Published By
The National Rifle Association of America
Incorporated 1871

APRIL, 1935

25 CENTS
PETERS sweeps through
THE N.R.A. HOME RANGE MATCHES

THIRTEEN MORE WINS IN PISTOL DIVISION
. . . WITH PETERS .22's AND .38 SPECIALS

25-Foot Basement Pistol Match
Won by Wm. Shauger, Jr., Franklin, N. J. 378 x 400

Slow Fire Pistol Match, 50 Feet
Won by Nick Lehnen, Medford, Wis. 375 x 400

Slow Fire Pistol Match, 20 Yards
1. Wm. Shauger, Jr. 366 x 400
2. Nick Lehnen 364 x 400

Timed Fire Pistol Match, 50 Feet
Won by Nick Lehnen 385 x 400

Timed Fire Pistol Match, 20 Yards
1. Nick Lehnen 391 x 400
2. Wm. Shauger, Jr. 388 x 400

Free Pistol Match, 50 Feet
2. Wm. Shauger, Jr. 537 x 600

Free Pistol Match, 20 Yards
Won by Wm. Shauger, Jr. 543 x 600

.22 Slow Fire Pistol Match, 50 Feet
1. D. A. Thimmesch, Dubuque, la. 376 x 400*
2. Wm. Shauger, Jr. 374 x 400

.22 Slow Fire Pistol Match, 20 Yards
1. Wm. Shauger, Jr. 376 x 400
2. Nick Lehnen 370 x 400

Individual .22 Pistol Championship Match, 50 Feet
2. Wm. Shauger, Jr. 292 x 300
3. Nick Lehnen 290 x 300
4. D. Thimmesch 281 x 300
5. R. Wilzewski, Ft. Crockett, Texas 274 x 300

Individual .22 Pistol Championship Match, 20 Yards
1. Nick Lehnen 288 x 300
2. R. Wilzewski 263 x 300

Individual .22 Pistol Military Championship Match
2. R. Wilzewski 286 x 300

Individual Police Championship Match
Won by Nick Lehnen 286 x 300

* Breaking the old record of 374, established in 1930.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Dept. D-26, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
MATCH after match, seven out of ten major individual events in the big 1935 Mid-West Tenth Annual Small Bore Tournament, at Columbus, Ohio, were taken with Winchester Precision EZXS. Sweeping success in their first big shoulder-to-shoulder meet for these new super-accurate special target cartridges, and a walk-over for the Winchester Model 52 Target Rifle—used by the winners of nine major individual events.

The big indoor range at Fort Hayes swarmed with 162 of the Buckeye State’s finest small bore marksmen and visitors. Three days of shooting—February 22, 23 and 24. Besides the individual events, two big postal team matches—the Fifth Annual Ohio-Connecticut, 10 man teams, and the Tenth Annual Ohio-Ontario, 20 man teams. More high scores—more fine targets were shot with all-Winchester equipment than with any other combination.

Columbus Dispatch Match

Metallic Sights Prone
First, Dr. E. D. Shumaker, Scioto, 106-99 tent in shoot-off. Second, T. P. Holcomb, New Boston, 100, Third, Samuel Bond, New Philadelphia, 100. First and second used EZXS. All shot Model 52.

Mid-West Championship
First, Vernon E. Wood, 106 x 600, Second, C. J. Traucht, Finolay, 98 x 600, Third, Milton A. Kloss, Akron, 98 x 598. First and third used EZXS, first and second Model 52.

Mid-West Metallic Sights
First, Milton A. Kloss, 283 x 300, Second, R. H. Shilling, Columbus, 283 x 300, Third, M. Israelson, Akron, 283 x 300. Winner shot EZXS, second and third used Model 52.

Fort Hayes Special
First, Byron Scott, Uhrichsville, 292, Second, M. Israelson, 289, Third, R. A. Swagert, Bowling Green, 288, Winner shot EZXS. All Model 52.

American Legion Match
First, W. D. Scarsborough, Akron, 278 x 500, Second, W. E. Butler, Seven Mile, 270 x 500. Winner shot EZXS. Both Model 52.

Ohio-Connecticut Team Match
Winner, Ohio Team, 2810. Three members shot EZXS, with higher average than rest of team. Nine shot Model 52.

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Ohio's score, 5900. Eight members shot EZXS, with higher average than rest of team. Eight men shot Model 52.

Junior Match
Winner, Miss June Smith, Youngstown, 274 x 300, shooting EZXS in a Model 52.

Women's Match
First, Mrs. C. B. Carrin, Finolay, 200, Second, Mildred Coomes, Cadiz, 200, Third, Mrs. T. P. Holcomb, 200, Mrs. Holcomb shot EZXS. All Model 52.

Offhand Match

Individual Railway Employers' Match
First, Dr. E. D. Shumaker, 983 x 600-six points above last year's score and a new course record. Using EZXS and Model 52.

For Your Success Outdoors
You, too, will find that the new Winchester Precision EZXS give you consistently super-fine groups. Win with them in your Winchester Model 52 Target Rifle.

Write for the WINCHESTER SMALL BORE REVIEW, a new illustrated folder listing important winnings of the past year. Model 52 folder included. FREE. Send today to Shooting Promotion Division...
ANNOUNCING

An entirely new scale of prices and quantity discounts for all Official N.R.A. Targets.

Individual shooters who are unable to secure OFFICIAL targets from local dealers can now buy, direct from us, as few as 100 targets.

Organized clubs or responsible groups of shooters will now be able to purchase bulk orders at substantial savings. Sporting goods and hardware dealers, distributors and wholesalers, will find the new discounts sufficiently attractive to warrant serious and active selling of this complete line.

Remember, these are the only rifle and pistol targets recognized as OFFICIAL by the National Rifle Association of America. And we guarantee shipment of every order within twenty-four hours after receipt thereof.

We invite your immediate request for copies of our complete new price lists and discount sheets.

Ask, also, for a free copy of our brand new folder "Approved Equipment for the Target Shooter."

National Target & Supply Co.
1249 25th Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.
E/VERY experienced marksman will welcome the unique advantages of the Duff-Norton Automatically Time Controlled Target System,* because it eliminates the faulty human element of target handling at all rifle and revolver meets. Here are a few of its remarkable features:

Automatically times the appearance of every target . . . Automatically removes target after prescribed time interval . . . Improves revolver and rifle marksmanship . . . Practice shooting can be done by one man . . . Gives every contestant an equal chance . . . Eliminates stop watches and time keeping inaccuracies . . . Provides any timing desired in seconds—up to 5 minutes . . . Extremely economical to install and operate.

The whole system is interestingly described in an illustrated brochure just off the press, showing how this modern robot of the rifle range operates . . . see how the portable electric “brain” automatically times the appearance of the targets by remote control . . . how much more it adds to the accuracy and enjoyment of target shooting both outdoors and indoors. Your inquiry is invited.

Manufactured by
THE DUFF-NORTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

*These are the same targets used at the Stonedale Range, described in Lieutenant R. M. Bahr’s article in this issue of the American Rifleman.
COLT SHOOTERS WALK OFF

With St. Petersburg Matches

TAKE 9 out of 10 FIRSTS
and Every Second and
Third Medal

OFFICERS’ MODEL
TARGET REVOLVER
is the Outstanding
Gun on the Line

UNITED STATES BORDER PATROL TEAM

The United States Immigration Border Patrol captured the coveted three gun championship—the Florida State Rifle Association Field Team Match, a 100% Colt team. Left to right—Moulton, Courtey, Davis, Askins, Senior.

F. L. WYMAN, Tampa, Florida.

H. W. AMUNDEEN, Plainfield, N. J.

D. G. REEVES, Nashville, Tenn.

CHARLES ASKINS, JR., El Paso, Texas.

COUNT the COLTS on the FIRING LINE

Once more the Colt Officers’ Model Target Revolver dominates the firing line—the one at the Fourth Annual St. Petersburg shoot. Both the caliber .38 Special and the 22 Long Rifle model, Colt in the winning column were the Shooting Master, the Ace and Woodward, 22 Long Rifle Automatic Pistols, and the new Camp Perry Single Shot Pistol. Not only at the top, but all along the entire line, preference was shown for Colt. Shooters everywhere predict that the new heavy-barreled Officers’ Model will sweep the 1935 matches. It’s heavier, steadier, better balanced—and more accurate than ever. The added weight to the barrel end gives extra steadiness to rapid-fire shooting and balances the gun excellently for slow and timed fire. Other features include: super-engraved barrel, rust-proof hand-finished action; “Shooting Master” stocks, sandblasted to prevent sliver marred frame top; full, comfortable grip; non-slip trigger—features that count most when competition is sharpest. It’s a record-breaking arm all right. Watch it take up the 1935 matches from one end of the country to the other. Not just now to full detail. Return the coupon, incidentally, for those who may wish to test the lighter barrel, the Standard Officers’ Model is, of course, available.

SPECIFICATIONS
Calibers .38 Special and .22 Long Rifle.

With .38 Special use Standard Model and Standard Model Target Revolvers.

With .22 Long Rifle use Officers’ Model Target Revolvers.

Colt Officers’ Model Target Revolver.

Weight (standard barrel) 34 oz. Weight (chevy barrel) 30 oz.

32 model fitted with engraved lead cylinder.

COLT’S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO.
HARTFORD, CONN.

P. B. Becket Co., Pacific Coast Representative, 111 Market Street, San Francisco, California
The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

Vol. 83, No. 4

N.R.A. SERVICE

LEGISLATIVE DIVISION: Looks after the interests of the shooters in Congress and State Legislatures, carries on the organized fight against unsound anti-gun laws, encourages legislation for the aid of civilian rifle practice and assists members to obtain permits to carry firearms to and from a range in states requiring such permits.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN: This magazine is the official monthly publication of the N. R. A., as such as "The Voice of the N. R. A." Non-political and non-sectarian in policy and free from commercial domination, it can and does speak freely, frankly and with authority on all shooting matters.

TECHNICAL DIVISION: Helps members with their personal shooting problems, reports in The American Rifleman each month practical tests and critical examinations of new guns and equipment, and gives by personal letter advice on the selection of the right gun for a specific purpose, reloading, restocking, etc.

CLUB SERVICE DIVISION: Assists shooters in organizing local rifle and pistol clubs, furnishes detailed diagrams for the construction of regulation indoor and outdoor ranges, suggests a varied program and competition to keep up the interest of members, and generally assists affiliated units by passing along the successful experiences and ideas of other clubs.

MEMBERSHIP EXTENSION: Operates as a service division by furnishing members with lists illustrated and printed information so that they may explain to fellow sportsmen the value and benefits of N. R. A. membership and, moreover, because increased membership means an extension of N. R. A. service, it serves to benefit members in this way.

COMPETITIONS DIVISION: Conducts a year-round program of home-range matches in which members may win distinctive medals while practicing at home with rifle and pistol. Aids state associations and civilian clubs in planning and conducting regional, state and local shoots and gives members helpful personal advice on their individual target-shooting problems.

JUNIOR DIVISION: Provides individual and club memberships for junior shooters, boys and girls alike; conducts a year-round program of competitive and qualification shooting and teaches young America how to handle firearms safely and properly. No father should hesitate to support its good work.

POLICE DIVISION: Assists police departments in marksmanship training of their officers. Through the Association's far-flung contests and with the aid of experienced hands to carry on the work, this division is performing a public service which warrants the support of every good citizen.

PUBLICITY DIVISION: Endeavors to educate the American public through the public press to the fact that the man who likes to shoot is not a criminal and, although his services are intangible in character, it represents an important chain in the campaign to make America, once again, a Nation of Riflemen.

Officers of THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

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Courtesy Maj. L. W. T. Waller, Jr. Picture was taken on a big-game hunting trip in Canada.

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Published monthly by the National Rifle Association of America, Bann Building, Washington, D. C.—C. B. Linsay, Managing Editor; L. J. Hatfullway, Editor; P. C. Nera, L. Q. Bradley, Associate Editor; F. A. Mouillon, Advertising Manager. 25c per copy. By subscription $1.00 a year in U. S. and Possessions; Foreign $1.50. Entered as second-class matter, April 1, 1908, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under Act of March 3, 1879.
The Sinister Influence

THOSE who have done their best by insinuation to brand the National Rifle Association as a powerful, wicked, unscrupulous "gun lobby," attempted to "laugh out of court" our repeated statement that the criminal element in this country is favorable to the passage of extreme types of anti-gun laws. But—to use an oft-quoted phrase—"Let's look at the record":

1. The first extreme firearms law passed in this country was the notorious Sullivan Law in New York State. The activities of "Big Tim" Sullivan as a political boss of the old school are commonly known. Sullivan was anything but a reformer. The only thing he ever undertook to reform was the right of honest, reputable citizens and voters to possess guns.

2. In our editorial of November, 1934, we discussed the background of the notorious Alco Law, proposed in California, which was based entirely upon the opinions expressed by criminals, and was actively publicized and promoted by an organization the publicity for which was being handled by a paroled convict.

3. Before the mid-western State legislatures convened in their current sessions, there was distributed in that area a draft for another very stringent anti-firearms law. This proposal was put forward by one Elliott Wisbord. Wisbord at one time sold firearms of various descriptions, including Thompson sub-machine guns, information in our files indicating that the guns used in the famous St. Valentine Day massacre in Chicago had been originally sold by this man. He has never shown a desire to reform anything except the right of the reputable citizen to possess a gun!


"Territorially, Senator Connors should be able to qualify as an expert on the question of ownership of firearms. Police records indicate that not a few firearms must have been owned by his constituents, or at any rate must have been used on them."

5. The persistent effort a few years ago of State Senator Samuel Salus to secure the passage of a Sullivan Law to disarm the honest citizens of Pennsylvania, will be recalled. Under date of February 2d, the Philadelphia Inquirer carried a two-column headline: "Salus Tops 8 Cited in Bar's Crime Report," the news item stating that "State Senator Samuel W. Salus and seven other prominent Philadelphia criminal attorneys were yesterday ordered by the Board of Judges of Common Pleas Courts to defend themselves against charges of improper practices in criminal cases."

Universal Service, under date of October 6th, carried a story in newspapers throughout the country concerning Communist activities in Russia and the United States, which said in part: "At a meeting at Trotsky Headquarters last week, one speaker boasted 'When we have weakened the country by suppressing its rifle bearers -- we shall be in a position to go ahead with our plan for setting up a government based on the theories of Karl Marx, Lenin and Stalin.'"

No campaign has been undertaken by the National Rifle Association to gather the above facts by hiring detectives or character-anarchists to pry into the lives of individuals proposing strict anti-firearms bills. The above are chance observations from past and current history, gleaned from scattered newspaper reports. Can such a collection of incidents be reviewed without raising a question in any sane man's mind as to how deep-rooted and far-flung may be the sinister influence behind the continuing agitation for that type of firearms regulation which would place the honest citizen at the mercy of the armed criminal, the crooked politician, and the petty bureaucrat?

We are convinced that the majority of anti-gun laws are proposed by honest, well-meaning persons, but the continued cropping-up of the sinister influence leads to the belief that these well-meaning persons have been hoodwinked more often than they realize, and are supported more often than they would like to believe by those forces within and without the United States which are concerned not at all with the welfare of the American home and American institutions, but rather are bent upon the pilfering and destruction of both.
The Rifles of Yesterday

By N. H. ROBERTS

Part 1: Hunting Rifles—Repeating

WE HAD some splendid rifles many years ago, and there are still in existence hundreds of these—made from 1870 to 1895—the workmanship of which is of the highest order, and fully equal to that of our master rifle-makers of today. During his rifle-shooting experience of nearly fifty years, the author has used all of the rifles to be described, though not in all of the different calibers in which they were made. During that time he has used many rifles that are now rarely seen, and some that the younger riflemen have never even heard of, and it is hoped that an account of his experiences with these rifles may prove of interest. We shall deal first with the repeating hunting rifles, taking up the single-shot hunting rifles in the second part of this paper. It might be mentioned that in those days many experienced hunters preferred the single-shot arm to the repeater for hunting nearly all kinds of big game, because the single-shot rifles were more accurate and used more powerful cartridges than the repeaters.

The best grades of repeating hunting rifles of those days included the Winchester Models 1873, 1876, 1886, and 1892; the Marlin Models 1881, 1893, 1894, and 1895; the Bullard, the Hotchkiss, the Colt lever-action and Colt Lightning sliding-forearm action, the Whitney-Kennedy, and the Remington-Lee, all of which were made for the various center-fire cartridges.

