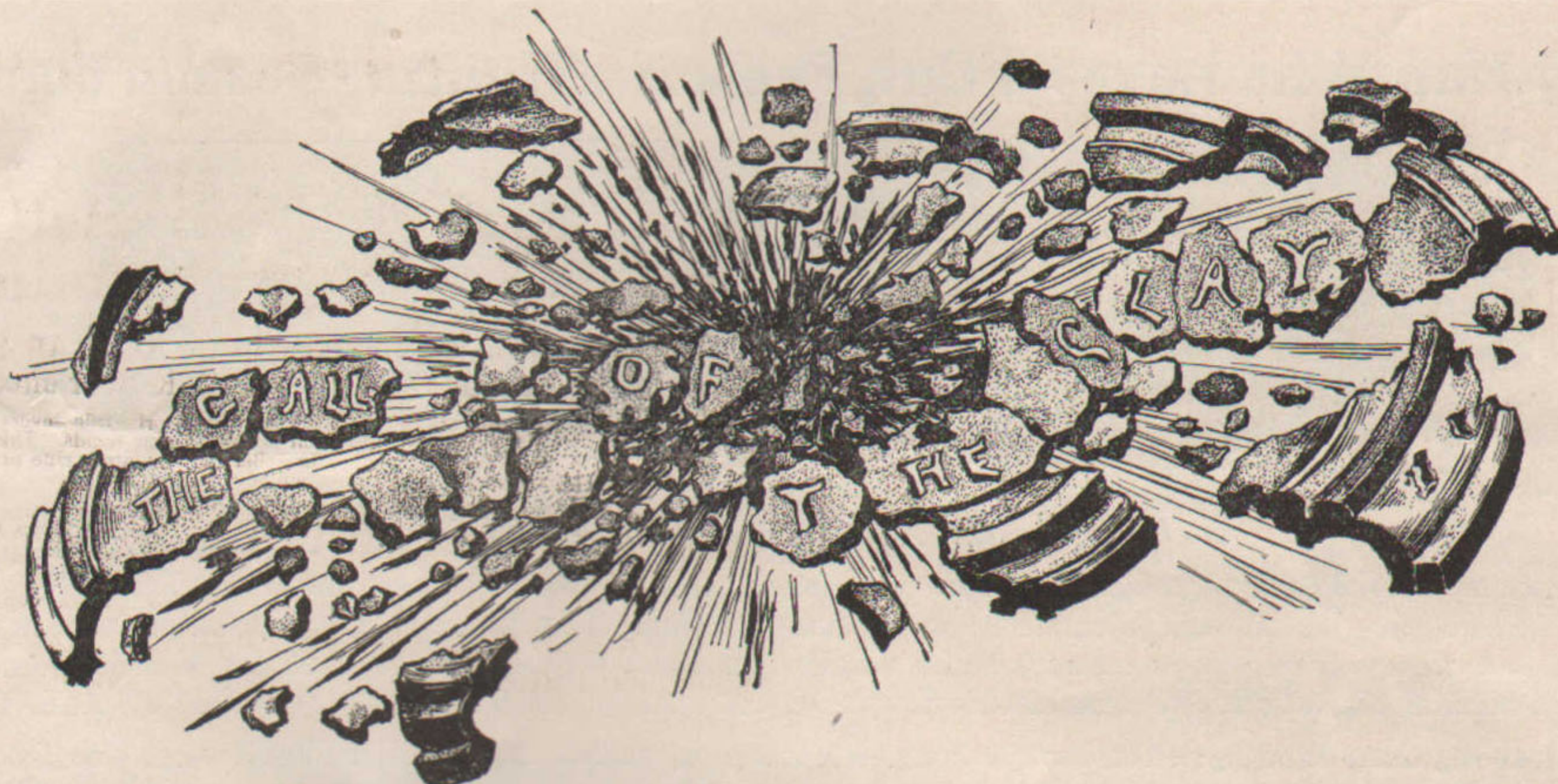
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THIS DEPARTMENT IS DEVOTED TO SHOTGUN SHOOTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. CORRESPONDENCE, SUGGESTIONS AND CRITICISMS ARE INVITED BY THE EDITOR, WHOSE PURPOSE IS TO SERVE THE READER WITH THE BEST THERE IS TO BE HAD ON THE SUBJECT.

