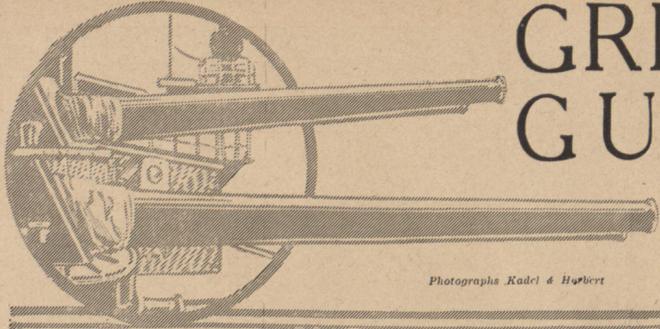
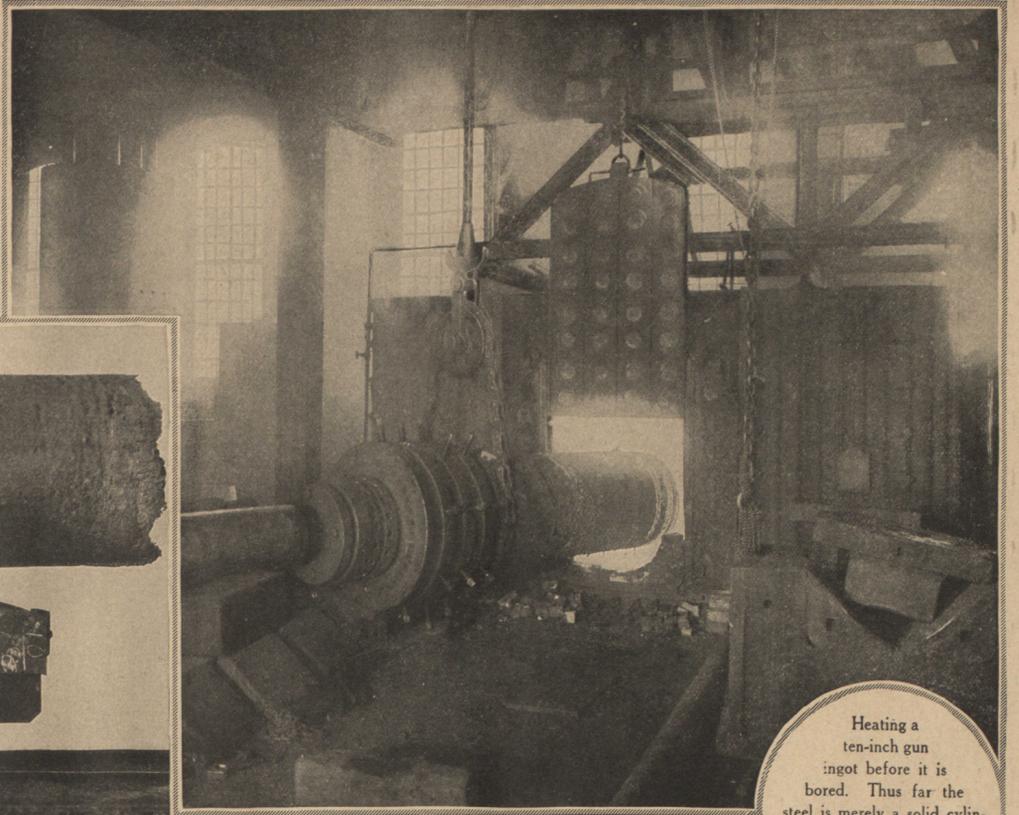


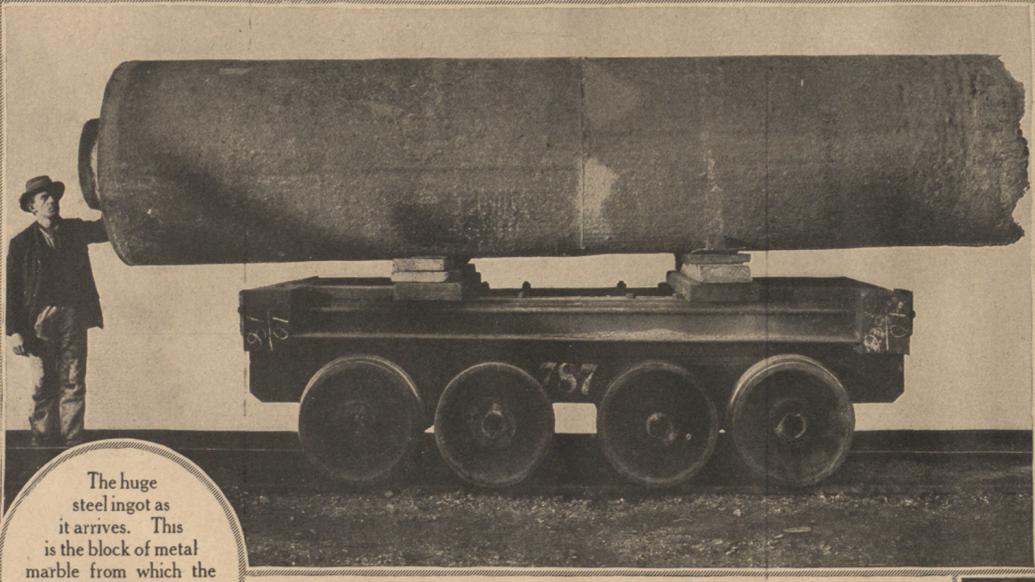
# GREAT GUNS!