The first center-fire repeating rifle that the author owned was the famous Winchester Model 1873 in .44-40 caliber, with 24-inch half-octagon barrel and Lyman rear and ivory-head front sights. Winchester loading tools and bullet mold came with this rifle, for in those days the arms manufacturers encouraged the hand-loading of cartridges, gladly sold the components to the shooters, and furnished information regarding the proper reloading of their cartridges. Every box of center-fire cartridges carried a label telling what primer and what brand and granulation of powder to use in reloading that particular cartridge in order to obtain the best accuracy. In those days I lived on a farm, and used this rifle nearly every day for shooting woodchucks, crows, hawks, foxes, etc.; and I also shot this .44-40 rifle a great deal at targets at 55, 110, and 220 yards, this being 10, 20, and 40 rods, for in those days the range was always given in rods, not yards. With good hand-loaded ammunition this rifle would hit a half-dollar at 55 yards every shot. At 110 yards, rest, it would average 3½- to 4-inch groups, but at 200 yards, rest, I was never able to keep ten shots in the 8-inch bull with it. I then thought it had good killing power, but have long since changed my mind. The rifle functioned perfectly, and never jammed if the cartridges were all of the correct over-all length; however, if one that was too long was placed in the magazine, the arm would jam. Later I traded the .44-40 for a Model 1873 .38-40 rifle, and found this rifle somewhat more accurate than the .44-40, especially at ranges over 100 yards. In loading the .44-40 and .38-40 cartridges I used the English "Curtis & Harvey" No. 6 black powder, which was more accurate and gave somewhat higher velocity with consequent lower trajectory than did any of the American black powders that I used.

A few years later, just after I became of age, I took a trip of nearly a year's duration into the Hudson's Bay country of Canada, and there I found the great majority of hunters and trappers—whites, Indians, and half-breeds—using the .44-40 Winchester Model 1873, with which they killed all kinds of big game. The .44-40 cartridge was then practically the only one that you could be sure of finding at every Hudson's Bay trading-post in that country. Again, in the summer of 1930, on a trip to Churchill on the northwest shore of Hudson's Bay, I was surprised to find numerous .44-40 Winchester and Marlin repeaters in use by the hunters and trappers, both white and Indians; and to find the .44-40 cartridge still on sale at the Hudson's Bay Company posts. Two white trappers with whom I became acquainted at the time had just returned from their trapping-grounds more than five hundred miles northwest of Churchill in the great Barren Grounds, with a catch of furs that brought them nearly ten thousand dollars. I asked to see their rifles, and again to my surprise found that one had a Model 1892 Winchester and the other a Model 1894 Marlin, both of .44-40 caliber. They said that these rifles were light and handy, and that the .44-40 cartridge would kill any animal in that country with one well-placed shot. That the cartridges were light, several hundred rounds could be packed in a small space, they could be bought at every trading-post in the whole country, and they cost much less than other cartridges that would do the same work. The principal game in the territory where they trapped was caribou, wolves, wolverines, foxes, and occasional polar bears on the coast. The shooting ranges were
usually short—from 50 to 75 yards or less, and the .44-40 High-Velocity smokeless cartridge had proved satisfactory in the hands of these practical men, who spend their lives in the wilderness, and not just a few weeks out of each year. The above facts are given to show that even today, in the far north among men who make their living by trapping and hunting, the .44-40 H. V. cartridge is in use, and is actually preferred by some. These latter have tried the .30-30 and similar high-velocity cartridges, and found them unsatisfactory in several respects, and have gone back to the old .44-40—a cartridge which is considered absolutely hopeless and archaic by the city hunter. During the summer of 1887, when preparing for a trip with two friends to the Lake St. John country of Canada to hunt caribou and bear, I devoted much study to the selection of a suitable rifle, and after talking with a number of experienced hunter-riflemen I chose a .38-55 Marlin Model 1881 repeater, with a 26-inch half-octagon barrel, pistol-grip stock, and Lyman rear and red ivory head front sights. This rifle ejected the fired cases from the top of the receiver instead of from the side as in the present Marlin rifles. The rifle was light—7½ pounds—balanced nicely, shot very accurately at all ranges up to and including 300 yards, and had plenty of killing power for caribou, bear, and even moose when the bullet was placed in the right spot. Before setting out on the trip I tested the rifle very thoroughly with both factory and hand-loaded cartridges at 100, 200, and 300 yards, both from rest and offhand, and finally decided on a load of 10 grains of Kentucky Rifle FFg in the base of the shell, 39 grains of Curtis & Harvey No. 6 on top of this, and the 255-grain bullet cast 1 to 40 lead and tin and lubricated with a mixture of tallow and beeswax. The bullet was seated in the shell friction tight without crimping. I also had a second load, using the same powder charge and a 235-grain hollow-point bullet of the same temper, which shot practically as accurately as did the solid bullet, and which I believed would prove the better killer of the two. In October that year, some twenty miles from Roberval, P. Q., Canada, I shot my first caribou bull with this .38-55 Marlin at about 100 yards, killing it with one 255-grain hollow-point bullet. A few days later I shot a second bull caribou across a small lake at about 250 yards with the 255-grain bullet, but required a second shot to kill it, as the first was too high in the shoulder. A large black bear and two wolves were also killed with one shot each—using the hole bullet—at about 40 yards for the wolves and 65 for the bear. My friends on this trip used .44-40 Winchester repeaters, which proved far less effective on caribou and bear than my .38-55 Marlin, and they each bought rifles like mine before their hunting trip the next year. I used that Marlin rifle for several years with the best of success on deer, caribou, and bear; for target-shooting at ranges up to 300 yards, and on woodchucks, crows, etc., on the farm. With my hand-loaded cartridges it was especially accurate, and would make 2½- to 3-inch groups at 100 yards, rest, about 5-inch groups at 200 yards, and would keep in the 8-inch bull at 300 yards, rest, under good conditions. I regard that .38-55 Marlin as one of the very best hunting rifles I have ever used, and wish that I had it now. For many years the .38-55 Martin, Winchester, and Savage repeaters were considered by experienced hunters as being the best for caribou, deer, and bear; while hundreds of moose as well have been killed with rifles of that caliber. The great majority of guides in the Adirondacks and Maine, and in New Brunswick and other parts of Canada, used rifles of this caliber and considered them the best for big-game shooting. In spite of its being an old cartridge, the .38-55 with high-velocity smokeless ammunition is today fine for deer and similar game. I find it still used by many experienced hunters, especially in Canada where they have not gotten "craze on de head" over high-speed rifles for big-game shooting, as we have in this country. No less an authority than William M. Newson, in his excellent book "The White-Tailed Deer," says of the .38-55: "I can recommend this cartridge in spite of the fact that it is old-fashioned. It is about right for deer." We note further in this same book that one of Mr. Newson's pet deer rifles is a .38-55 Winchester Model 1894 repeater. Also, we find that our ammunition manufacturers are still making large quantities of .38-55 cartridges that are sold in all parts of this country and Canada. Doubtless very few present-day riflemen have used, and fewer still have seen, the Model 1876 or "Centennial Model" Winchester repeater, which was made in .40-60-210, .45-65-300, .45-75-350, and .50-95-300 caliber; which car-
triges were the most powerful that were used in repeating rifles for a number of years, or until the Model 1886 Winchester came out. This Model 1876 was really the Model 1875, but with the much larger action necessary to handle these larger cartridges. I once owned a fine .40-60 Model 1876, with full-octagon 28-inch barrel, fine walnut pistol-grip stock, mid-range vernier rear sight, and interchangeable windage and blade hunting front sight. With handloaded cartridges employing 10 grains of FFg black and 52 grains of Curtis & Harvey No. 6 powder, and the 210-grain bullet seated friction-tight in the case without crimping, this rifle shot about as accurately as my .38-55 across the country, to kill some neighbor’s cow or scare someone half to death.

Back in those days the famous Northwest (now Royal Canadian) Mounted Police of Canada were principally armed with the Winchester Model 1876 carbine in .45-75-350 caliber. This had a 22-inch barrel and “full stock” extending nearly to the muzzle, weighed about 8½ pounds with magazine empty, and held nine cartridges. At some of the “Mounted” headquarters they were furnished two different cartridges, one having the 350-grain solid bullet for shooting bad men, etc., and the other with a 335-grain hollow-point bullet—the hollow filled with Japan wax—for shooting big game. During the winter of 1889-90, in the Hudson’s Bay country, as I was getting short of cartridges for my .40-60 Winchester, and could not obtain them in that country, the “Mounties” very kindly offered me the use of one of their spare carbines, with ammunition for it; and with this carbine I shot caribou, wolves, and several moose. It had good killing-power at moderate ranges, especially with the hollow-point bullet. The accuracy was fair, averaging about 5-inch groups at 100 yards and 10-inch at 200. The gun was very reliable, functioned properly in the extreme cold of that far-northern country, and I never knew of one to freeze up or jam if correctly handled. Only last summer (1934) while on a trip in Canada I saw about thirty of these 1876 carbines that had seen much service in the “Mounted” in days past, and while looking at them I thought of the tales these carbines could tell if they could but speak.

Another rifle that is seldom seen today is the Bullard repeater, which was made at Springfield, Mass., during the 1880’s. This was a tubular-magazine, lever-action rifle somewhat like the Marlin and Winchester, that ejected the fired shells from the top of the receiver and was loaded from the bottom with the action open. It was the easiest-operating lever-action repeater ever produced, was thoroughly well made, with a fine barrel, shot very accurately, but was not as strong and durable as the Winchester or Marlin. It was furnished for the .32-40-150, .38-45-190, .40-90-300, .40-75-285, .45-85-290, and .50-115-350 Bullard cartridges, most of which were of bottle-neck form and employed heavy charges of powder in rather short cases. I owned and used two Bullard repeaters, one a .40-90-300 and the other a .32-40-150. I am unable to recall the “excuse” I had for purchasing the .40-90, but I did not keep it long. It gave about 6-inch groups at 100 yards, and 12-inch ones at 200 yards, with factory ammunition. I traded this rifle for a .40-70-330 Remington-Hepburn belonging to a man who was emigrating to Montana, and I was much pleased with my trade. Months later he wrote to me that the .40-90 Bullard had proved very satisfactory indeed on the big game of that territory, and that be
had killed a great deal of big game with it.

My .32-40-150 Bullard had a 26-inch half-octagon barrel, pistol-grip stock, and Lyman rear and very fine "globe" or pinhead front sights. With hand-loaded cartridges using 5 grains bulk of du Pont No. 1 Rifle Smokeless, and 35 grains of Curtis & Harvey No. 6 or Kings Semi-Smokeless CG powder on top, and the 150-grain bullet cast 1 to 40 lubricated with a mixture of beeswax and sperm oil—bullet seated in the case friction-tight without crimp, this rifle gave the finest accuracy of any repeating rifle I ever owned or used until the .25-36 Marlin appeared on the market. At 50 yards, rest, with the above load it would place ten shots on a quarter; at 100 yards it averaged 2½-inch groups; at 200 it would keep inside of a 5-inch bull, and it made perfect scores on the 8-inch bull at 300 yards, rest. I killed two caribou and several deer with it, as well as several hundred woodchucks and a great many crows and hawks at ranges from 50 to 250 yards. The powder charge was large in proportion to the weight of the bullet, and consequently the velocity was high and the trajectory low for those days, thus enabling one to hit small animals at unknown ranges beyond 100 yards with greater certainty than with any rifle that I had before used. I also worked up a short-range load of 8 grains bulk of du Pont No. 1 Rifle Smokeless and a 75-grain Ideal cast bullet, that was fine for squirrels and grouse. My two favorite repeating rifles were the .38-55 Marlin and the .32-40-150 Bullard, and I kept them for a number of years and fired many thousand shots from each.

In May, 1885, I bought my first bolt-action rifle—the Hotchkiss magazine rifle in .45-70 caliber. It was a sporting model, with 26-inch half-octagon barrel and nicely grained pistol-grip stock and forend. As in the case of the .40-90 Bullard, I cannot now remember the excuse that I offered myself for buying this rifle—unless it was that the neighbors did not think I made enough noise with my other rifles! The magazine of the Hotchkiss was in the stock, and to load it one opened the bolt, took a cartridge between the thumb and first two fingers, pushed the
head of the cartridge into the receiver at the rear, and back until it passed the "stop" and a distinct click was heard. This operation was repeated until the five cartridges were in the magazine. Those old .45-70 cartridges were heavy, weighted-down the stock, and every time the rifle was fired the balance was changed. The recoil battered up the points of the bullets, and sometimes drove them back into the cases. The bolt had such a long travel that no rear sight could be used on the tang of the rifle, and the receiver sights of those days were poor, crude things. The rifle had a poor trigger—pull that could not safely be worked down to a light, clean pull, as I learned from experience. Used as a single-loader with good hand-loaded cartridges, the Hotchkiss would shoot into a 4-inch ring at 100 yards and an 8-inch one at 200, provided one were able to hold that close with the open sights. With factory cartridges, that had been battered by recoil in the magazine, it would just about keep in a 6-inch bull at 100 yards and a 14-inch circle at 200 yards, rest.

The Hotchkiss rifle was used by some regiments in the Army for several years, and some of the soldiers who used it liked it, though most of those with whom I have talked "cussed" it heartily. At all events they were not bolt-action crazy in those days, and the rifle was soon discarded by the Army. Hotchkiss was made by Winchester, was of good material, well made, and well finished, but we considered it clumsy and awkward in operation, and very few hunters or sportsmen used it. No tears were shed on my part when a man offered to trade me a nice Maynard single-shot .35-caliber rifle for the Hotchkiss; but inside of two weeks he wanted to trade back.

In the autumn of 1888 I bought my first Winchester Model 1886 rifle—40-65-260 caliber—which about a year later went with me on a trip of nearly a year into the Hudson's Bay country in Canada. This rifle had a 26-inch round barrel, Lyman rear and red ivory-bead front sights, and weighed about 9 pounds with magazine empty. Its weight was its only fault. On that trip, through all kinds of weather, with the thermometer sometimes down to
70 degrees below zero in the Sub-Arctic region, that rifle always functioned perfectly. I shot accurately, had good velocity for those days and had splendid killing power at ranges up to about 400 yards. With this rifle I killed more than one hundred caribou, dozens of moose, many bears, and a large number of timber wolves that were numerous in nearly all parts of that country in those days. There was never the slightest complaint regarding killing power on any of these animals at any reasonable range, and if an animal were not killed with one shot it was usually my own fault, and not that of the rifle or cartridge. Of course it did not have the high velocity, low trajectory, and long range of our present-day rifles, but, as I have said, it had ample killing power for all those animals. The heavy lead bullet killed instantly when placed in the right spot, and the ranges were usually short—seldom over 75 yards except in the bush country. I found a big caribou at 250 yards or more. I had cartridges loaded with two different kinds of bullets, one being the regular 260-grain lead bullet, and the other a 230-grain hollow-point bullet with a copper tube set in the cavity, which was a splendid killer on caribou, bear, and wolves. For moose I thought the 260-grain solid bullet was the better killer, as it was a better bone-smasher and had greater penetration. The only fault with this rifle was, as I have said, its weight; but on long trails it was carried on the dog-sled in winter and in the canoe in summer, and was not as a rule carried in the hands for any great length of time. However, I often wished that it were as light and handy as my Model 1881 Marlin.

This .40-65 Winchester would shoot under full extension about 3-inch circles at 100 yards, and into 7 inches at 200 yards, with factory ammunition; while with hand-loaded cartridges using the Curtis & Harvey black powder or Kings Semi-Smokeless it made 6-inch circles at 200 yards and 8-inch ones at 300 yards, rest. It had the very best killing-power on big game of any repeating rifle I ever used until the 7-mm. and .30-40 Krag rifles came out. I killed such a large number of big-game animals with that 40-65 Winchester—far more in fact than with all the other rifles together that I have since owned—that I had the greatest confidence in it, and it never once failed me, even under the most adverse conditions in the Sub-Arctic region. Cold or hot, wet or dry, blizzard or sunshine, that rifle could be depended upon to function perfectly, shoot accurately, and kill promptly. It had the best action, and was the most dependable, easiest-working rifle that I occasionally shot. Winchester Company has yet produced and it is to be regretted that they did not adopt the 1885 action for such cartridges as the .50-50, 7-mm., .30-40 Krag, .303 British, etc., instead of bringing out the 1894 Model with its far inferior action.

In March, 1909, the Winchester Company were building the Model 1885 rifle for the .38-56, .38-55, .38-75, .40-85, .40-70, .30-30, .40-82-260, .45-70-500, .45- 90-300, .50-100-450, .50-110-300, and .33-caliber high-power smokeless cartridges—

a greater variety of cartridges than were handled by any other repeater they have ever made. It was also furnished in take-down form, and with interchangeable barrels for several different cartridges on the same action. All of which shows how easily this most excellent action could be adapted to our modern high-power cartridges. In later years I used the Model 1885 rifle in .38-56, .38-70, .40-70, and .33-calibers, and they were all excellent in every way, and gave fine accuracy. The .38-56 and .33 caliber would have been excellent deer rifles if they had not been so heavy. The "extra-light" solid-frame rifle weighed but 6½ pounds, but was made only for the .45-70 cartridge, and gave about the poorest accuracy of any Winchester rifle that I have ever owned.