Philadelphia Trapshooters' League.

With eight clubs in the Trapshooters' League this fall this organization promises to have the most successful year of its career. The newcomers are: Clearview of Darby, duPont of Wilmington, and the Lansdale (Pa.) team. Since its organization in 1904 the League has gone through various seasons of success. There was one time when the League's light did not flicker much brighter than a candle, this being the trying year of the organization, when many of the clubs entered prior to the 1906 campaign deserted, leaving only Highlands, Whites, Media and North Camden to carry the organization through that hard season. Previous to this year the League boasted of nine clubs at the start, and increased to 10 the next season. But matters fell flat in 1906, and had it not been for the pluck and determination of the aforementioned clubs the Trapshooters' League would now be a thing of the past.

Florists, of Wissinoming, won the first championship back in 1904, when they won 17 out of 18 matches, the championship then being decided by the same system which governs baseball. They duplicated their feat the next year, when they won 15 out of 18 matches, but the 1906-07 race was captured by the Whites, who outshot the three other clubs which comprised the race that season. The highest number of targets broken for the season determined this championship, the Whites breaking 2779 for the campaign. The first point scoring system, with the number of targets broken, went into effect in the 1907-08 race, which the Highlands won by scoring 20 points and smashing 2811 bluerocks. A total of 18 points and 2522 targets enabled the S. S. Whites to win the 1908-09 championship, while the Florists captured the title in the 1909-10 race by scoring 16 points and breaking 2603 flyers. Last winter the Highlands outshot the field, scoring 17 points and being credited with 2602 breaks for the season's work.

The season is to open on Saturday, October 14, and will continue to April. One shoot per month is the schedule, the shooting day being the first Saturday of each month, with the exception of October. Two shoots will be held during next month, the November date being moved forward to the first Saturday in October owing to the hunting season.

The same shooting conditions will govern this year's race, as it has done for the last few years, namely, 50 targets per man, then 10 highest scores to count for a club's total, all gunners standing at 16 yards. The point system will prevail, the club winning its match to be allotted two points and the loser one. The schedule follows:

October 14—At Camden—South End vs.

Highland. At Haddonfield—Haddonfield vs. Lansdale. At Wilmington—duPont vs. S. S. White. At Darby—Clearview vs. Meadow Springs.

October 28—At Holmesburg—S. S. White vs. South End. At Lansdale—Lansdale vs. Clearview. At Edge Hill—Highland vs. duPont. At Fifty-seventh street and Lancaster avenue—Meadow Springs vs. Haddonfield.

December 2—At Camden—South End vs. duPont. At Fifty-seventh street and Lancaster avenue—Meadow Springs vs. Lansdale. At Edge Hill—Highland vs. S. S. White. At Darby—Clearview vs. Haddonfield.

January 6—At Haddonfield—Haddonfield vs. South End. At Holmesburg—S. S. White vs. Clearview. At Lansdale—Lansdale vs. Highland. At Wilmington—duPont vs. Meadow Springs.

February 3—At Camden—South End vs. Lansdale. At Edge Hill—Highland vs. Haddonfield. At Fifty-seventh street and Lancaster avenue—Meadow Springs vs. S. S. White. At Darby—Clearview vs. duPont.

March 2—At Darby—Clearview vs. South End. At Holmesburg—S. S. White vs. Lansdale. At Fifty-seventh street and Lancaster avenue—Meadow Springs vs. Highland. At Wilmington—duPont vs. Haddonfield.

April 6—At Camden—South End vs. Meadow Springs. At Haddonfield—Haddonfield vs. S. S. White. At Edge Hill—Highland vs. Clearview. At Lansdale—Lansdale vs. duPont.

Analostan Gun Club, Washington, D. C.