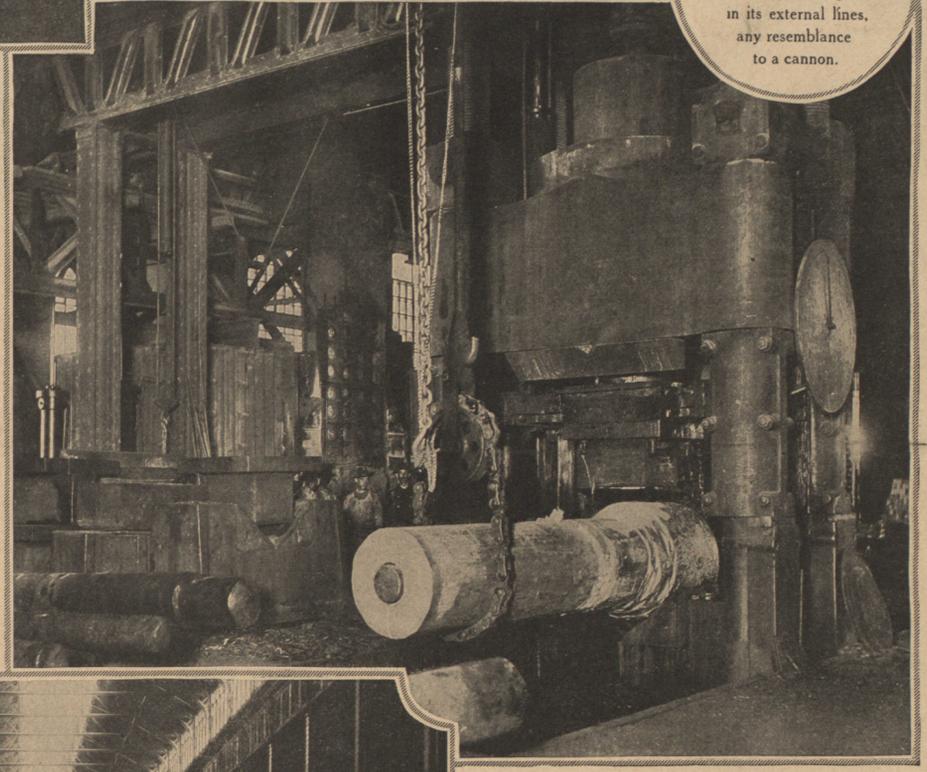
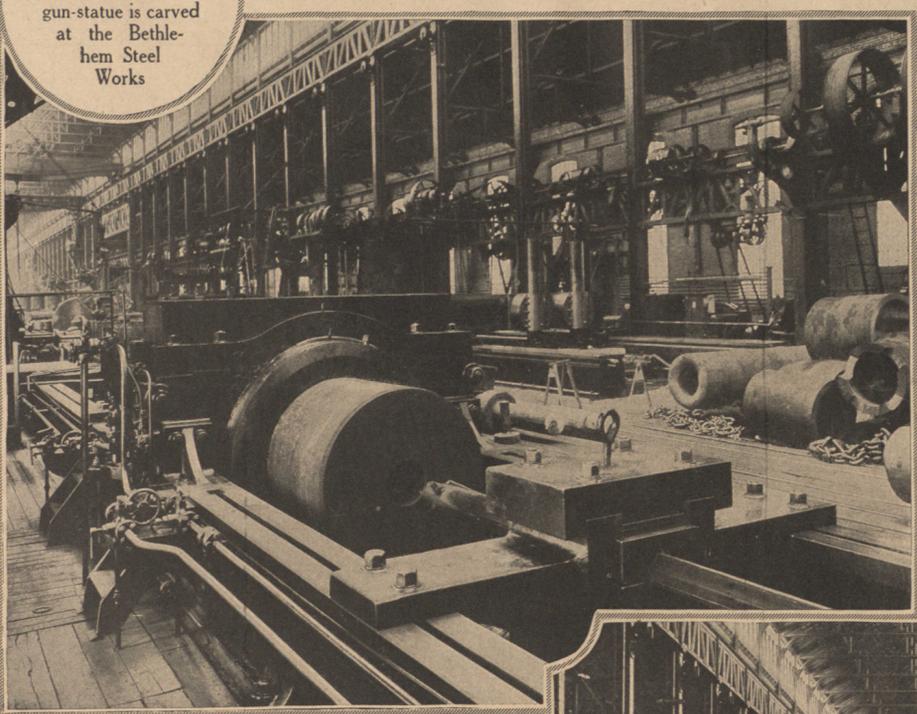
Photographs Kadel & Harbert



Heating a ten-inch gun ingot before it is bored. Thus far the steel is merely a solid cylinder, hardly bearing, even in its external lines, any resemblance to a cannon.