Early in 1891, when the Marlin Model 1893 .25-35 came out, I bought one of the first of these rifles, it bearing the serial number 37. This rifle had a 20-inch half-octagon barrel of "special smokeless steel," pistol-grip stock, Lyman rear and red-ivory front sights, and weighed 7½ pounds. Range tests of this rifle showed it to be the most accurate repeating rifle that I had used up to that time. The smokeless-powder cartridge gave high velocity and low trajectory for those days, making it easier to hit woodchucks, crows, etc., at unknown ranges beyond 100 yards than with any other rifle before used. This particular rifle was very accurate at all ranges including 500 yards. At 50 yards it averaged 1-inch groups; 2½-inch groups at 100 yards; 5-inch groups at 200 yards; 8-inch at 300 yards, and would keep in the 20-inch bull at 500 yards. In 500-yard shooting, the Carver rear windage sight was used in place of the Lyman rear, and with this windage sight this little rifle would hold its own with the Krag at the longer ranges, and was more accurate than the Krag at 200 yards. The author was a member of a National Guard rifle team at that time, and had ample opportunity for making comparisons of the accuracy of these two arms. Here is a record clipped from one of my old score books: "May 10, 1904, team practice at 200 yards offhand, 300 yards sitting and prone, 500 prone. Sergt. Jones (Krag) 46, 45, 47; total 138. Corp. Davis (Krag) 48, 47, 47; total 142. Sergt. P. (.25-38 Marlin) 50, 49, 50; total 149. Sergt. P. (with Krag) 48, 47, 49; total 144. Weather conditions were good, 8 to 12-mile wind from 10 to 12 o'clock." In this shooting the F. A. cartridges were used in the Krag, and hand-loaded ones in my .25-36; and my old score books show numerous similar instances in which the .25-36 outshot the best Krag's at each and all of these ranges.

For shooting woodchucks I used 18 grains weight of Lightning with the old U. M. C. 117-grain soft-point bullet, the velocity being about 2000 f.s. For target work the same powder charge was used, with a "special match bullet" of 117 grains weight having copper jacket and about .36-inch of lead exposed at the point, which bullets were specially made up for us through the courtesy of the late William H. Thomas, then ballistic engineer of U. M. C. For practice up to 200 yards, the load used was 15 grains of Lightning and the 85-grain Ideal gas-check bullet, and this gave nice accuracy. A load of 8 grains weight of the old Laffin & Rand "Unique" smokeless and the 67-grain Ideal cast bullet was used for shooting squirrels, and gave fine results for that purpose, as well as for offhand practice at 50 yards. A few years later, after the du Pont No. 18 smokeless came out, we found that a charge of 25 grains weight of this powder and the 117-grain Thomas match bullet gave a velocity of about 2300 f.s., and still further improved the accuracy and killing-power of this rifle. We then worked up a load of 20 grains weight of du Pont No. 18 and the old U. M. C. 86-grain metal-cased soft-point grooved bullet, that was the very best load for woodchucks that we had found until A. O. Niedner brought out the .25-caliber Krag cartridge. The .25-36 Marlin with that load would surely "knock them cold" at 200 yards. It missed up a chuck in great shape, and never glanced when the chuck was missed or the bullet struck a rock. With all these special loads the bullets were seated friction-tight in the cases, and not crimped. We used to hear a great deal, years ago, about the unreliability of the Marlin bullet—claims that they failed to eject the fired cases, etc., most of which was false propaganda, according to my experience. Since 1887 I have owned and used extensively nine Marlin rifles—Models 1881, 1893, 1894, and 1897, and each and all functioned perfectly except the first .32-40, which had to be returned to the factory because of a defective extractor. After a new one had been fitted the rifle worked perfectly as long as I owned it. At present one of my favorite deer rifles is a .32 Special Marlin Model 1893, with 24-inch half-octagon barrel, special flash hider, half-length magazine, and Marble rear and Patridge-type gold-tipped front sights. It weighs 7½
pounds, and is a nicely-balanced, very accurate rifle, and is especially adapted to deer-shooting. Later a 3X 15-inch hunting scope will be fitted to this rifle, thus further improving it for this purpose.

The third bolt-action rifle that I used was another that is now seldom seen — the Remington-Lee, with detachable box magazine, which was placed on the market about 1901, and was furnished for the .236 U.S. Navy, 7-mm., .765-mm., .30-30, .32 Special, .30-40 Army, .35 Special, .38-35 H.-P., .303 British, and 405 Winchester cartridges. I had one of these rifles made special, with a 28-inch barrel for the .32 Special cartridge, nicely grained "half-pistol-grip" stock, Lyman rear sight on the cocking-piece, and red ivory-bead front sight. Soon after receiving it a Mogg 15-inch 6X hunting telescope was attached to the side of the receiver for use in connection with the Lyman sights, and the rifle was tested at all ranges up to and including 500 yards. With the telescope sight it proved especially fine for standing shots on deer at longer ranges, and there now hangs above my desk the head of a fine ten-point buck that was killed with this rifle in the Adirondacks in 1906 at about 300 yards with a single shot fired from the sitting position, using the scope. One shot in the heart, and the buck was mine. This was a nicely-balanced arm, and weighed 7½ pounds, including the scope. The woodmanship was of the high Remington standard, and the action would handle all of our present high-power cartridges with perfect safety. The detachable box magazine was a good feature, and one carried in the pocket extra magazines fully loaded and ready to slip into the receiver at a moment's notice. The projecting part of the magazine was an objectionable feature that could and should have been eliminated, and the rifle cocked on the closing motion of the bolt. The Remington-Lee was placed on the market years before its time, and long before the hunter and rifleman had become accustomed to the bolt action. Hunters positively disliked the action, as I well know from the remarks the Adirondack and Maine guides made about my rifle. Nevertheless, it was an especially good hunting rifle, and was adapted for a larger number of modern high-power cartridges than any other American repeating rifle yet produced.

The Stevens High-Power Repeating Rifle was placed on the market about 1910, and was supplied for the .25, .30-30, .32, and .35 Remington rimless cartridges. This action was very similar to that of the Marlin rifle, it having a solid-top receiver and side ejection; however, the rear end of the receiver was solid steel, only part of the firing-pin passing through it. The breechblock proper, instead of sliding straight back out of the receiver, slid back and down, between the upper and lower tangs, the hammer being cocked by a cocking-lever attached to the finger-lever. The rifle functioned very easily, and was a well-balanced, light-weight (7½ pounds) repeater with an action somewhat stronger than that of the Marlin. It had a tubular magazine holding five cartridges, and a 22-inch barrel. The barrel was of the Stevens high standard of accuracy, but some of the parts of the action were of poor quality and soon gave trouble. I bought one of these rifles on .32 Remington caliber, tested it out thoroughly, had my full share of trouble with it, and disposed of it. This rifle did not prove popular with the hunters and sportsmen, for made for a few years, went off the market at the beginning of the World War, and has not since been made; nor has any lamenting of its loss been heard.

The Whitney-Kennedy repeating rifle — also known as the Whitney-Kennedy — was made during about 1875-78 for the .40-50, .45-60, .45-75, and a few other cartridges. This was a lever-action tubular-magazine rifle, with an action considerably stronger than that of the Winchester Model 1876; and was, I believe, really the better arm. I never owned one of these rifles, but had the unlimited use of one that belonged to a friend. This was a .40-60, and gave very good accuracy. It had a very peculiar and ingenious breech mechanism, was nicely made throughout, and functioned perfectly. However, it failed to become popular with the hunters and riflemen in general, was made for a few years only, and then went off the market. The rifles are rarely seen now, and in fine condition commands a high price among collectors.

Two other repeating rifles of the old days were the Colt lever-action and the Colt Lightning magazine rifles. The Colt lever-action arm had a tubular magazine, was much like the 1873 Winchester, and is supposed to have been made only in .44-40 caliber. My records show that I bought one of these rifles brand new for $10.00 from William Read & Sons of Boston, used it for a time, and traded it off. The action appeared to be somewhat stronger than that of the 1873 Winchester, and it was a well-made arm and up to the Colt high standard in every way. It shot accurately and worked all right, but was made for only a few years. Then about 1886 Colt came out with the Lightning magazine rifle in two models. Both had tubular magazine, sliding-fore-arm action, and top ejection. The heavy model was made for the .38-56, .40-50, .45-60, .45-65, and .50-65 cartridges, while the lighter model handled the .32-20, .38-40, and .44-40 Winchester cartridges. Both models usually worked properly with factory cartridges, but with reloaded ones, if a case stuck in the chamber the sliding action was not powerful enough to extract it, and it had to be pushed out with a cleaning rod. One of my Indians in the Hudson's Bay country in the winter of 1889-90 was badly bitten by a wolf because a cartridge that he had obtained at the trading-post stuck in the chamber of his .44-40 Colt Lightning Model rifle, before I could kill the wolf with my .40-65 Winchester. After that I had a strong dislike for any and all slide-action rifles. So also did this Indian, who as soon as he was able after we got back to the post, smashed the Colt rifle around a tree, and obtained an 1873 Winchester in the same caliber.

The Indian could not see where the term "Lightning" applied to this rifle, and the trader had difficulty in disposing of the rest of them in that vicinity. Back in civilization I used both the heavy and light models of Colt Lightning rifles; and found them accurate at ordinary ranges. With factory cartridges they usually functioned properly, but one never knew when a case that was a tripe too soft would stick in the chamber so that the sliding-action could not extract it. They were not popular arms, and went off the market in a few years.

And now we come to the "old reliable" .30-40 Krig rifle. Much has been written about this fine arm by more able authors than I, but according to my opinion the rifle has never been praised too much. I have used the Krag since it first came into use in the National Guard, have owned eight of them in all, have used them at all ranges including 1200 yards for target work, have killed moose, caribou, and deer with the Krig carbine, and the more I use the Krig the better I like it. It has a remarkably smooth, easy-working action, as we all know, and in that respect it is in my opinion the best bolt-action rifle that we have. Even such an authority as Col. Townsend Whelen has said of the Krag: "It has the reputation throughout the Service of standing more abuse and still keeping in serviceable condition than any weapon ever used by our Army." The author emphatically endorses that statement.

In rapid-fire I have always been able to make higher scores with the Krag than with any other bolt-action rifle yet made, and I consider it far superior to the Springfield, Remington, Winchester 54, or Mauser as regards smoothness of action. The protruding magazine is objected to by some, but that has never bothered me. I can hand load a clip, but that has not troubled me to any real extent. The action will not stand 50,000 pounds pressure, but even (Continued on page 27)
THE GANG GETS TOGETHER. IN LEFT CIRCLE, F. L. WYMAN; RIGHT CIRCLE, THURMAN RANDLE

The Mid-Winter Camp Perry in Florida

By Al Blanco

Seventy-eight advocates of the small-bore rifle and any-caliber pistol, journeyed to St. Petersburg, Florida, in February for the Fourth Annual Mid-Winter Small-Bore Rifle and Pistol Tournament. Scheduled for February 9th-12th, inclusive, the shoot was held under the joint supervision and management of the N. R. A. and the Florida State Rifle Association.

The St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, co-sponsor of the meet, had promised fair weather with plenty of sunshine—a promise that was fulfilled, for during the entire week the shooters and visitors in the vicinity of St. Petersburg enjoyed the finest kind of summer weather.

Besides the National Rifle Association, those responsible for the organization of the meet included T. F. Bridgland, V. O. Wehle, F. L. Wyman, and Ed Smith, of the Florida State Association. Captain M. A. Edson, U. S. Marine Corps, as Executive Officer, operated the range and ran the matches in his usual efficient and impartial manner. He was assisted by the N. R. A. contingent, consisting of C. B. Lister, Secretary-Treasurer, and H. H. Goebel and L. Q. Bradley, also of the Headquarters office.

It is interesting to note that forty-three of the seventy-eight shooters present were from outside of the state of Florida, eighteen states and one province of Canada being represented. The latter were: Ohio, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Mexico, Kansas, Tennessee, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Georgia, Maryland, Indiana, North Carolina, Virginia, Texas, New York, Florida, and one of the Canadian provinces. While total attendance was disappointing, this representation from nineteen widely-separated states is convincing evidence that there is a real need for a nation-wide mid-winter outdoor shoot. It had been confidently expected that there would be at least twice as many competitors as there were, but for some unexplained reason the entry did not materialize.

What the shoot lacked in quantity, however, it made up in quality, and no competitor complained of any lack of red-hot competition. As said, the weather was all that could be desired, with just enough wind and mirage to keep anyone from getting careless.

All matches on the schedule called for the same popular courses as are fired at Camp Perry, and, as at Perry, many of the entries were made by some of the nation's best-known small-bore shots. The pistol matches likewise attracted half a dozen of the country's outstanding hand-gun marksmen.

Two well-known shooters—one a small-bore of international repute, the other a nationally-known pistolier—were winners, or among the winners, in practically every match. As many readers may have guessed, the dominating small-bore rifle winner was none other than "Ole Bacon Gitter" Thurman Randle, of Dallas, Texas. He helped the shoot and himself off to a good start by lapsing the first event of the four-day program—the 50-meter Individual Match—with a near score of 395 x 400. Then, on the last day, Randle put on a total of 193 in the 200-yard Individual, which was quite good enough to win the last match. In the meantime, however, "Ole Bacon Gitter," with an eye on the aggregates and an ear to the ground, had brought home the bacon in the Individual 50- and 100-yard Short-Range Match, scoring the only possible 400, with 19 consecutive X's at 100 yards; and had shared winning honors with Fred Kuhn in taking the 50-meter 2-man event. All these "firsts," coupled with numerous additional "in the money" places, gave Thurman both gold medals in the aggregate matches, which are won or lost on all-around performance. One of the aggregates was the Southeastern Championship; the other carried with it the title of "National Mid-Winter Champion." In each aggregate Randle was six points up on the runner-up.

Just as Randle dominated the small-bore field, so did F. L. Wyman, a fine all-around pistol shot from Tampa, Florida, distinguish himself in the pistol matches. He followed the Texan's tech-
A Glimpse of the Firing-Line

...technique in getting off a good start, by outscoring all comers in three of the four re-entry matches—first events on the pistol schedule. Then, in rapid-fire order, Wyman shot his way to the top in the .22 Pistol Championship, the Rapid-Fire Pistol Match, and the Timed-Fire Pistol event. Scores in all these matches counted in both pistol aggregates, so nobody was surprised when Mr. Wyman was announced as "Southeastern and National Pistol Champion." His aggregate score of 1316 in the National Championship was forty-two points better than the next best score.

We now come to a review of those matches which the firm of Randle & Wyman failed to take. One such event was the Short-Range 2-Man Team, with each man firing 20 shots at 50 and 100 yards, any sights. Two Floridians: Abrams—a sterling shot, by the way, and Wehle, who is to be reckoned with at any time, dropped into first place with a 399. Randle and Kuhn, the runners-up, had the same score but were outranked. The third 2-Man Match on the program was at 200 yards, and called for 20 shots per man. A couple of Connecticut Yankees by the names of Bidwell and Johnson did a powerful bit of shooting, and breezed in with 190, or three points to spare over the runners-up.

Another match that always brings out a good entry and keeps up the interest is the Individual Dewar. A couple of local boys—Johnston and Wehle—made it tough for everybody by putting on a 199 apiece at 50, and a couple of 200's at 100. They had quite a time deciding which was the winner, but N. R. A. rules gave the match to Johnston. This win, by the way, was not the first individual triumph for Floridian shooters. L. W. Abrams, another local representative, had previously walked away with the three-position St. Pete Special Match, fired at 50 meters, while E. A. Comer, also a St. Petersburger, had distinguished himself the day before with a run of forty-three bulls to win the Swiss Match.

The Small-Bore Wimbledon, 20 shots at 200 yards, any sights, is another match always popular at these shoots. No man lives this particular match more than Jeweler Van Sleen, of Gastonia, N. C., and our recollection tells us that this wasn't the first Wimbledon that Van has carried away; and everybody was mighty glad to see him take title to the match with a good 195, which under the conditions was an exceptionally fine score.