For the third consecutive time this season Phil Steubener was high gun at the weekly shoot of the club, which was held on the Eastern Branch Saturday afternoon. Mr. Steubener broke 97 out of 100. Scores:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Pct.
Phil Steubener.....	100	97	.970
W. D. Monroe.....	100	95	.950
William Wagner.....	100	92	.920
C. S. Wilson.....	100	90	.900
George W. Peck, Jr....	125	107	.856
A. V. Parsons.....	125	106	.848
Samuel Luttrell.....	100	82	.820
Dr. A. B. Stine.....	100	84	.840
J. M. Green.....	125	99	.792
Joseph Leiter*.....	125	88	.704
Dr. M. E. Harrison.....	150	138	.920
W. Wallace*.....	80	65	.812
Miles Taylor.....	65	55	.846
H. B. Willson.....	50	40	.800
O. E. Bohnke.....	50	42	.840
E. E. Smith.....	50	31	.620
M. Shoup.....	50	21	.420
Totals.....	1,595	1,332	.835

*Visitors.

A New Gun Club.

The organization of what will be known as the Packer Bend Gun Club, has been formed at Willows. W. A. Yerxa of Princeton is the president, Captain D. I. McCahill of Willows, vice-president, A. H. Culver, secretary, and W. J. Davis, treasurer.

The final membership of the club will be one hundred. Forty members are to be admitted at once and then ten new members each year until the full membership is reached. The club will incorporate and anticipates building a \$5,000 clubhouse.

Du Pont Gun Club, Wilmington, Del.

Fairly good scores were made at the regular weekly shoot of the DuPont Gun Club on Sept. 9. Twenty-seven men were out.

Class 1 was won by H. Winchester, breaking 23 out of 25. Dr. S. C. Rumford was winner of Class 2 with the same number. William G. Wood broke 22, winning in Class 3, while the winner of Class 4 was Charles DeFeo, with 20 breaks. A fair crowd was in attendance, though the rain interfered slightly with the sport.

The scores were:

H. Winchester.....	23
W. M. Hammond.....	21
D. D. Poffenberger.....	18
Isaac Turner.....	19
W. A. Joslyn.....	20
T. Doremus.....	21
William Coyne.....	21
E. E. duPont.....	20
J. A. Campbell.....	14
R. S. Wood.....	16
Dr. S. C. Rumford.....	23
Dr. H. Betts.....	19
J. W. Anderson, Jr.....	21
D. J. Dougherty.....	22
Charles DeFeo.....	20
W. Highfield.....	18
C. D. Prickett.....	20
T. W. Mathewson.....	14
H. Wilson.....	13
W. G. Wood.....	22
Stanley Tughton.....	21

Wilmington, Del., Gun Club.

Saturday, September 16, was a banner day at the Du Pont Gun Club. Edward Banks made the excellent score of 148 out of 150, missing on the ninth and 127th targets, thus also making the phenomenal straight run of 117. This splendid exhibition which broke the club's record, was thoroughly enjoyed by the great crowd present.

L. D. Willis also did good work with a score of 186 out of 200. J. W. Hessian gave a fine exhibition of fancy rifle shooting which interested the many spectators. With the

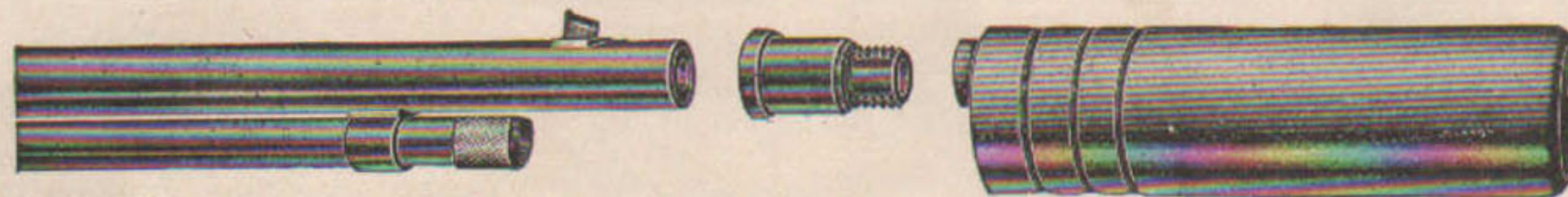
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shotgun he also did well, breaking 92 out of 100.

W. Appleby broke the record over the pistol range with a score of 91 out of 95. S. S. Scholl, a Du Pont representative from Roanoke, Va., was a visitor and also shot well. The best crowd of the season was present.