The huge steel ingot as it arrives. This is the block of metal marble from which the gun-statue is carved at the Bethlehem Steel Works

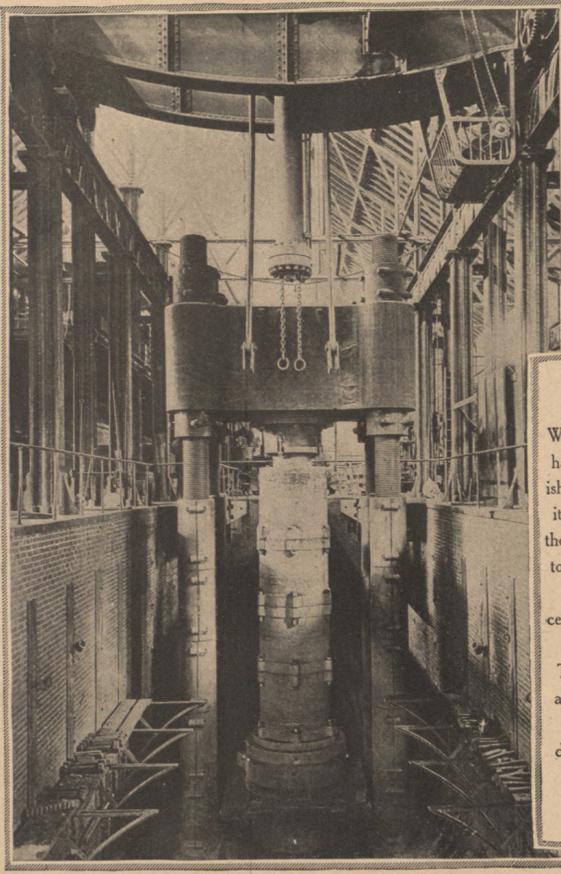


When the ingot has been bored it goes to the forge again for the operation called hollow-forging, to harden the inner walls of the shell-passage. The tube shown here is that of a 12-inch gun.

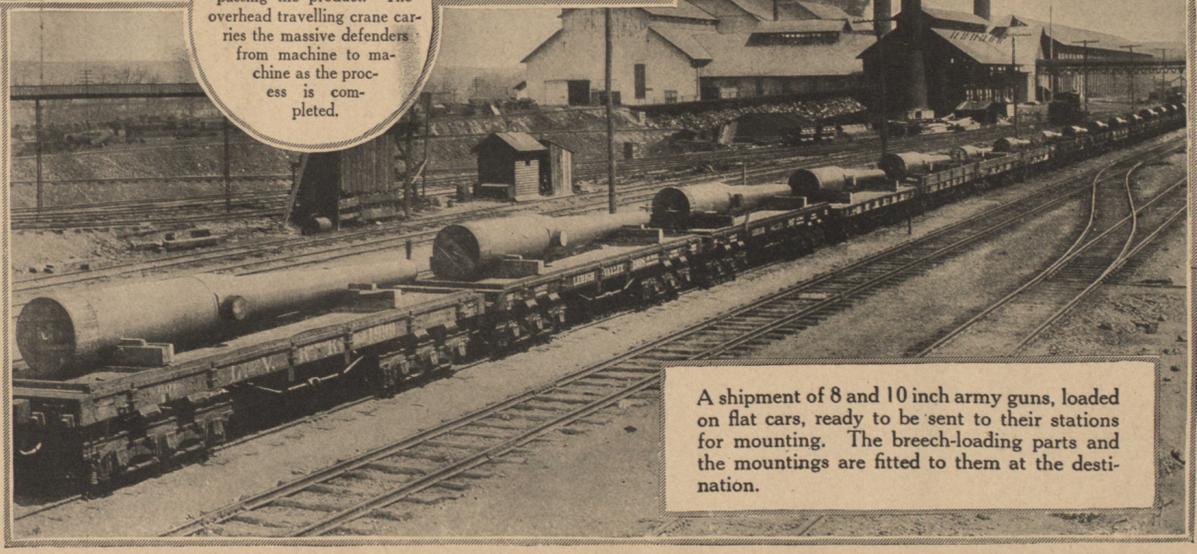
The forged ingot is then sent to another shop, where it is bored out to the required size. This is done with the utmost care, according to government specifications.



Above is the shop where the finishing touches are put on before finally passing the product. The overhead travelling crane carries the massive defenders from machine to machine as the process is completed.



When the gun has been finished externally it is placed in the tester, shown to the left, and its strength certified by fluid compression. This forestalls accidents in firing due to defective steel.



A shipment of 8 and 10 inch army guns, loaded on flat cars, ready to be sent to their stations for mounting. The breech-loading parts and the mountings are fitted to them at the destination.