In the pistol matches, besides the aforementioned Wyman, other winners included H. W. Amundsen, of Plainfield, N. J., who won both the Individual .22 Slow Fire and .45 Pistol Championship matches. Amundsen also shared winning honors with D. C. Reeves, of Nashville, Tenn., in copping the 7-Man Pistol event. The well-known Charles Askins, Jr., U. S. Border Patrolman, who hails from Strass, New Mexico, was awarded the gold medal for first place in the .38 Slow-Fire Match, together with the title of "Silver Medal Champion" of the Meet. Askins placed second in practically every match. Four Team Matches—three with the rifle and one pistol-team event, rounded out the Florida program. Irrespective of what one may think to the contrary, it is these team matches, whether inter-state, inter-club, inter-man, or inter-ween, that stir up friendly rivalry. You can work up plenty of good fraternal interest with team matches—and how they razz the unfortunates who finish in the runner-up position! In the 6-man Inter-State Team Match, 10 shots per man at 30, 100, and 200 yards, iron sights, with four teams in the scrap, the Legionnaires finished on top, and eight points ahead of Florida's crack team No. 1. Second of the team matches arranged for the occasion was the Dewar Course 4-Man Invitation Affair, and Florida, represented by the Sunshine Rifle and Pistol Club of St. Petersburg, won the match from Connecticut with the same eight-point margin; scores being 1588 to 1580. The final rifle-team event was a dual affair between selected teams of ten men from the North and the South. Each man fired 20 shots at 200 yards, using any sights. The Yanks won, 1919 to 1908. The U. S. Immigration Border Patrol "cops" easily copped the Pistol Team Match. This 5-man team totaled 1291 x 1300 over the National Pistol Match Course. Tampa Rifle and Pistol Club was second, 14 points behind.

Last to be mentioned, but certainly not least in interest, was the annual banquet which the management provides at St. Petersburg. This was attended by about 75 of the competitors and their wives, and gave everybody an opportunity to be heard as well as seen. The Secretary of the N. R. A. was the principal speaker of the evening, ably supported by Colonel Middleton, Mr. Wehle, the master of ceremonies, T. F. Bridgland, and others. It is to be hoped that before another year rolls around plans now under way will materialize to attract more competitors to this annual Mid-Winter Camp Perry.

Detailed scores of the four championship matches are given on page 26.
Dear Mrs. Smith—

By WILLIAM H. BRADDOCK, M. D.

"When I could shoot a rifle," he said wistfully, eyeing mine with an expression all too easy to read, "Paw, he's willin', but maw won't let me." He was an engaging lad, but you will, I hope, forgive me for not having already recognized him as yours, since I had never before met him, although you and I are so well acquainted. Because I liked him so well, even before I knew he was yours, and because I may be able to express his thoughts on the subject—not only his present ones but also those he will think in years to come, having myself lived through exactly the same situation—I hope, my dear Mrs. Smith, that you will allow me to set before you some aspects of this matter which may not have occurred to you.

Let me begin by making it plain that I entirely sympathize with your fear of accidents. I have a lad of my own, as you are aware, and further, I have been so much professionally that I thoroughly appreciate that serious physical injury is more than a possibility. However, I should like to say that I have never seen a gun accident in which a properly trained boy was involved. It is exactly the untrained ones who have accidents—those who must surreptitiously enjoy the forbidden; and while I am sure that your lad never handle firearms against your veto, still there are others not so well brought up, and I would wish to see your boy taught how, and against what, to protect himself.

Has it ever occurred to you that your boy will grow up and sit in judgment on you, on your raising of him? Believe me, my dear lady, it is inevitable, if a boy ever grows up to individual manhood, that he should draw lessons from his own past experience to help him in solving his own problems as a father. Indeed the process has already begun in your case, for you have told me of various slight disagreements; though you feel that when he grows up and comes to appreciate your position he will inevitably agree with you. Let me suggest that he may not. Please grant me your indulgence for a moment, for of course you will feel insulted at the suggestion that your boy could ever be like others; but you know men talk to me. At least one has said to me, "My mother was a fool"; and others have said substantially the same, in different and less bitter words.

It is particularly with respect to things of man-nature that boys come to feel a lack of understanding on the part of their mothers. "Throw the young tiger-cub into the valley," said the Persians; and the tiger whose nature demands exit from the maternal cave into the valley of his heritage will inevitably come to resent the deprivation of his birthright. "Man is a child, and desireth the most playing thing." It is true, even if it was Nietzsche who said it. There is something in the nature of a real man, such as you wish your boy to be, to which the power and accuracy of well-made firearms have an irresistible appeal. A man understands this, which is why a boy instinctively turns to his father. "Paw, he's willin'..." I wonder if you understand that, sooner or later, if you persist in your attitude, this matter will lead to a rift between you and your husband, in which the boy's sympathies will be with his father? However it turns out, the result will be unfortunate.

If his father teaches him to shoot, you will find yourself (justly, from my point of view) shot out of a part of his life—the man's part, if you please—and relegated to that very position you most despise, that of the petted brainless doll-woman, who is loved undoubtedly, adored even, but whose opinions have absolutely no weight when serious matters—man subjects—are under discussion. "She's the dearest mother that ever was, but she just doesn't understand,..." No, madam, I am not joking; believe me, please, when I say that this apparently slight matter cuts very deep indeed.

On the other hand, if you have your way he will always have something very like a tolerant contempt for his father as a weak, a—pardon me—heen-pecked person; but do not think that you will entirely escape the lad's disapproval. It may not be conscious, he may not state the proposition explicitly even to himself, but subconsciously in his mind there will be a feeling that you are partly to blame for his father's weakness; and I have to confess to a thought—again derived from my own experience, but this time from having been a husband—that his instinct will be not entirely incorrect.

Does it seem to you that all this is making too much of a minor sport? To you shooting is the quintessence of materialism; the modern representative of primordial savagery; atavistic offsetting of war and hunting—and it may be so. But I do know that shooting is the most spiritual of our modern athletics. That amazes you? I assure you that when the technique of the art has been mastered, when the necessary physical co-ordination has been attained, then the differences in scores, one time from another, have a purely spiritual basis. Am I simply and of single mind set upon one thing: to do the best possible, without ulterior consideration whatsoever? Then my score approaches my maximum. But if I am proud, bent upon showing something how well I can do, then my score suffers. I know how it happens: I can feel my fingers pressing unsteadily, jerking the trigger, and I cannot control it except by casting out the devil of pride. Is that religion? I cannot help it if religion enters into sport; perhaps the true religion is that which enters actually into life, and the true sport is that which is, or may be, the most useful to life—like kittens stalking each other through the long grass.

That the gesser of the Seven Deadly Sins should exact their penalty, is obvious. Any physical trainer can explain how Sloth, Gluttony, Lust, and so on exact their penalty in any athletic exercise. But queerly enough, it is in shooting that one learns how Envy of his neighbor's ability subtracts from his own; that Anger, no matter if righteous anger at some criminal act of cheating, or even only mild annoyance at some breach of courtesy, automatically, almost mathematically, brings its own reduction in one's score; that the more spiritual sins may have even greater consequences than the more obvious carnal transgressions.

How this comes about I do not know, but that it is so I can vouch. If you do not believe, and I suspect, my dear lady, that you will not, let me invite you to try it yourself. I assure you that if you do so faithfully for a time, the truth will demonstrate itself. The explanation perhaps lies in the mystery of the manifestation of spirit in flesh; in that low of spiritual development in flesh which rules that the highest spirituality is attainable only when the humble flesh has had its due. You and I have so often laughed over the tale of the gentleman who walked into a restaurant, asked for a glass of water, placed therein his bottomo, contemplated it for 15 minutes, replaced the flower in his buttonhole, and walked out, having had all the lunch he required—that I know you appreciate how excess of spirituality, false or true, estheticism, asceticism or mysticism, is compatible, no less than pure animalism, with those grossest excesses of bestiality which a sane humanity shrinks from even mentioning. However that may be, I assert that Truth, Self-Control, Humility, and

(Continued on page 22)
The Mid-West Small-Bore Championship Tournament

By ROY B. FOUREMAN
Secretary, Ohio Rifle and Pistol Association

"Ties and more ties" dominated the results of the Mid-West Small-Bore Rifle and Pistol Tournament conducted in the drill hall at Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, February 22, 23, and 24, by the Ohio Rifle and Pistol Association. From a shooting standpoint it was a record-breaker, as the total shooter registration of 169 exceeded that of the former peak year, 1927, by 18, and there were a total of 342 entries in rifle matches (not including practice, reentry, and skiddo) compared with 295 in 1934, which exceeded all preceding years. The pistol division also showed an increase.

The dupe that triggers were to be weighed on the line caused a little flurry and excitement on the opening day. However, weights were provided at the registration table, and there were many of the "just-on-the-edge" triggers tightened up a wee bit, with the result that the number of disqualifications on the firing-line were few. A fine spirit of wholesome sportsmanship prevailed throughout the three-day period. All the time and everywhere in the spacious drill hall there was a great deal of activity—registering, paying dues, weighing triggers, entering matches, squad-ending, firing, watching the bulletin board, listening to "Kap" (now Major) Richard expound the merits of the new Remington rifle he and Frank Kahrs had there, renewing old acquaintances and making new ones, inspecting "Red" Farris' outfit of gadgets and muzzle-loading stuff, etc., etc. However, it was firing the matches which kept most everybody busy. When the closing hour, 5:00 p.m. on Sunday, approached, it became common near the entry table to hear: "Will you refund so-and-so? I can't get on." All relays up to closing time had been filled two hours before, and many were disappointed in not being able to do as much firing as they would have liked to. There were thirty firing points—five for pistol and twenty-five for rifle.

The matches had a crowded last afternoon which would have been avoided had Friday been a more agreeable day. The snow and sleet which covered the northern part of the state kept many of the competitors away until late Saturday.

There was no outstanding winner: no one who stood head and shoulders above the field. Of the four leading rifle events, three competitors tied for top place in each of two, and six were tied for top place in a third. In the fourth there was a two-way tie for second place. But among the maze of shooters, a few did carry off major honors, and these were V. E. Wood, Zanesville, Ohio, 1935 Mid-West Gallery Champion; Milton Klotz, Akron, Ohio, crowned Mid-West Metallic-Sight Champion; E. E. Rinck, West Alexandria, Ohio, winner of the Columbus Dispatch Match—the premier single event of the program—and also of the Offhand event; Dr. E. D. Shumaker, Scio, Ohio, awarded the 1935 Tewes plaque for his prone metallic-sight ability in the shootoff with five other eagle-eyed, iron-nerved Buckeyes; Byron Scott, Ulrichsville, Ohio, with his 292x600 in the Fort Hayes Special Match—the highest three-position score of the tournaments; and R. D. Barden, Columbus, Ohio, best man with the handgun. Not a single one of these shooters ever won a first place in one of these major events at Fort Hayes in previous years. And there were present on the firing-line nine previous champions in one or more of these seven events—a most important fact from the standpoint of number of entries. No further proof of the intensity of the competition is needed.

Two 1934 champions did repeat. They were Elmer E. Davis, Toledo, Ohio, in the Senior Match for men who have passed their fifty-fifth birthday, and June Smith, Youngstown, Ohio, who is Ohio's Junior Champion for the second straight year. June, who will be seventeen years old next July, won from eight boys, and she was 10 points ahead of the boy who finished second.

This was the third year for awarding the Mid-West Championship, and an interesting fact is that in each of the three years the winning score has been 386x600; while in 1933 there was a four-way tie with this score.

The range was handled in a masterly manner by Maj. Henry Marsh, Wilming- ton, Del., with his assistants, Lt. L. G. Windon, Ohio National Guard, and Sgt. B. L. Stanton, of Fort Hayes. William G. Nicholson ("Nick" to shooters) represented the N. R. A., and did the scoring in a most satisfactory manner. E. N. Littleton, president of the O. R. & P. A., was the principal stabilizing force. Dale D. Arnold, treasurer, handled the money; Sam Bond, New Philadelphia, was executive, and A. B. Pettit, Akron, took care of the statistical end.

A new departure in the program was a separation of the money in the matches from the medals. This was accomplished by establishing another parallel match in each chief event. For example, No. 1 carried an entry fee of 75c., and nothing from this fee was returned to the shooter except medals and trophies. Then there was a match known as Option One, in which the entry fee was 50c. If the shooter chose to enter this, he did so at the time of entering No. 1, and then the score fired counted in both matches. All fees paid in on the options were returned to one-fifth of the entrants in that particular option match. This set-up made it possible for any entrant to fire for 75c. and maintain an amateur standing, if he wished to consider the latter, or to put in an extra 50c. with the chance of getting some of his expenses back.

The Saturday high point came late in the afternoon when the Ohio team to fire in the fifth annual Ohio-Connecticut match was selected. A. B. Pettit, the moving spirit of the well-known Zeppelin Club of Akron, was team captain. The shooting completed in Match No. 1 a three-position event, was the basis for the selection. The team fired at 8:00 p.m., and this year an added dignity was given to the event by the presence of Hughes Richardson, President of the Connecticut State Rifle Association, who acted as official witness for Connecticut. The team is ten-man, each man firing a total of 30 shots—10 prone, 10 kneeling, and 10 standing. Incidentally, Ohio won the match for the fifth consecutive time. The score, below that made by each team in 1934, was Ohio 2818 and Connecticut 2794. Connecticut also fired on Saturday, and scores were exchanged by night letter. Sunday morning the result was posted on the bulletin board.

Sunday was the big day. The weather had cleared and many shooters had arrived late on Saturday. The range was crowded all day. In the afternoon was fired the tenth annual Ohio-Ontario Match, which is a 20-man team affair, each firing 20 shots prone, metallic sights. Members were selected from the Tewes Plaque Match, which is 30 shots prone, (Continued on page 27)
Hunting Jack Rabbits in Arizona

By CLYDE E. SCHETTER

HUNTING jack rabbits may seem a rather prosaic sport, but it does not fall into that category as practiced during the last few years in Arizona. Just who discovered the possibility of hunting jack rabbits at night, from the front fenders of a speeding automobile, is not known to this writer; but believe me, that unknown pioneer deserves credit for having discovered a real sport. A second variation that adds color and flavor to jack-hunting, is the use of a blimp as the conveyance of the hunter for daytime pursuit of the galloping pest with mule ears and express-train speed. In order properly to convey the fascination of these two novel methods of hunting, it will be necessary to give some idea of the locality in which they are practiced. It might be mentioned here that in Arizona the jack rabbit is considered a pest and nuisance. The laws and regulations controlling the hunting of game from automobiles and aircraft do not apply to jack-rabbit hunting, the jack being classed as "varmint" instead of game.

Approximately eighteen miles west of Phoenix, by airplane, on a broad expanse of desert interrupted on the west by the White Tank and on the south by the Estrella Mountains, is the main cotton ranch of the Southwest Cotton Co., a subsidiary of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. A few years ago this entire 17,000-acre tract was the rawest of raw desert, but man and modern machinery have scraped away the cactus from a large portion of the section, and cotton, oranges, lemons, dates, and various other products now abound there, sustained by an elaborate irrigation system. Virgin desert surrounds the cultivated areas on all sides.

The ideal Arizona winter climate—warm by day and cold and snappy at night—has contributed to the growth of this district; and the astounding clarity of the atmosphere makes it possible to see with ease mountain peaks more than 100 miles distant. Arizona, moreover, is not lacking in historical and archeological attractions. Thus it is not surprising that Litchfield Park, center of the activities of the Goodyear ranch, also is the site of one of the Old West's most popular guest or "dude" ranches—The Wigwam.

A brief walk or horseback ride will take the guest out into the cactus-dotted desert, less than 1,000 yards distant from The Wigwam, where all efforts of man and machinery have failed to discourage the prolific jack from abounding in apparently as plentiful numbers as ever in his chosen habitat. However, "dudes," if they are to be properly entertained and remain long satisfied, must have other attractions than merely those the desert provides; and therefore a very excellent golf course adjoins The Wigwam.

This, then, is our picture: a desert full of jack rabbits, and a golf course with fairways and velvety greens of thick grass. And what could be sweeter for Mr. Jack than a carefully-cultivated blanket of nice green grass out in the middle of the desert? The whole family usually turns out to feast just as soon as Old Sol dives behind the White Tanks.

Three or four years ago the airwheel principle of tire construction was introduced. Early models of this tire were of nine-inch cross-section for a 15-inch rim. A small car equipped with them can run over a fairway or green and not damage the grass in the least. So in the natural process of events, some ingenious soul put golf course, desert, jack rabbits, airwheels, and Fords together, and evolved the idea of hunting the rabbits at night from an automobile.

The execution of the idea is simple enough. Two hunters armed with shotguns take positions on the front fenders of the automobile, after nightfall. The headlights and bumper supply natural supports for feet and body, and there is little danger of one's being dislodged. A driver familiar with the surrounding terrain takes the wheel, and usually there are a couple of "the boys" inside of the car to urge the jack rabbits on with cheers—and embarrass the hardy hunters with jeers when they miss.

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Lights are turned out and the car is driven slowly down the desert on the edge of the golf course, until a good place to enter the course is reached. Then, as the car gets on the fairway, headlights are turned on and invariably from one to half-a-dozen jacks take off for the tall cactus. The driver sets out in pursuit of what he considers the most likely candidate for the hunt, while the gunners disturb the night air with devastating (?) fire.

But Mr. Jack is not so dumb as he may be thought—make no mistake! The instant the lights flash on him he goes into action, and sanctuary is only a few yards away; for once he gets to the greasewood cover of the adjoining desert, the car can't possibly keep up with him. It has to detour a big clump of bushes every few feet—which, however, don't slow Mr. Jack down one particle.