In the T. Coleman du Pont merchandise event, Eugene E. du Pont and Stanley Touchton were tied in Class 1, with a break of 22. Dr. S. C. Rumford captured Class 2 with 23 breaks. There was a tie at 23 in Class 3 between N. K. Smith and R. L. Conner, and Class 4 was won by R. S. Wood, breaking 19.

In the two-man team race the following scores were made:

Dr. Betts.....37	I. Turner.....44
J. W. Anderson....37	W. Mathewson....40
Total74	Total84
W. A. Joslyn.....43	N. K. Smith.....38
Wm. Coyne.....40	Thorpe Martin....42
Total83	Total80

The scores for the day were:

J. W. Hessian, 23; N. K. Smith, 23; Thorpe Martin, 19; W. A. Joslyn, 16; T. E. Doremus, 22; L. M. Lowe, 11; G. Frank Lord, 20; S. J. Newman, 22; Isaac Turner, 20; J. A. McMullen, 14; Dr. Bullock, 17; C. D. Evans, 16; Clyde Leedem, 18; S. S. Scholl, 23; J. W. Mathews, 18; L. D. Willis, 21; Victor du Pont, 18; Isaac Turner, 21; S. J. Newman, 15; H. Frist, 16; Dr. C. R. Jeffries, Jr., 9; H. S. McComb, 14; J. A. Campbell, 18; T. W. Mathewson, 17; Charles DeFoo, 20; S. G. David, 17; W. J. Highfield, 16; D. J. Dougherty, 20; T. W. Keithley, 19; J. W. Anderson, Jr., 15; W. A. Casey, 21; H. W. Mathewson, 8; J. B. Owens, 8; Edward Banks, 24; E. E. du Pont, 22; A. J. Dickerson, 18; Dr. H. Betts, 16; R. S. Wood, 17; William G. Foord, 17; William

Coyne, 25; C. R. Kenworthy, 17; Dr. S. C. Rumford, 23; W. T. Jensen, 17; A. M. L. du Pont, 11; H. P. Carlon, 21; R. L. Conner, 23; J. T. Roberson, 21; William Foord, 24; R. B. Robinson, 6; S. Tuchten, 22; H. Winchester, 21; W. Edmunson, 23.

50-yard rifle (.22 caliber) practice scores: J. W. Anderson, 45; J. A. MacMullen, 43; W. A. Schafer, 64; W. L. Forsyth, 41; C. T. Martin, 37; N. K. Smith, 24.

50-yard revolver and pistol practice scores: D. Appleby, 91, 95, 85, 73, 88; L. C. S. Dorsey, 83, 72.

50-yard revolver and pistol qualification scores: E. G. Ackart, 86, 77; J. W. Hessian,

Pittsburg, Pa.,

The Tournament Committee of the Interstate Association has awarded the Post Season Tournament for 1911 to St. Louis, Mo. The Tournament is scheduled for October 17, 18, 19 and 20, under the auspices of the Sunset Hill Country Club. There will be \$1,000 added money.

Holland Gun Club, Batavia, N. Y.

In the special match on September 12 for the permanent ownership of the present Watts L. Richmond trophy—Western New York amateur championship the cup was won by Jay D. Green with 85 out of 100; Wright, 83; Conley, 77; Cox, 67. A strong northwest wind made the shooting very difficult as is evident by the scores, the following well-known shooters scoring in the regular program of 100 targets: Sim Glover, 89; R. C. Kerschner, 85; George N. Fish, 82; F. D. Kelsey, 76; the first four only, Cox, Conley, Wright and Green being eligible to compete for the cup, each having won one leg on the cup, instead of holding to the regular conditions of some one winning three wins we have terminated the present cup and Mr. Richmond and the club will put