Occasionally a Jack will get confused and run directly toward the car and the surprised hunters. Perhaps the experts will pooh-pooh this one, but it is a fact that the rabbit that takes this means of escape usually is more successful than are those that take off for the desert. For there is something about a bolting long-eared jack headed directly toward his potential doom that causes most persons to hesitate just an instant—and that instant is often sufficient for Jack.

Under ordinary conditions the jack rabbits are not particularly difficult targets, but in this auto-hunting not all of the cards are stacked against the rabbit. Even cushioned as it is on big tires, the car rolls and pitches enough to provide a very unsteady rest. Turning on the lights after a few minutes of total darkness finds one's eyes a bit out of adjustment. Jack may pop up 20 or 100 feet away and start running to any point of the compass, or he may elect to run along the edge of the patch of light, keeping in the shadows, where he becomes a very difficult target.

I have yet to meet anyone who has tried this sport and not enjoyed it immensely.

Hunting Old Long Ears from a blimp is another story. Naturally very few sportsmen have the opportunity to hunt them in this way, but surely anyone would like to try it. It is a form of hunting that will challenge the skill of the best shots, and give a new thrill to the most seasoned small-game hunters.

To appreciate the feasibility of this form of hunting, it must be borne in mind that a blimp is a lighter-than-air craft, and does not depend upon its forward speed to remain aloft. In other words, the gas in the ship's bag or envelope has sufficient static lift to keep the ship aloft in the air. Thus there is no particular hazard involved in flying along a mere twenty to thirty feet above the floor of the desert. Even should a motor fail, the ship would not fall to earth, and it is not necessary to maintain any given forward speed to stay aloft.

The blimp used in the aerial hunt (the "Volunteer," of Los Angeles) is a regular winter visitor to Litchfield Park and Phoenix. It has two motors, mounted on outriggers to the rear and on each side of the cabin, and consequently any shooting from the ship's cabin must be either at an oblique angle, forward, or straight out at right angles. Or the side windows and door may be opened, but it is impossible to shoot straight ahead.

One shooter is permitted to take a (Continued on page 26)
The .35 Whelen

By O. H. Elliott

In the thousands of articles on big-game shooting and the arms and ammunition for the purpose, there has been very little said regarding what is to my way of thinking one of the best big-game rifles made in America. This is the .35 Whelen.

The .35 Whelen cartridge was first developed some years ago by Colonel Townsend Whelen and James V. Howe, and was a modification of the Service cartridge. Since that time, however, with more modern powders, this cartridge has been improved to the point where it now enjoys one of the most powerful loads available in this country. It even became more powerful than a number of the most popular English cartridges which are used to a great extent on African game like lion, buffalo, and the heaviest of the antelopes.

While the .35 Whelen cartridge is not commercially loaded by any of the factories, it is obtainable from Griffin & Howe, Niedner Rifle Corporation, and from J. Bushnell Smith, custom loader. It can be had from Smith with any of the loads which I have developed, at the same prices as the .30-06 sporting loads; or can save money by loading his own, which is my idea of real sport in the shooting game. Loading one's own cartridges is half the fun of shooting, whether it be at targets, varmints, or big game.

Rifles chambered for the .35 Whelen cartridge can be had from both Griffin & Howe and Niedner, the price ranging from $75.00 to anything you want to pay. This $75.00 job is with the Winchester 54 or Remington 30 action, standard barrels, N. R. A. stocks, and standard sights and other equipment. It costs but slightly more than a rifle in the regular calibers. My particular .35 Whelen rifle has a Winchester 54 Speed-Lock action, with barrel, stock, and sight-work by Niedner. It is equipped with Hensoldt Ziel-Dialyt scope and Niedner high mounts, over Lyman 48; and Niedner ramp front sight. It is really a beautiful arm, and complete with scope and Whelen sling weighs just 9¾ pounds. It has black buffalo-born forearm tip and grip-cap, and finely-finished walnut stock, recoil pad, and quick-detachable sling swivels. All this of course ran up a bill of around $185.00, but this is no more than one would pay for a like arm in a standard caliber.

Now for some dope on the .35 Whelen cartridge. Most of us use a rifle for deer in the United States, and comparatively seldom, if at all, for elk, sheep, or moose. We are therefore chiefly interested in a good deer load. The .35 Whelen has to be loaded down some what for deer, as the full big-game load is too severe. I use the .35 Remington 200-grain soft-nose bullet at 2500 f.s., and the express mushroom bullet at 2600 f.s. These loads are accurate and have a flat trajectory up to 300 yards, and are very effective on deer and black bear. The bullets used were designed for a much lower velocity, and the higher velocity tends to give them the utmost expansion without blowing up, unless a bone is hit at very close range. Either load is a better killer than any load for the .270, .30-06, etc., at ranges up to 300 yards, and beyond that range one cannot see a deer well enough to tell whether it is buck or doe. I have killed nineteen deer, and all but two of them were killed at under 100 yards; and for the most part, under 50 yards.

For a short-range (up to 300 yards) load for moose, bear, etc., my favorite is the .35-Winchester 250-grain soft-nose bullet, as made by Peters, loaded to 2450 f.s. velocity. As this bullet was designed for a velocity of 2200 f.s. in the .35 Winchester, increasing the speed to 2450 f.s. causes it to expand violently. However, it will not explode, and will give plenty of penetration on grizzly, moose, etc. Moreover, it is not easily deflected by brush. For longer-range work, such as plains or mountain shooting, and for use on mule deer, elk, moose, sheep, etc., my favorite load is the 220-grain open-point copper-jacketed bullet by Western Tool and Copper Works. This bullet is long and pointed, and when given a speed of 2700 f.s. will mushroom perfectly at all ranges on anything from a large deer on up. As it develops a muzzle energy of 3550 ft.-lbs., I would not hesitate to use it on Alaskan bear or African lion. However, for the really large game, such as Alaskan bear, African lion and buffalo, or even for heavy moose, there is a better bullet. It is the .35 Newton 250-grain open-point expanding bullet, which when loaded to 2600 f.s. gives 3735 ft.-lbs. of energy, and has deep penetration, efficient expansion, and gives a terrific shock—sufficient to stop anything except elephant and rhino.

For vermin-shooting there are several good loads, but the best are the 130-grain hollow-point .38 A. C. P. bullet loaded to 2500 f.s. velocity, and for slightly longer-range work, the .35 Remington 150-grain High-Speed mushroom bullet loaded to 3,000 f.s. velocity. Owing to its slightly greater length, the latter bullet is the more accurate for the longer ranges, and is equally effective, but the 150-grain bullet takes less powder, the bullets cost less, and, the speed being lower, it is a better load to shoot. When a chuck is hit with that little 130-grain pistol bullet at 2,500 f.s., he just was, but is no more. For it was designed for a speed of around 1,200 f.s., and when stepped up to 2500 it becomes a regular bomb when it connects.

For a practice load at ranges up to 200 yards, the .38 S. & W. Special metal-cased bullet of 158 grains, or the 200-grain Super-Police bullet, loaded to around 1600 f.s., will be found to be both accurate and economical, and this also makes a good small-game load.

This .35-Whelen cartridge will be found to be a very easy one to reload, and considering the wide range of bullets available for it, the gun-bug who likes to have one rifle for everything from tin cans to grizzly will find it just about the perfect caliber for his use. If one has a Springfield rifle with a good, clean action, this can be rebarreled for the .35 Whelen for about $30.00. The same would apply to the Winchester, but not the Remington 500.

I believe I have done more experimenting with the .35 Whelen than any other man in this country, and the more I shoot it the more enthusiastic I become over the great possibilities of the cartridge and its wide range of usefulness for general game-shooting. I shall be glad to advise anyone on the loading of this cartridge, and to give them the benefit of the expense I have been to in developing the loads mentioned, to say nothing of the dozens of others which I have tried. I can be reached at 321 Phoenix St., South Haven, Michigan.
Some Muzzle-Loader Experiences

By LOU COWHER

SOME persons do not consider the old patch-and-ball rifles of yesteryear capable of winning a match against the average target rifle of today; however, summer before last my team of old-timers had the pleasure of winning three such matches out of five. But any gun-crank will have learned much about a rifled tube by the time he can equal with his grand-dad's old muzzle-loader, the accuracy of even the cheapest of the .22's, especially if he tackles the job alone, without the assistance of one who is experienced in the management and use of the old rifles. I believe I have been more thrilled and disappointed by, and have laughed and sworn more at, these old smoke-sticks than any other two things together that I know of.

Some time ago I paid three dollars for a Watson (Altoona, Pa.) over-and-under. After getting it I proceeded to recut the barrel. I cut down the grooves until they were bright and free from pits; but after cutting the lands down I decided the grooves would have to be deepened somewhat before the lands could be finished, as the barrel had been very rough and rusty. I was anxious before completing the job to see what groups the rifle would make, so I took it to Grazieville to a match. It surprised me by the way it shot. At a distance of 45 paces, in the sitting position with the muzzle of the rifle over a stump, the first shot drove the tack, and the next four all cut into the same hole at 3 o'clock and about 1½ inch from center. I then put up a new target, and the first four shots struck in exactly the same place that the last four shots had struck on the previous target. Then, alas, the last shot was a flyer for a pinwheel. In trying for a perfect group I set up a new target and fired four shots that all cut into the same hole. The fifth ball went into the ground; and then, lo and behold, the next shot took out the tack! I shall finish freshening that barrel before shooting any more, but it certainly looks promising.

Another time I was experiencing much trouble with the erratic way in which my favorite muzzle-loader was grouping, so I overhauled and then had them re-cherried; and with high hopes I went out to the range, measured off 50 yards, and shot—and shot. I varied the powder charge, and tried FfFg and FFFg King's Semi-Smokeless, .duPont's FFFg black, and Hercules FFFg black. I seated the ball by merely pressing on the ramrod, on up to tamping until the rod bounced clear out of the barrel, but all to no avail. The best groups I could get with five shots—well, I was lucky if they would all stay in a four-inch circle. I wetted the patches little and I wetted them much. I greased them and wet them, and used different materials for the patches, but it mattered not; that danged old gun just threw them where it pleased, though the ball weighed 85 to the pound, which Mr. Lear, an old-time gunsmith, recommended for that particular size of bore. Finally I got out a little old Kentucky type of rifle that does not weigh more than 5 pounds, fired a few caps on the tube, and blew through the barrel, finding it open. The 85-pound balls were too small for that barrel, so I used 10-ounce canvas (new), which made the ball fit fairly snug. (Oh, the bottom twelve or fourteen inches of that barrel felt like the inside of a brick chimney!) However, that old iron would make from two to three-inch groups! How do you account for that?

Now here are two muzzle-loading rifles, one with the bore brand new, the other rusty and pitted and (I have reasons to believe) never cleaned or freshened, yet this one shooting the better of the two. So I did some thinking. I reasoned that the 85 balls fit the one gun, and yet they were not accurate in it, while, though they were too small for the little old iron, the latter shot them with fair accuracy. The only other size of bullets I had with me were No. 000 buck-shot, which ran 100 to the round. I took these, and using 10-ounce canvas for patches, I found I could make from 1¼ to 1½-inch groups with the old favorite, and do it consistently. Later, without the barrel being freshened, using a (Continued on page 25)
The Stonedale Range

By R. M. Bair

From the little town of Sewickley Heights, Pennsylvania, comes a story of interest to every police department and to every citizen interested in efficient police protection. It is the story of a police commissioner with the instincts of a sportsman and the courage to undertake the unusual.

About ten years ago Police Commissioner Thomas Atterbury McGinley, of Sewickley Heights, reached the conclusion that the members of his local department, in common with the members of the majority of police departments, were not properly equipped or trained for shooting emergencies. They had neither proper guns, proper instruction, proper experience, nor a suitable range. The Commissioner characteristically went to work with little in the way of experience in other departments to guide him. He established in 1925 the First Annual Sewickley Police Team Match. Three teams participated in the first match on Columbus Day, October 12th. Two of the teams came from the Pennsylvania State Police, and the third from the Sewickley Heights Department. The range consisted of three stationary targets, and it was located on Commissioner McGinley's own estate. It was named "The Stonedale Range."

By 1929 the range had been increased to six targets to accommodate the increased number of police teams shooting in the annual matches, and to take care of the increased number of officers who were showing up for instruction.

Through the years there have been four characteristic features of the Sewickley Matches. First, no coaching has ever been allowed in any of the matches, it being Commissioner McGinley's theory that in an emergency the officer is strictly on his own, and that he should compete in target matches under the same conditions. Second, facilities for spectators to comfortably watch the matches have been provided. Third, all firing-points are located on elevated platforms, which silhouettes the shooter against the skyline so that his every move may be observed by the spectators. Fourth, all members of participating teams are required to compete in the uniforms of their respective departments.

The Stonedale Range finally took its place as the most unique pistol range in America in 1934, when it was completely rebuilt and re-equipped with an eight-target fully automatic range-control system. The target equipment is an entirely new development known as the Duff-Norton Automatic and Electrically Time-Controlled Targets. The operation of the pit is governed by remote control from the Chief Range Officer's stand behind the firing-point. Thirty-eight police teams participated in the 1934 Matches on the new Stonedale Range.

I found it to be a real pleasure to officiate as executive officer of this shoot. There was no problem of one target appearing out of the pit too early or too late for the rapid and timed-fire stages; no problem of a target coming up part way and sticking in the frame; no problem of wrong timing by the pit or range officer. The range was in continuous operation for more than ten hours, without a hitch of any description.

In handling the range the customary preparatory commands were given by the Range Officer. Following the command "Ready on the firing line!" the switch on the central-control electric timer was thrown, and the entire battery of targets—which up to that time had been facing the firing-line—turned inside the pit. Without any further activity on the part of the Range Officer, the targets at the end of five seconds turned full-face to the firing-line, and remained in that position for the exact time limit set. At the end of that time the targets again turned sideways, remained in that position for five seconds, and then turned and were automatically lowered into the pit for spotting, scoring, and posting.

With this system a shooter by himself could obviously set the controls and fire slow, timed, or rapid-fire without having anyone hold a watch for him, and even without anyone to operate the targets in the pit.

There must have been a feeling of intense satisfaction to the Sportsman-Commissioner as he watched the smooth operation of this completely automatic target range as it served the members of thirty-four police teams on Columbus Day in (Continued on page 27)
SHOTGUN PENETRATION

Editor, AMERICAN RIFLEMAN,
Dear Sir:

Having at some time or another in past years tested many 12-gauge shotgun loads, including various powders and sizes of shot, and as there does not appear to be a general apprehension of the penetration of fine and coarse shot, I venture to give the following penetration of chilled shot in soft white-pine boards:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yards</th>
<th>3/8 inch</th>
<th>5/32 inch</th>
<th>7/32 inch</th>
<th>5/16 inch</th>
<th>full 5/16 inch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>7/16</td>
<td>3/32</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>9/16</td>
<td>11/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>7/16</td>
<td>5/32</td>
<td>7/32</td>
<td>5/16</td>
<td>full</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above penetrations were taken with full-choked guns only, and with Oval powder loads, both factory and home-loaded. Black and bulk smokeless powder loads, if well balanced and given good patterns, give the same penetration, but if at all faulty in any respect or if loaded with drop shot in smaller sizes, the penetration is a little less.

In the larger sizes of shot the difference in penetration between drop and chilled shot in soft white-pine boards is practically negligible. The greatest penetration to be obtained with a load of shot is when the cartridge is slightly overloaded with powder so as to give a modified-choke pattern from a full-choked gun, but the pattern opens out at the longer ranges so that it is usually not as effective as a better-balanced load.

All the above penetrations were taken through heavy brown wrapping paper, the idea being to obtain pattern and penetration with one shot. It is well known that all the pellets of the charge do not have the same penetration, even in the dense portion of the pattern. Larger sizes vary more than smaller sizes, because they have much more penetration. Take No. 2 chilled shot, for example: the penetration at 40 yards is full 11/16". Firing at a board about 10" x 12" and 13/16" thick, you are very apt to find that four or five pellets have gone clear through. Note that at 20 yards No. 4 shot have a trifle less penetration than No. 7 have at 40 yards. At 90 yards No. 2 shot sink in fully flush. No. 6 will go through the paper and stick fast, with a few pellets sunk in flush.

I have tried many devices to "doctor up" a load of shot so as to make it hold together and kill considerably beyond regular shotgun range, as when firing at large hawks that seldom come near enough to be effectively reached by ordinary loading, but all special loading tried was failure in one way or another, terminal wrapping of paper or some other light material around the charge of shot in the case was torn to pieces in going through the choke, while more effective expanding would sometimes do fairly well, and again wouldn't give even a cylinder-bore pattern. When the charge was still more effectively enclosed, all accuracy was lost.

I believe that a true cylinder-bored barrel would give much better results with such methods than a full-choked barrel, but I never had the opportunity to experiment with the cylinder barrel.

F. W. KACHELIES.

CHEAPER PRIMERS FOR THE .38 SPECIAL

Editor, AMERICAN RIFLEMAN,
Dear Sir:

THE cost of shooting being a serious matter these days, it seemed desirable if possible to use when reloading the .38 Special cartridge, the .45-caliber pistol primer which N. R. A. members can buy through the D. C. M. at a low price; so I undertook to see if this could be satisfactorily accomplished.

I chose Western solid-head shells, of which I purchased one hundred. I also bought No. 7 (.201") twist drill, and a No. 46 (.081") drill. I ground the No. 7 drill flat on the end, and then ground clearance sufficient to cut a flat-bottomed hole. Before grading the drill point I drilled lengthwise a piece of ¾" round rod ¾" long, and fitted a set screw to clamp it on the drill, so as to serve as a stop to give the correct primer-pocket depth. Later I soldered this step to the drill to obtain a more secure fastening. The No. 46 drill was for enlarging the flash-holes to the same size as those in the standard A. C. P. shells. In operating on a shell, the latter is held by forcing it into a full-length reaming die.

I take an ordinary countersink and open out the mouths of the .175" primer pockets a little larger than the No. 7 drill. This assists in starting the flat-end drill fairly central. The drill must of course be held truly while enlarging the primer pockets, as in a drill-press or a lathe. The stop on the drill is set to cut to a depth of .120"-.127".

After the pockets have been enlarged with the drill I drive into them a hardened punch measuring .202", to make the holes truly round, and all of them exactly the same size. This punch is best driven out with a smaller punch through the flash-hole to avoid injuring the pocket. Finally, I drill the flash-holes with the No. 46 drill. The .45 A. C. P. primer is then a good firm press fit, and well below the surface of the shell-head.

I have fired in a Smith & Wesson Military & Police revolver some 500 rounds in this lot of 100 cases, using 113-grain wadcutter bullets and 5.4 grains of du Pont No. 5 powder, and also 150-grain bullets and 4.9 grains No. 5, with the loss of only two or three cases from cracking.

WILLIAM R. ARMSTRONG.

CHEAP MOVING TARGETS

Editor, AMERICAN RIFLEMAN,
Dear Sir:

I have been playing a game recently which I think may interest some of my fellow shooters. As you undoubtedly know, the most thrilling experience in a shooter's life is to score on a running target. However, the opportunity to try one's skill at this sort of shooting is seldom presented, except in certain parts of the country, and even there one might hope all day without burning much powder.

Some time ago I came into possession of a few dozen toy balloons, and thinking that they might present a novel target of some sort, I took them out to a nearby sandy beach. After trying several experiments I inflated one of the balloons and tossed it into the air. As there was a fair breeze the balloon went off at considerable speed, bouncing and scurrying along the beach; and I can assure you that when that thing got from 50 to 75 yards away it made a most interesting object to shoot at with a .22 rifle.

Of course one or two hit sharp grass and broke, but you can usually tell when the bullet breaks it and when some other object punctures it. Since that time I have had several friends about this game, and each of them who have tried it have found it an immensely thrilling sport, at a very small expense. The best place to play this game is on a sandy beach or in some other similar open space. Of course the neighborhood golf links would be ideal, but it is hard to get a golfer to see a shooter's point of view. It is the best practice on moving targets I have ever had.

WILLIAM A. AXTELL.
"Textbook of Firearms Investigation, Identification, and Evidence"


THIS complete book is being bound in one volume with "Textbook of Pistols and Revolvers," which was reviewed in these columns in our issue of December, 1944. There were 532 pages in the "Textbook of Pistols and Revolvers." There will be approximately 400 pages in the "Textbook of Firearms Investigation." The complete volume of something over 900 pages is beyond any question of doubt the most complete handbook on the subject which has ever been printed in this or any other country. It is at the same time about as unwieldy and uncomfortable a proposition to handle and read as can be imagined. Just why the publisher should go to the trouble of having two complete and splendid books written, both of a convenient size for handling and reading, and then bind them into one elephantine tome is something that only the publisher can explain.

Despite its unwieldy size, we predict that the new work is going to quickly take its place as "The Book of the Year on handguns, handgun shooting, ammunition, bullet identification, bullet identification equipment, and as a reference work on legal decisions involving criminal firearms identification. Nothing even remotely resembling this volume in completeness has ever been published before, either in this country or abroad. Consider the matter contained in "The Book of Pistols and Revolvers," as reviewed in our December issue, and then add to it the following material—data on the manufacture, appearance and characteristic action of explosives. The subject of gas explosions and how to distinguish them from bomb explosions is carefully treated.

A discussion of the history of firearms identification affords the opportunity to describe and illustrate the type of equipment employed in the work from the days when it was a case of "make the best of what you have." The description of modern equipment is so complete as to include information as to current prices and sources of supply. While this information is invaluable to the interested reader of today, the advisability of including it in a standard textbook in an era of rapidly changing prices may be questioned. An immense amount of data is included on the penetration possibilities of various guns, penetration through water, identification of guns by sound, powder burns, character of wounds of entrance and wounds of exit, the effect of choke and cylinder bored shotguns, evidence to be derived from shotgun wads, cannelle characteristics of various bullets—the whole intensely interesting and immensely involved picture of criminal firearms identification work. A considerable proportion of this material has to the best knowledge of the author never before been published. Certainly, there are only two other people in this country, Calvin Goddard and E. C. Crossman, who have had the practical experience to handle intelligently such a wealth of material, and neither of them has undertaken the prohibitive task.

The chapter on Microscopy and Photography will in itself be worth the price of the book to the man who is trying to perfect himself in this field of criminal identification. An immensely important chapter from the standpoint of the firearms identification man, and even more important from the standpoint of the prosecuting attorney and the defense lawyer, is the extensive list of actual court decisions involving firearms identification, the list of references on the rules of evidence as affecting expert witnesses, and a bibliography listing approximately 150 articles and books on both the mechanical and legal phases of firearms identification work published in this country and in Europe.

This book is beyond question an absolutely essential part of the library of every Police Department, District Attorney's office and criminal law office in this country, and we venture to predict that before the year is out it will also be a part of the library of every target shooter and collector of hand guns in the English-speaking nations of the world.

We believe the publisher erred in combining this mass of material within the covers of one book, but we believe every lover of the handgun will err even more seriously if he does not include this volume in his library, even though he may have to wear wrist bracelets "a la plugist" when he sits down in the family easy chair to read it.—C. B. L.

"The Elusive Ten"

By William Reichenbach; The Private Printing; by Hathaway Oaks, Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.; $1.00.

BELIEVE it or not, here is something new under the sun: a manual on how to shoot the pistol and revolver written with a sense of humor and admitting that different sizes of hands, different physical builds, and different mental attitudes require different grips, different

Principal Contributors in This Issue

N. H. ROBERTS has asked that we say nothing more about him except that he is very busy and will not be able to answer any more letters concerning his articles.

As is pretty generally known among target-shooters, "AL BLANCO" is other than Frank J. Kahrs, of Remington. Mr. Kahrs is so well known on the
ranges of this country that further comment by us is unnecessary.

DR. WILLIAM H. BRADDOCK at present lives in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He has wandered pretty well over the world, and has had some interesting and exciting experiences. Shooting has always been a favorite sport of his, and he takes great interest in teaching the younger generation to shoot.

ROY B. FOUREMAN hails from Columbus, Ohio, and is Secretary of the Ohio Rifle and Pistol Association.

CLYDE E. SCHETTER is in the Public Relations Department of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. He was formerly of Akron, Ohio, but was recently transferred to Florida. He has been interested in shooting since the age of ten years.

LOU COWHER is from Tyrone, Pennsylvania. He likes all kinds of rifles, but is particularly fond of the muzzle-loaders, and is learning how to build them himself, including boring and rifling the barrel.

R. M. BAIR is revolver instructor and ballisticsian for the Pennsylvania Highway Patrol. He is also a lieutenant in the O. R. C., author of Bair’s Manual, and N. R. A. State Secretary for Pennsylvania. He lives at Hummelstown, Pa.

MUZZLE-LOADER EXPERIENCES

(Continued from page 21)

... feeling that he has accomplished something after he has taken a rusty old barrel and filed it out until it is like new inside and will shoot “plum center.”

Only once was I ever able to make a good group at 100 yards. It was an ideal summer day for shooting, without the least trace of a breeze blowing. I pinned up a 4½-inch white disc at 104 long steps, and another at 50 steps, and went to work. I shot twice at the 100-yard target, and then went up to see the result, when to my surprise I found that the two bullets had cut together on the edge of the disc at 11 o’clock. I adjusted the sights and fired two more shots, wherever the disc slid down from the board. I went up to see if I had “drove the tack,” and sure enough, there was one hole about 1½-inch from center at 5 o’clock, while the other had taken out the brass upholstery tack without so much as making the hole. Back I went for another shot—the third after adjusting the sights, but I did not inspect the target after that shot because it was getting late. Later I found that the shot was so close to the center shot as to break the paper between the holes.

Now this may sound strange, but just prior to the shooting described I had tried the same method of loading, only using black powder instead of King’s Semi-Smokeless, and I could not get inside of a 6-inch circle at fifty yards!

As another instance of the shooting qualities of these old rifles when you load them right, two summers ago our crowd, bearing the title, “The Old-Timers,” beat the breech-loaders three times out of five. Be it mentioned, however, that we fully appreciate the good sportsmanship on the part of these people in allowing us the advantage of the larger bullet holes. At all events, the losers had as much fun as the winners, as they were good sports.

I might mention the one-time peculiarities of another rifle I know of. Apparently the barrel of this rifle was perfect, but until it had been fired from 15 to 25 times after being thoroughly cleaned, it positively would not group. I made a tool for it, and cut just a little off the lands, which improved its shooting qualities a great deal. Then we discovered that about every fourth or fifth shot was cut, but a careful filing of the muzzle cured this. Since then the owner of the rifle has been able to do some really good shooting, from the first shot to the last one. Another rifle, that looks enough like the above one to have been made by the same man, though there is no name on it, is long and light, and shoots balls 46 to the pound, yet it is very accurate.

In case one does not like to have the gas from the tube blow his hat off every time he shoots, he can remove the tube from the drum and have the bottom of the hole welded solid, after which a 1/32 hole is drilled through. Thereafter the rifle will not throw fire, nor need one ever worry about ignition.

One should never destroy one of these old guns by cutting off the barrel. I know several fellows who did this, and later regretted it. I acquired in a trade what had once been a beautiful old rifle, but the owner had ruined it by cutting off the barrel to 31 inches. Then, to add insult to injury, he had inlaid the stock with aluminum and pieces of mother of pearl. Of course the rifle still shoots beautifully, but it is now neither the old relic of yesteryear, nor a modern breech-loader. Just an inconvenient shooting iron.

A fellow who has a certain old pigeon gun loaded it up with smokeless powder taken from a shot shell. He is still well and whole because smokeless powder is rather difficult to ignite with percussion caps, and he quit trying before the calamity occurred. Another fellow actually did blow up a muzzle-loading rifle by obtaining his components from smokeless shotgun shells. He was very fortunate, for though the gun was a total wreck, he himself made only one trip to the doctor for repairs.

DEAR MRS. SMITH—

(Continued from page 16)
There is just one more point, if you will allow. You have spent considerable thought on "that not-impossible She" who will inevitably come to share, and to a greater or lesser degree to rule, your son's life. How well do I appreciate that none can be worthwhile? Equally I credit you with the good sense to realize the inevitability, but I wish to urge upon you that the matter is not far off, years hence, as you fondly think, but close, nearly, only less than instant. Your boy is entering upon his 'teens. You have just time, and no more, to allow thorough establishment of that love for physical accomplishment which is Nature's protection during the stormy period of adolescence. The ball, the bat, the racquet, and such-like, are the natural idols of this period (and speaking of injuries, I have seen worse on the football field, the diamond, the skating-rink, and in the pool, than ever I have on the shooting-range), but perhaps the strongest natural appeal, at least to those like your boy, lies in the rifled tube, and the life in field and stream which it connotes.

And just here lies the greatest protection from that which you most dread—that type which we may sum up in the one word "vamp." You know, none better, that the happy hunting-ground of the vamp is not the ball-room, or even the seashore, but just exactly in the bleachers and on the sidelines. Will it surprise you that the one place where she is at the greatest disadvantage is on the shooting-range? The atmosphere there is incompatible with her special style of artificiality. But never mind the explanation, just visit the nearest range and see if I speak not the truth. The women you will find will be natural, whole-souled, perfect—human of course, not even saintly. If you look very closely you may even spy some signs of coquetry, perchance even some little flirting in progress; but it will be the natural kind and not the artificial hot-house type that you dread with so much reason. I do not say that mistakes are impossible on the rifle-range, but I do maintain that "nothing really harmful can happen to a boy when he is astride a horse"—or out with a gun in his hands.

My main point, my dear lady, I have left to the last. You simply cannot, alas, play football with your boy, or baseball; nor can you run and jump with him. Good swimmer as you are, even in the water you will not be able to keep company with him when he comes to his full strength. But this one sport—rifle-shooting—you may always enjoy with him, if you choose. Strange as it may seem, it is literally possible for you to participate with him as an equal until failing powers deprive you of all physical enjoyment; and in shooting, this sad, inevitable hour may be postponed farther than in any other sport. Dear lady, I would say that if you will permit your boy this need of his nature; if moreover you will join him in this expression of his personality, your reward will be a companionship, a love, and sympathy, an understanding, greater than you have thought possible.

And you will put your son in the way to become a Man.

**MID-WINTER CAMP PERRY**

(Continued from page 15)

**SOUTHEASTERN SMALL-BORE CHAMPIONSHIP**

(22 Entries)

1. Thurman Randale ..................................... 936 Trophy & Gold Medal
2. Eric Johnson ......................................... 920 Silver Medal
3. V. O. Noble ........................................... 912 Bronze Medal
4. H. W. Van Soms ...................................... 796 Bronze Medal
5. F. L. Kohn ............................................. 784 Bronze Medal
6. L. W. Anoma ......................................... 773 Bronze Medal
7. David Hintle ......................................... 773 Silver Medal
8. E. A. Comer .......................................... 772 Bronze Medal
9. T. F. Bridgland ...................................... 772 Bronze Medal
10. K. H. Wilcox ........................................ 769 Bronze Medal
11. A. E. Amos ......................................... 767 Bronze Medal
12. Paul Schiller ........................................ 765 Bronze Medal
13. C. E. Northus ....................................... 764 Bronze Medal
14. John Lewis .......................................... 762 Bronze Medal
15. A. M. Bidwell ....................................... 761 Bronze Medal
16. V. J. Edmundo ...................................... 761 Bronze Medal
17. R. F. Anthony ....................................... 758 Bronze Medal
18. J. D. McNabb ........................................ 756 Bronze Medal
19. P. W. Robertson ..................................... 756 Bronze Medal
20. F. E. Bryson ........................................ 755 Bronze Medal
21. C. E. Lyman, Jr .................................... 758 Bronze Medal
22. D. F. Pollock ........................................ 762 Bronze Medal

**SOUTHEASTERN SMALL-BORE CHAMPIONSHIP**

(20 Entries)

1. Thurman Randale ..................................... 1,337 Trophy, Gold Medal & $25
2. Eric Johnson .......................................... 1,317 Silver Medal & $15.00
3. H. W. Van Soms ...................................... 1,338 Bronze Medal & $25.00
4. V. O. Wolfe .......................................... 1,364 Bronze Medal
5. L. W. Alemas ......................................... 1,392 Bronze Medal
6. T. J. Voelth .......................................... 1,396 Bronze Medal
7. T. F. Bridgland ...................................... 1,358 Bronze Medal
8. Paul Schiller ........................................ 1,357 Bronze Medal
9. C. E. Northus ....................................... 1,356 Bronze Medal
10. A. E. Comer ......................................... 1,356 Bronze Medal
11. A. E. Amos .......................................... 1,356 Bronze Medal
12. F. O. Kohn .......................................... 1,353 Bronze Medal
13. A. M. Bidwell ....................................... 1,351 Bronze Medal
14. John Lewis .......................................... 1,349 Bronze Medal
15. J. D. McNabb ....................................... 1,347 Bronze Medal
16. K. H. Wilcox ........................................ 1,339 Bronze Medal
17. C. E. Lyman, Jr .................................... 1,323 Bronze Medal
18. P. W. Robertson ..................................... 1,314 Bronze Medal
19. D. F. Pollock ........................................ 1,307 Bronze Medal
20. F. E. Bryson ........................................ 1,306 Bronze Medal

**SOUTHEASTERN PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP**

(13 Entries)

1. F. L. Wyman, Tampa, Fla ................................ 532 Gold Medal
2. D. C. Reeves, Nashville, Tenn ................................ 531 Silver Medal
3. H. W. Amomden, Plainfield, N. J ................................ 524 Bronze Medal
4. Jas. E. Hughes, West Bridgeport, Mass ................................ 527 Bronze Medal

**SOUTHEASTERN PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP**

(Continued)

5. R. C. Bracken, Columbus, Ohio ................................ 518 Gold Medal
6. C. W. Williams, Tampa, Fla ................................ 500 Silver Medal
7. Char. Atkins, Jr., Dayton, Ohio ................................ 500 Bronze Medal
8. C. E. Northus, Highland Park, Ill ................................ 493 Bronze Medal
9. Thos. Forbes, Tampa, Fla ................................ 489 Bronze Medal
10. S. E. Skillings, Reading, Mass ................................ 482 Bronze Medal
11. J. D. Nally, Nashville, Tenn ................................ 478 Bronze Medal
12. E. J. Higley, Tampa, Fla ................................ 476 Bronze Medal
13. T. K. Maxwell, Baltimore, Md ................................ 476 Bronze Medal

**NATIONAL MID-WINTER CHAMPIONSHIP**

(7 Entries)

1. F. L. Wyman, Tampa, Fla ................................ 1,136 Trophy, Gold Medal & $1.00
2. H. W. Amomden, Plainfield, N. J ................................ 1,127 Bronze Medal & 75c cash
3. D. C. Reeves, Nashville, Tenn ................................ 1,120 50c cash
4. Char. Atkins, Jr., Dayton, Ohio ................................ 1,120 Bronze Medal
5. R. C. Bracken, Columbus, Ohio ................................ 1,120 Bronze Medal
6. Jas. E. Hughes, West Bridgeport, Mass ................................ 1,120 Bronze Medal
7. S. E. Skillings, Reading, Mass ................................ 1,057 Bronze Medal

**HUNTING JACK RABBITS**

(Continued from page 19)

stand on one side of the cabin, and another on the other side. The ship takes off in good static trim (equilibrium), and the pilot guides his craft to the nearby desert, and heads into the wind. This latter makes it possible to run the ship at slower speeds than would be possible if flying down wind. In fact, if the wind is blowing from 10 to 12 miles an hour, or more, it is not difficult to hover over a given spot.