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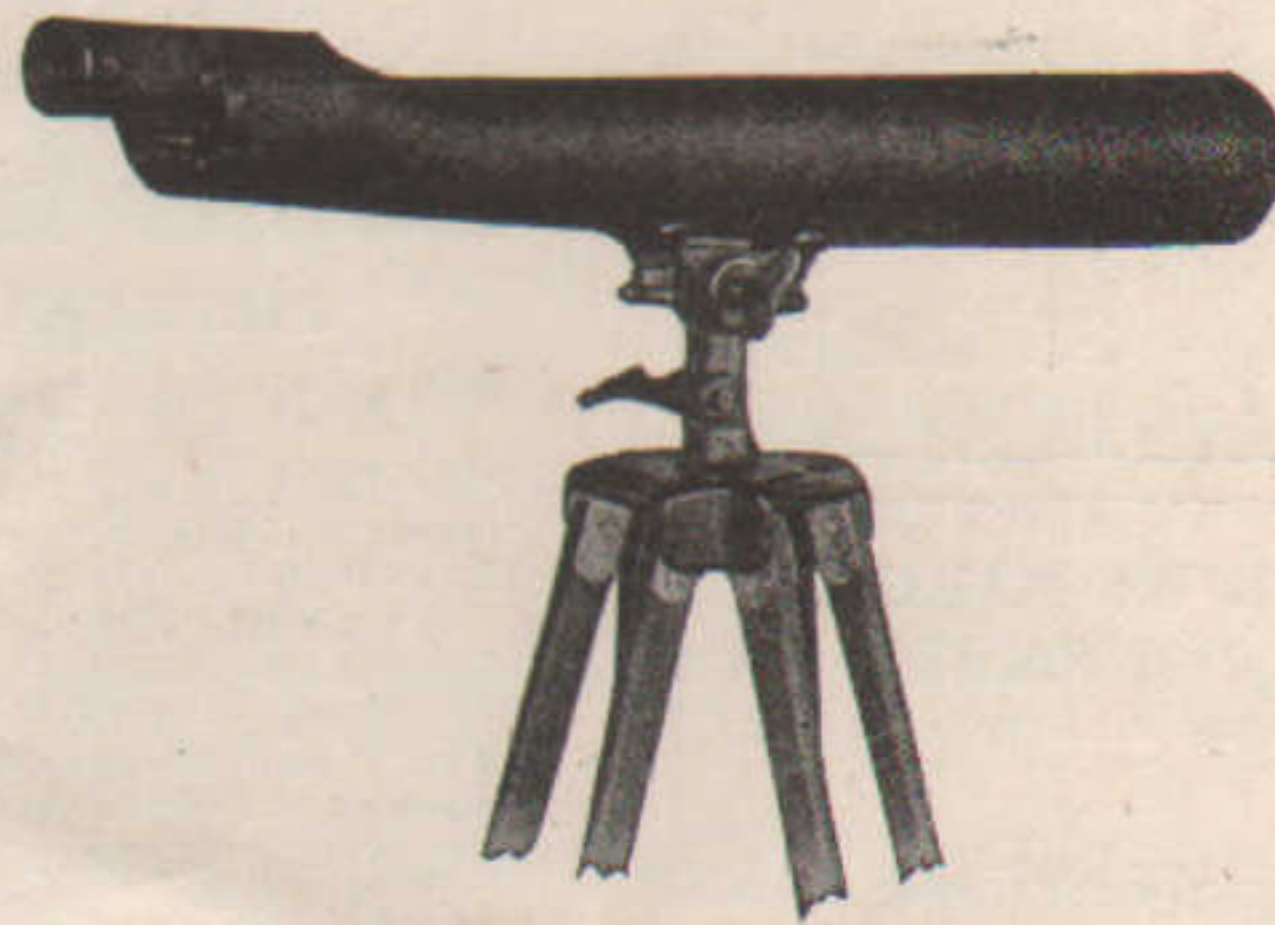
SPECIFICATIONS
 Caliber22 Long Rifle
 Barrel6 inches
 Chambers6
 Weight23 ounces
 PullUnder 4 lbs.
 SightsS. & W. Target
 GripCheckered Wood
 Made of Circassian Walnut.
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up a new cup under the regular conditions at our 1912 tournament. Total scores follow:

	Shot at	Broke
Edward Cox.....	150	108
A. E. Conley.....	150	119
F. S. Bright.....	150	130
Jay D. Green.....	100	85
F. D. Kelsey.....	150	120
Dr. J. L. Weller.....	100	72
D. V. Tomlinson, Jr.....	120	95
George N. Fish.....	150	125
E. S. Watson.....	100	73
C. W. Gardiner.....	100	76
William Heaman.....	100	79
F. T. Wilcox.....	60	35
E. L. Woodward.....	100	71
Sim Glover.....	100	89
R. C. Kerschner.....	100	85
J. H. Barrows.....	20	3
H. T. Walls.....	75	55

Good Work with the Marlin.