Noise of the motors and the shadow of the ship will cause any jack in the immediate vicinity to attempt to put distance between him and the source of the disturbance. The ship can easily overtake Mr. Jack if he holds to a straight course; but this he seldom does. Naturally, the blimp cannot outmaneuver the rabbit. If the latter turns and runs directly under the ship or to the rear, he reaches cover and safety long before the ship can possibly be turned about. It is a case of carefully watching for Mr. Jack to spring into motion, and then shooting properly. When the rabbit takes off on approximately a 45-degree angle away from the ship's line of flight, he presents the best target; but even then he's no set-up.

In order to pursue the fleeing rabbit it is necessary to speed up the motors of the blimp, if the ship is flying along when the rabbit flashes. And incidentally, there
are no brakes with which to slow down as quickly as you would like.

Half of the sport lies in the amusing reactions of the scared Mr. Jack. On occasions I have seen them actually stop so suddenly when the shadow of the ship overtook them as they were running full speed, that they turned a complete somersault. Sometimes they will run around in concentric circles of ever-increasing size: they always can be depended upon to run at top speed in some direction.

It was soon determined that the 12-gauge pump gun was the most practical weapon for blimp-hunting, and full-choke guns were decided upon because most shots had to be taken at fairly long range.

One rabbit out of four shots is considered a good average on blimp-jack expeditions. Some of the boys from the ranch, who seldom missed a jack from the fender of a car at night, found that shooting the bunnie from the blimp was something else again. But any of them will tell you that blimp-hunting is one of the most thrilling sports that they have ever engaged in.

**MID-WEST SMALL-BORE CHAMPIONSHIP**

(Continued from page 17)

metallic sights. It took a 297 to make the team, and not all those were on when R. A. Swigart, Bowling Green, Ohio, captain of the Ohio team, had his list assembled. The results will be announced after Ollie Schriver, scorer and judge in this match, has received and scored the targets from both teams.

All matches were fired at 50 feet. Leaders of the separate matches were as follows:

**No. 1—Columbus Dispatch Match (10 shots each, prone, kneeling, and standing).**

**Match No. 2—Tewes Plaque Match (30 shots prone, metallic).** First, E. D. Shumaker, Scar, 300, Tewes Plaque; second, Tye Holcomb, Portsmouth, 300, gold medal; third, Sam Bond, New Phila- delphia, 300, silver medal; fourth, Mildred Cessna, Cadiz, 300, bronze medal; fifth, Will Rostrom, Sidney, 300, bronze medal; sixth, A. Burtscher, Toledo, 300, bronze medal.

**Match No. 3—Mid-West Championship (aggregate of 1 and 2).** First, V. E. Wood, Zanesville, 596, championship plaque and gold medal; second, F. J. Trautz, Findlay, 584, silver medal; third, Milton Klotz, Akron, 584, bronze medal.

**Match No. 4—Metallic Sights Championship (10 shots each, prone, kneeling, and standing).** First, Milton Klotz, Akron, 283, gold medal; second, Ralph Shilling, Columbus, 283, silver medal; third, C. W. Peters, Dayton, 283, bronze medal.

**Match No. 5—Fort Hayes Special (entry three-position).** First, Byron Scott, Uhrichsville, 292, gold medal; second, Merle Israelson, Akron, 289; third, R. A. Swigart, Bowling Green, 288.

**Match No. 6—American Legion (10 shots each, prone, sitting, standing).** First, Dana Scarborough, Akron, 275; second, R. L. Dunlap, Chillicothe, 270; third, R. E. Cecil, Tippecanoe, 258.

**Matches Nos. 7 and 8—Team Matches.**
**Match No. 7—Junior Match (10 shots each, prone, kneeling, standing).**
Class A (16 to 19 years): First, J. D. Smith, Youngstown, 274, trophy and medal; second, Robert White, Xenia, 264, bronze medal. Class B (under 16 years): First, Roger Hughes, Youngstown, 259, bronze medal; second, Mildred Cessna, Cadiz, 200.

**Match No. 10—Women's Match (20 shots, prone).** First, Mrs. Carl D. Carlin, Findlay, 200, trophy and bronze medal; second, Mildred Cessna, Cadiz, 200.

**Match No. 11—Offhand Match (20 shots).** First, E. E. Rinke, West Alexandria, 188, bronze medal; second, A. Burtscher, Toledo, 156; third, M. Israelson, Akron, 144.

**Match No. 12—Railway Employees.**


**Match B—Novice Pistol.** First, Stanley Thomas, Columbus, 344; second, J. B. Reed, Marysville, 334; third, R. E. Field, Columbus, 328.

The Cincinnati Revolver Club won the Pistol-Team Match.

**THE CINCINNATI REVOLVER CLUB**

**THE RIFLES OF YESTERDAY**

(Continued from page 13)

that does not trouble me in the least. With our present improved smokeless powders and fine 150, 180, 200, and 220-grain .30-caliber bullets, it is easy to prepare hand-loaded cartridges that will shoot as accurately and prove as effective on big game as the majority of men need. Hundreds—yes, thousands—of big-game animals of all kinds were shot, not so many years ago, with rifles of .30-40 caliber. The .30-40 cartridge was conspicuously effective then, and it is even more effective now with our improved powders and bullets. Has our big game become so extremely "tough" that one

must needs use a small cannon with which to kill it? It is well to pause now and then and reflect that the muzzle-loading rifles of the early pioneers had an average muzzle velocity of not more than about 1300 foot-seconds, and an energy at 100 yards of from 300 to 500 foot-pounds, yet they killed thousands of head of American big game of all kinds, including buffalo, bison and bear.

One of my most highly-prized rifles is a .30-40 Krug with a fine hand-made pistol-grip stock of "fiddle-back" walnut, 26-inch barrel, and Pacific rear and ramp front sights. And, with the great variety of hand loads that can easily be assembled today for the .30-40 cartridge—loads suitable for killing everything from sparrows to grizzlies and for target work from 50 feet to 1200 yards, if I could have but some more time to take the "old reliable" Krug. And I would be perfectly happy with it. The cry for speed and more speed in everything is being greatly overdone, in my opinion, and when it comes to rifles for big-game shooting I prefer those that handle a heavy bullet at a velocity of about 2300 f. s. at 100 yards. The small-bore vermin rifle, be it noted, is quite a different proposition, and it should give the highest possible velocity to its light-weight bullet in order that it may be safe to use in settled communities.

[Note: Mr. Roberts had originally intended that this article be published under a penname, so as to forestall the deluge of letters he always receives after the appearance of one of his articles. He finally consented to use his own name, on one condition: that we publish a notice advising all readers that in future Mr. Roberts will not be able to answer letters concerning his articles. Mr. Roberts' heart is with his readers, but he is very busy and his time is limited, and in consequence he will not be able to answer any more letters.—Editor.]

**THE STONEDALE RANGE**

(Continued from page 22)

1934; especially when he recalled the three-team match on three stationary targets back in 1925.

This story is related as an inspiration and encouragement to those other police commissioners and public-spirited N.R.A. Clubs who have tried to increase the shooting interest in their local departments, and who may sometimes feel that it is after all a more or less thankless undertaking. Commissioner McGinley spent ten years and a considerable amount of money for prizes and in promotion effort before the present almost perfect Stonedale Range became an accomplished fact. However, the writer is in a position to state that the final results have come up to all expectations, and the accomplished results well worth while throughout the state, county, town, and industrial police organizations of Western Pennsylvania.

APRIL, 1935

27
Metropolitan League Matches

By LUCIAN CARY

The annual indoor prone matches of the Metropolitan Rifle League of New York City always attract a crowd. But this year set a new high record for entries.

On February 10, there were 68 men in the preliminary match, as against a previous high total of 44. On February 17, there were 44 teams in the two-man team match, as against a previous high of 27; and 20 teams in the four-man team match, as against a previous high of 11. In the championship, on February 24, there were 125 entries, more than twice as many as there were in 1933, and 28 more than there were last year.

The preliminary match has previously been an unlimited re-entry, best 5 targets to count. The directors decided this year that it would be fairer to limit the targets to 15. Under this rule 27 men turned in possible scores of 500, with F. C. Hopton outranking the others.

The four-man team match was won by the Roosevelt Rifle Club supposed as its second team, composed of two women and two men. One of the women, Mrs. Jimmy Hilborn, is a well known match shot. The other, Miss Dorothy Gelsinger, is a newcomer. Miss Gelsinger admitted that she had shot a rifle before but added that she hadn’t taken it seriously until this year. George Bergman and C. E. Dennis were the fortunate men who shot with Mrs. Hilborn and Miss Gelsinger.

Sam Moore and M. R. M. Gilliam took the gold medal and the thirty dollars in the two-man team match with a score of 399 that outranked four other scores of 399.

The championship was a heart breaker for most of the men who shot in it. The entry list contained dozens of men who can shoot 500 x 500 almost any afternoon; or every once in a while anyhow. But when the targets were all in and Harry Pope unbest his back after ten or eleven hours over the scoring table there was just one 500 x 500. H. D. Allyn of Springfield had that. Charlie Johnson was second with a 499. The third man, A. Crowley, took not only the bronze medal but the Outer’s Club medal for high tryo, with a 499. There were half a dozen other scores of 499. The ties were decided this year by the N.R.A. method except in the championship. In this match ties were decided, first by total X’s, then by Creedmor targets, then by total X’s per target in inverse order.

The things that happened to some of the hardest holding small bore shots in the vicinity of New York were a bit of wit. The redoubtable Turk Sampson landed in one hundredth place—the result mostly of a keyhole that was its own ablih. Harry Pope, while cheerfully admitting that everybody had hard luck, observed that ten years ago a man with a 496 or a 497 wouldn’t be telling anybody how he lost those points because he would have won the match. It took a possible to win the match last year and the year before and again in 1930. Back in 1924 and ’25 and ’26, a 495 or a 496 was good enough.

Winning scores were as follows:

FOUR-MAN TEAM MATCH

1. ROOSEVELT RIFLE CLUB
   Oslund R. C. Trophy
   Gelsinger, Dot. 195 Gold medals
   Dennis, C. E. 200 $30.00
   Bergman, G. S. 196
   Hilborn, "Jimmy" 200-207

2. OUTER’S CLUB
   Mechling, B. E. 199 Silver medals
   Sharp, A. E. 200 $25.00
   Temple, L. M. 198
   Bixby, A. W. 200-207

3. RIDGEPORT RIFLE CLUB
   Johnson, Eric 200 Bronze medals
   Wilkinson, G. 198 $20.00
   Clark, K. 199
   Kuhn, F. O. 200-207

4. FRANKFORD ARSENAL R. C.
   Bryan, W. T. 199 $15.00
   Hoppe, F. C. 198
   Johnson, C. H. 199
   Miller, L. J. 199-207

5. OSSING RIFLE CLUB
   Kelsey, W. 198 $12.00
   Risley, R. 198
   Cousine, D. C. 198
   Smeltzer, E. 200-207

6. ROOSEVELT RIFLE CLUB
   Tekulsky, Irwin 199 $10.00
   Arombohn, L. H. 198
   Cary, N. 197
   Hilborn, J. M. 200-207

7. QUINNIPIAC RIFLE CLUB
   Hasson, J. W. 199 $10.00
   Lucy, J. E. 200
   Dougal, J. 196
   Smith 196-207

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

1. Allen, H. D. 500 Annual and gold medal and $75.00
2. Johnson, C. H. 499 Silver medal and 20.00
3. Clarkley, A. 499 Bronze medal and 15.00
4. Buckman, A. 499 11.00
5. Miller, L. J. 499M 10.00
6. Tekulsky, L. 499 9.00
7. Dennis, C. E. 499 8.00
8. Carlson, D. 499 7.00
9. Nielsen, J. R. 499 6.00

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

KEMPER SHOOT ATTRACTS FIFTY TEAMS

A half dozen visiting teams shared honors in the sixth annual midwinter meet held at Kemper Military School, Boonville, Missouri, February 22nd-23rd.

The twoday program, always a banner event, consisted of a variety of individual and team events, the latter being classified according to age and sex of participating college and high school students. Fifty-two teams representing thirty educational institutions in eight mid-western states were represented.

The matches were conducted by Capt. L. V. Jones, Kemper’s P. M. S. & T., assisted by officers and men under his command. The shoot was sanctioned by the N. R. A. and Missouri State Rifle & Pistol Association, both of which organizations sent representatives to the match.

Winners in the various team events:
1. Thomas Military Academy, St. Paul, Minnesota—winner of the Leacock Trophy and silver medals in the High School Team Match; Cretin High School, St. Paul, Minnesota—winner of another cup and silver medals in the Advanced R. O. T. C. Team Match; Municipal University of Wichita, Kansas—winner of the American Legion Trophy and silver medals in the College Girls’ Team Match; Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Missouri—winner of a Trophy and silver medals in the Basic R. O. T. C. Team Match; and Grover Cleveland High Girls, St. Louis, Missouri—winner of the Missouri Trophy.
N. R. A. Outdoor Postal Matches

Feature Camp Perry Training

A REVIVAL of interest in outdoor shooting, even greater than prevailed four years ago, is expected, following the action of Congress in giving back to shooters of America the National Matches to be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, this fall. Shooters everywhere are laying their plans to attend this greatest of shooting events. The War Department and N. R. A. are likewise making preparations for a record-breaking attendance.

Restoration of the big Camp Perry Meet, after a lapse of four years, gives added significance to the N. R. A.'s program of outdoor home range matches, soon to get under way. Practically every event of the N. R. A. Spring-Summer Home Range Program, both rifle and pistol, is fired under conditions similar to those prevailing at the National Matches. The N. R. A. outdoor schedule, therefore, affords an excellent opportunity for those who are preparing for Perry to get real match-shooting training during the spring and early summer months.

There are plenty of matches for the newcomer, too, matches in which beginners in the game can win both percentage medals and place medals while practicing with rifle or pistol at home. There are also qualification courses which may be fired at any time for the appropriate expert sharpshooter or marksman badges, awarded on the basis of each man's individual performance. Last, but not least of interest to shooters, are the popular small-bore rifle and pistol rating medals, which, like the qualification badges, are issued on each man's best efforts.

The official program, already mailed to members and club officers, includes a variety of matches—big bore, smallbore, pistol and revolver. If you do not have a copy, drop the N. R. A. a card. Entries in some of the events close May 1st. So look over your program, pick out the matches you prefer and send your entries now. Then you will have your targets on hand ready to shoot when the right day comes around.