At the Collinsville, Conn., shoot on September 13 Marlin repeating shotguns showed their superb shooting ability by winning first, second and fourth high amateur averages in a field of about thirty shooters, shooting under difficult conditions. Chamberlain and Hepburn, who won first and second high averages respectively with the excellent scores of 132 out of 150 and 131 out of 150, both used the special Marlin trap model. Chamberlain also made the second high general average for the shoot, losing the average by only a single bird.

Using a standard Marlin trap gun, W. B. Darton was high over all at the Ogdensburg, N. Y. shoot September 4th, with the excellent score of 142 out of 150 targets in a field of about fifty shooters. This is another excellent testimonial of the superb shooting ability of Marlin trap guns.

At the registered tournament of the Sea

Side Gun Club at Bridgeport, Conn., August 19th—one of the biggest shoots of the year—W. B. Darton made the exceptional score of 139 out of 150.

Will S. Hoon, of Jewell, Iowa, won the high general average at the Sioux Falls, S. D., shoot August 24 and 25, breaking 283 out of 300, winning from a large field of other fast amateur and professionals. Mr. Hoon also broke 541 out of 600 at the Indian shoot at Spirit Lake, Iowa, August 29 to 31, an exceptionally good score under the hard conditions prevailing. He always shoots the Marlin trap gun.

These are but a few of the excellent scores made by Marlin shotguns recently. The Marlin trap gun is a special model, designed expressly for trap shooting—and it has many special features not usually found in trap guns. The action parts are so highly polished and finely fitted and the gun handles so rapidly that with a Marlin gun of this kind Capt. A. H. Hardy breaks four blue rock targets thrown in the air simultaneously by an assistant, the captain lying on his back and shooting from this position. Captain Hardy also has another "stunt" where he himself throws six blue rocks in the air at once time and breaks the six with his Marlin before they reach the ground. A gun of this kind is worth knowing; a special circular of the Marlin trap gun in colors will be sent on request—or a copy of the complete Marlin catalog for three stamps postage—by The Marlin Firearms Co., 41 Willow Street, New Haven, Conn.

Remington-UMC Products Captured Many Averages at the Various Labor Day Tournaments Throughout the Country.

At Longmont, Colo., Ernest L. Kiteley won first amateur average with Remington U. M. C. shells, scoring 144 out of 150. J. R. Graham won first amateur average at Long Lake, Ill., scoring 195 out of 200 with Nitro Club shells

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and Remington-U. M. C. pump; P. Kirschner was second amateur, 187 out of 200 with Remington-U. M. C. pump and the steel-lined shells. At Clayton, Ohio, H. E. Smith with his Remington-U. M. C. autoloading shotgun captured first amateur average, 144 out of 150; Ed. King was second with his Remington-U. M. C. pump and shells. C. E. Doolittle was first amateur at Cleveland, Ohio, breaking 143 out of 150 with Remington-U. M. C. shells and gun. A. W. Throop was first amateur at Ogdensburg, N. Y., Labor Day, scoring 135 out of 150 with nitro club shells. At the Hammond, Ind., shoot, E. S. Graham captured first professional average with his Remington-U. M. C. pump and Arrow shells, and J. S. Young, with his Remington-U. M. C. gun and shells made the remarkable score of 199 out of 200, capturing first amateur average. Max Kneussl was second amateur with Arrow shells, and Remington-U. M. C. pump, scoring 193 out of 200; L. R. Keller, third, 191 out of 200, Remington-U. M. C. autoloading gun; fourth, C. C. Emery, 189 out of 200; with Remington-U. M. C. pump and Arrow shells. J. R. Shelton led a field of thirty-eight shooters at Temple, Tex., making the splendid score of 203 out of 225 with Remington-U. M. C. Nitro Club shells.

W. R. Thomas did some remarkable shooting at the Two-Mile high-Gun Club Tournament, Victor, Colo., August 23 and 24. He won not only high amateur average, 440 out of 450, the championship at doubles, 46 out of 50, but also captured the Real Champion trophy, a handicap event, including Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico, scoring 649 out of 675, part of the targets being shot from the 22-yard line. Thomas used Remington-U. M. C. shells in all of his shooting.

With his Remington-U. M. C. pump and Nitro Club shells, J. F. Caldwell won first amateur average at Downs, Kans., September 1, scoring 146 out of 150.

Dead Shot Smokeless

At the 5th Annual Westy Hogan Tournament
Young's Pier, Atlantic City, September 20-23, 1911

There will be a good stock of Dead Shot in all makes of shells

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Some Dead Shot Shooting.

At the Fourth Annual Tournament of Sedalia Gun Club, Dead Shot was used by Mr. Harve Dixon in winning the high amateur average with a score of 287 out of 300.

At the registered tournament of Temah Gun Club Mr. J. F. Wulf used Dead Shot in winning the high amateur average with a score of 146 out of 150, including a run of 119 straight.

At Lawrence, Mass., Labor Day, Mr. G. H. Chapin, using Dead Shot, was high over all.

Peters Paragraphs.

At Sedalia, Mo., Aug. 25-26, Mr. Harvey Dixon, shooting Peters factory-loaded shells, won high amateur average, 287 out of 300.

Mr. C. A. Young, representative of The Peters Cartridge Company, and, of course, shooting Peters factory-loaded shells exclusively, put up four scores of 100 straight during the month of August. The points where these scores were made were the Fairview Gun Club, Cincinnati; the Knoxville (Tenn.) Gun Club; Osborn (Ohio) Gun Club, and Muncie (Ind.) Gun Club. On Sept. 3 at the Northern Kentucky Gun Club, Dayton, Ky., Mr. Young won high general average, 144 out of 150.

At the Indian Shoot, Orleans, Ia., Aug. 29-31, high amateur average was won by Mr. Wm. Ridley of What Cheer, Iowa, with Peters factory-loaded shells, 559 out of 600.

Mr. J. S. Day, breaking 145 out of 150, won high general average at Hotchkiss, Colo., Aug. 29, and Mr. R. A. King won high amateur average, 142 out of 150, both using Peters factory-loaded shells.

At Sandusky, Ohio, Sept. 1, Mr. Gus Madison of Elmore, Ohio, won high amateur average, 143 out of 150, and Mr. W. R. Chamberlain, second professional, 142; and Mr. L. J. Squier, third professional, 140; all three gentlemen using Peters factory-loaded shells.

At Downs, Kans., Sept. 1, Mr. Ed. O'Brien won first professional average, 143 out of 150, and Mr. Geo. W. Lewis, second professional, 141, both using Peters factory-loaded shells.

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NATIONAL DEFENSE
Columbus, Ohio

At Salem, Ohio, Sept. 4, Mr. H. E. Smith of Columbus won high amateur average, 144 out of 150, and Mr. C. A. Young of Springfield was high general average, 147, both with Peters shells.

At Wilnot, Ohio, Sept. 4, Mr. W. R. Chamberlain, shooting Peters factory-loaded shells, won second general average, 140 out of 150.

Mr. Geo. L. Carter, shooting Peters factory-loaded shells, won high general average at Long Pine, Nebr., Aug. 30-31, 275 out of 300.

At Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 30, Mr. C. W. Billings won high amateur average, 174 out

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of 190, and Mr. Al. Ivins, second, 173, both using Peters shells.

Mr. Neaf Apgar won high general average at Bridgeton, N. J., Aug. 23, 96 out of 100; second professional average at Reading, Pa., Aug. 26, 144 out of 150, and high general average at Phillipsburg, N. J., Sept. 4, 168 out of 180. He shot Peters factory-loaded shells.

Mr. H. W. Cadwallader, shooting at Hammond, Ind., Sept. 4, broke 189 out of 200; winning second professional average. He shot Peters factory-loaded shells.

Mr. E. F. Forsgard, shooting Peters factory-loaded shells at Temple, Texas, Sept. 4, won high general average, 218 out of 225.



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