The first series of matches closing May 1st includes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Small-Bore Section</th>
<th>Entries</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>Entry Fee</th>
<th>Club</th>
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<tr>
<td>Junior Individual Championship</td>
<td>May 1</td>
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<td>Women’s Dewar Course Championship</td>
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<tr>
<td>200-Yard Offhand Match</td>
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<td>Krug-Russian Match</td>
<td>May 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tyro Timed-Fire Pistol Match</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tyro .22-Caliber Slow-Fire Pistol Match</td>
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<td>.22-Caliber Slow-Fire Pistol Match</td>
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<td>.22-Caliber Timed-Fire Pistol Match</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slow-Fire Pistol Match</td>
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<td>Timed-Fire Pistol Match</td>
<td>May 1</td>
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THREE-SHELL LIMIT NOW ON SHOTGUNS

A CHANGE in the Federal shooting regulations concerning the taking of migratory water fowl which has long been anticipated has now been made effective by executive order signed by President Roosevelt. No Congressional action was required in order to effect this change in the Federal regulations.

The new regulation requires that automatic loading and hand operated repeating shotguns must have the magazine cut off or plugged with a one-piece metal or wooden filler "incapable of being removed through the loading end thereof" so as to limit the capacity of the magazine to not more than three shells. The regulation is immediately effective.

This regulation, of course, does not mean that shotguns used for shooting other than migratory water fowl need to be plugged in this way. Upland game and bird shooters are not affected.

SP Competition Shoot

THE third annual Postal Match for the Spokesman-Review trophy, fired under the arrangements of the Inland Empire Rifle and Pistol Association, was completed on February 16th.

The match was fired over a period of eleven weeks, each club entering one or more teams of five men each. The course of fire was ten shots prone, ten sitting, and ten standing, on the 50-foot N. R. A. gallery target, using N. R. A. rules.

Thirty-seven clubs from Washington, Idaho, and Oregon (locally known as the Inland Empire) shot through the entire match. These teams were classified as Class A, Class B, and Class C to give those less experienced an opportunity to win prizes. This made a total of 185 men who made the teams for each of the eleven weeks, and probably as many more tried for record but did not make the high-five men of that club.

In checking over the scores we notice a general improvement during the match. Class A averaged about 1410 out of the "possible" 1500 during the first week of the match. The last week finds them with an average close to 1430. The high team total of 1454 was turned in twice by a Class A team from Orofino, Idaho. The Class B teams started out the match with an average close to 1320, but finished very close to 1380, while Class C teams were averaging around 1270 to start with and finished with an average close to 1365. Of course many teams improved much more than the class average. This goes to show what a little work with the small-bore rifle will do to build up scores.

Two individual scores of 296 X 300 were turned in during the match, one by Bud Kinkead, of LaGrande, Ore., the other by J. R. Crawford, also of Orofino, Idaho. These two men did some very fine shooting and are to be congratulated.

The trophy and other prizes are to be awarded on April 6th and 7th at Spokane, Washington, when the Inland Empire Rifle and Pistol Association holds an election, and a big shoulder-to-shoulder match. There will be matches of all descriptions and many prizes.

The Spokesman-Review, well known local newspaper, is doing some very fine work for the small-bore riflemen in sponsoring this annual postal tournament. Many more teams were entered in this year's match than in the other two. We are pleased to find the names of several of the clubs recently formed among the new clubs affiliating with the National Rifle Association. May we have more of these matches. They create real interest in rifle shooting, and that is what it takes to make riflemen.—G. L. GREGORY.

APRIL, 1935

29
Third Progress Report on Firearms Legislation for 1935

NOTE: Bills which were covered in detail in our March issue are referred to only by number in this report with a notation of any change which has been made in their status since that time.

**FEDERAL**

Senate Bill No. 3 has been introduced in the House by Representative Brunner of New York as House Bill No. 6316. This bill deserves the support of all sportsmen.

House Bill No. 3010. Representative Brunner has introduced House Bill No. 6316 to take the place of this bill in the House.

House Bill No. 3284, introduced by Representative Dunlavey, referred to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, would regulate the interstate transportation of firearms by putting a lot of red tape in front of anyone who wished to ship firearms or ammunition across a state line. This bill is decidedly inferior to the Copeland Bill and should be withdrawn in favor of it by the committee when the hearings are held on the two bills.

House Bill No. 6316, introduced by Representative Brunner, referred to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Read the notation under Senate Bill No. 3.

**Alabama**

Senate Bill No. 54 is the Uniform Firearms Act. There is no change in its status.

**Arkansas**

Senate Bill No. 149, the Uniform Machine Gun Act, was approved by the governor on February 26, thereby becoming a law.

Senate Bill No. 94, introduced by Senator Parish, referred to the Resources Committee, authorizes the state to join owners of private lands in creating game and fish refuges.

This sounds like a desirable proposition.

House Bill No. 255, introduced by Representative Burke, referred to the Judiciary Committee, is the Uniform Firearms Act.

House Bill No. 497, sponsored by the Governor, is an omnibus tax bill covering a great variety of commodities. The tax of $24.00 per thousand rounds on shotgun shells and rifle cartridges and the excise tax of 5% on "sporting goods" seem high even in view of the apparent emergency condition which now exists. This bill will not be approved by the Governor or other adequate revenue measures are passed.

**California**

Assembly Bill No. 309, no change.

Assembly Bill No. 1589, no change.

Assembly Bill No. 1950, no change.

Senate Bill No. 279, introduced by Senator McGovern, referred to Committee on Revision of Criminal Law and Procedure, takes the right of parole from any person convicted of committing a felony while armed. This is a legitimate and desirable bill.

**Colorado**

House Bill No. 535, no change.

House Bill No. 891, introduced by Representative Griffith, is the Uniform Machine Gun Act.

House Bill No. 893 is the Uniform Firearms Act.

Senate Bill No. 584, no change.

**Connecticut**

House Bill No. 1124, no change.

**Georgia**

House Bill No. 262, no change. This bill requires a permit to purchase for each gun. It is a poorly conceived bill which should be defeated.

House Bill No. 374, introduced by Representative Ray, referred to Judiciary Committee No. 1, amends Section 418 of the present penal code which prohibits firing of a gun on Sunday. It has been reported unfavorably by the committee.

House Bill No. 555 is the same as Senate Bill No. 142. It regulates the sale and possession of machine guns but does not affect the use of other firearms, as was indicated in the previous report. There is no objection to this bill.

House Bill No. 561, introduced by Representative Spivey, referred to the Ways and Means Committee, is the state revenue bill. Paragraph 86 provides for the licensing of firearms dealers. The rates of $100.00 in cities larger than $100,000, $50.00 in cities larger than 35,000, $25.00 in cities larger than 7,000 and $15.00 in other places are higher than necessary.

**Idaho**

Senate Bill No. 24, prohibiting the sale of firearms or ammunition to minors under the age of 12 years, became a law when it was signed by the governor on February 18.

Senate Bill No. 173, introduced by the Judiciary Committee, is the Uniform Machine Gun Act.

Senate Bill No. 55, no change.

Senate Bill No. 56, no change.

Senate Bill No. 122, introduced by Senator Loughran, referred to the Judiciary Committee, provides a certificate of title for firearms, specifies the certificate required in most states for automobiles. It is difficult to see where any benefit could be derived from this system of tracing the ownership of firearms, but it would set up an elaborate amount of red tape for the legitimate shooter. The bill should be defeated.

**Illinois**

House Bill No. 15, no change.

Senate Bill No. 78, an adaptation of the Uniform Firearms Act, became a law when it was signed by the governor on February 22.

**Iowa**

House Bill No. 30, no change.

House Bill No. 179, introduced by Representative Knudson, increases the penalty for carrying concealed weapons. This is a satisfactory bill.

**Kansas**

Senate Bill No. 24, was reported unfavorably by the committee.

House Bill No. 14 was the same as Senate Bill No. 24, but the House amended it by adding an emergency clause. In its new form it has passed the House and been reported favorably by the Senate Committee. If it is enacted into law it will make it a felony for convicted felons to carry firearms without a permit.

Senate Bill No. 37, no change.

**Maryland**

House Bill No. 43, no change.

Senate Bill No. 292, introduced by Senator Ristau, referred to the Judiciary Committee. The procedure is the same as House Bill No. 36, introduced by Representative Griswold. This bill makes it unlawful to sell any firearms or deadly weapons to minors under fifteen years of age. It is not objectionable.

**Massachusetts**

House Bill No. 90, no change.

House Bill No. 162, reported unfavorably by the committee.

House Bill No. 907, reported unfavorably by the committee. Although both of these bills have been killed, there is a possibility of an attempt to revive one or both of them. Both of them are undesirable.

**Michigan**

Senate Bill No. 176, introduced by Senator Fehling, referred to the Judiciary Committee, provides a $2.00 license fee for carrying firearms. It has now passed the Senate. This is too high a cost to put on any pistol permit; the bill should be defeated or amended to reduce the fee.

**Missouri**

House Bill No. 352, introduced by Representative Downing, is an emergency revenue bill placing a sales tax on retail dealers in many lines, including sporting goods. It will be in effect for two years, if passed.

**Nebraska**

House Bill No. 150, no change.

**Nevada**

Assembly Bill No. 77, introduced by Assemblyman Phillips, referred to the Trade and Manufactures Committee, contains all the provisions of the Uniform Firearms Act although it is written in original language. It contains no objectionable provisions.

**New Jersey**

Senate Bill No. 78, no change.

Senate Bill No. 181, no change.

**THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN**
CONGRESS OK'S NATIONAL MATCHES

Congress has OK'd holding of the National Rifle and Pistol Matches for 1935. Funds for renewal of the Big Shoot at Camp Perry (Ohio) are provided in the Annual War Department Appropriation Bill. As we go to press, this Bill is in the hands of Senate and House Conferences for the purpose of ironing out some differences between the two branches.

Restoration of the National Matches this year has been approved by both the Senate and House of Representatives; therefore, this item of the Bill will not be changed by the Conferences. After the Conferences have agreed on their differences, the President's signature is all that is needed to make the bill law.

The Congress has done its part. On behalf of the shooters of America, we say: "Thank you, gentlemen."

Assembly Bill No. 1075, introduced by Mr. H. H. Smith, would give local police and authorities the power to "regulate or prohibit! the use of firearms or fireworks. This is contained in an obscure clause in a bill relating to fire commissioners, but it would make it possible to arbitrarily stop the legitimate use of firearms throughout the state. This clause should be changed.

Assembly Bill No. 1103, introduced by Mr. P. H. Sullivan, reported favorably by the Committee on Codes and advanced to the third reading, would make it illegal to sell pistols except through the licensing authority. It would require dealers to keep an armed guard over their stock of pistols at all times and would require all pistols to carry a special state identification mark in addition to the manufacturer's mark. This bill would serve no good purpose as a crime measure and is undesirable from every other point of view.

North Carolina

House Bill No. 30, no change.

House Bill No. 566, introduced by Representative Barker, provides for the registration of pistols in Durham County. This bill was introduced by a local man after it was introduced and is now before the House. It is an unnecessary piece of legislation.

Ohio

Senate Bill No. 14 and House Bill No. 47, no change. This is the soundest of all the state laws which have been proposed and deserves the active backing of Ohio members.

Oklahoma

House Bill No. 30, no change.

Oregon

House Bill No. 187, no change.

Senate Bill No. 246, introduced by the Judiciary Committee, was the Uniform Firearms Act, with a provision for a $5.00 license fee. It passed the Senate but was reported as killed in the House.

House Bill No. 456, introduced by the Game Committee, would prohibit the use of shotguns holding more than three shells. This bill has been reported as killed.

Pennsylvania

Senate Bill No. 412, introduced by Senator Myers, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, would require the registration of all firearms regulated by the present firearms act. There is no valid reason for requiring the blanket registration of all firearms such as this bill would provide.

South Dakota

House Bill No. 212, introduced by the Uniform Laws Committee, is the Uniform Firearms Law.

South Carolina

House Bill No. 646, introduced by Representative Taylor, referred to the Ways and Means Committee, repeals the present tax on shells and cartridges.

Tennessee

Senate Bill No. 131 and Senate Bill No. 264 has passed the Senate but was reported unfavorably by the House Committee.

Texas

Senate Bill No. 159, no change.

House Bill No. 116, no change.

House Bill No. 297, would take from special deputies or other peace officers the right to be exempted from the provisions of the firearms law. Since they would still have all the duties, right and responsibility of citizens under the present law, the bill is not objectionable.

Vermont

House Bill No. 104, introduced by Representative Judki, was reported killed but has since been rewritten by the Judiciary Committee and is now up for reconsideration. It provides for the registration of pistols or revolvers by the purchaser within ten days from the time of acquiring them. This bill will not seriously affect the honest gun owner but it is of even less use as a crime measure than it was in its original form.

Washington

House Bill No. 122, no change.

Senate Bill No. 147 was formerly the objectionable Chitty Bill, but an amendment offered from the floor of the Senate struck out all language following the title and substituted the Uniform Firearms Act. It passed the Senate in that form and has been reported favorably by the House Committee. It is now a very satisfactory and desirable bill.

Senate Bill No. 273, proposed by Senator Maxwell, is also the Uniform Firearms Act. It was introduced before the action described above was taken on Bill No. 147.

West Virginia

House Bill No. 174, no change.

House Bill No. 192, superseeded by House Bill No. 252.

House Bill No. 252, introduced by Representative Preston, advanced to the second reading in the Senate, would make it exceedingly difficult for any person to secure a permit to carry a concealed weapon. The applicant would serve notice to the mayor, chief of police, sheriff and prosecuting attorney, wait at least twenty days before applying to the circuit court, file a $3500 security bond, and pay a $50.00 license fee. Then, if there were no objections, he would receive his permit. Provisions of this type are entirely unwarranted. Their effect is to aid the criminals who carry their guns in spite of the law and to deprive the honest citizens who try to do everything in a legal manner. The bill should be defeated.
PALMA MATCH WINS FIRST AT MID-WINTER

Repeats clean sweep indoors at National Match

1935 STARTS OFF with Palma Match and KLEANBORE .22 ammunition out in front with the winners. Palma Match swept the field clean at the first big outdoor matches of the season—the Fourth Annual Southeastern Small-Bore Rifle and Pistol Tournament at St. Petersburg, Florida. Again in New York at the Metropolitan Rifle League Indoor Matches it was 100% clean-up for Palma Match. The official results of the N.R.A. Indoor Postal Matches indicate, also, that KLEAN-

RESULTS OF FLORIDA SHOOT

MAKES NEW RECORDS AT FLORIDA SHOOT. Thurman Randle of Dallas, Texas, and the famous "Bacon Gitter" established a number of new range records at St. Petersburg, including a 10-X possible and a clean score of 400 over the Dewar Course. This also included 19 straight X's at 100 yards.

INDIVIDUAL 50-METER RIFLE MATCH:
1. Thurman Randle ........................................ 500 Palma Match
2. T. F. Bridgland ........................................ 494 Palma Match
3. J. T. Vose .................................................. 494 Palma Match

SHORT RANGE TWO-MAN TEAM RIFLE MATCH
1. L. W. Abrams .......................................... 199 Palma Match
2. V. O. Weble ........................................... 198 Palma Match
3. E. O. Kuhn .................................................. 197 Palma Match

NATIONAL INTER
1. American Legion Team .................................. 189 Palma Match
2. Nebraska .................................................. 188 Palma Match
3. I. M. B. .................................................. 188 Palma Match

ST. PETERSBURG SPECIAL
1. L. W. Abrams .......................................... 507 Palma Match
2. T. F. Bridgland ........................................ 498 Palma Match
3. E. O. Kuhn .................................................. 497 Palma Match

50 METER TWO-MAN TEAM RIFLE MATCH
1. F. O. Kuhn ............................................... 196 Palma Match
2. V. O. Weble ........................................... 196 Palma Match
3. T. F. Bridgland ......................................... 196 Palma Match

FLORIDA-CONNECT
1. Florida .................................................. 188 Palma Match
2. J. T. Vose .................................................. 187 Palma Match
3. I. M. B. .................................................. 187 Palma Match

NATIONAL MID-WINTER
1. Thurman Randle ........................................ 198 Palma Match
2. E. O. Kuhn .................................................. 197 Palma Match
3. L. W. Abrams .......................................... 196 Palma Match

PISTOL MATCHES COPPED WITH KL

INDIVIDUAL .22 PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP
1. F. L. Wyman ........................................... 283 Klensboro

INDIVIDUAL RAPID FIRE PISTOL MATCH
1. F. L. Wyman ........................................... 194 Klensboro

INDIVIDUAL TIMED-FIRE PISTOL MATCH
1. F. L. Wyman ........................................... 194 Klensboro

SOUTHEASTERN INDIVIDUAL PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP
1. F. L. Wyman ........................................... 557 Klensboro
2. J. T. Vose .................................................. 531 Klensboro

SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH
1. F. L. Wyman ........................................... 194 Klensboro

INDIVIDUAL RAPID FIRE PISTOL MATCH
1. F. L. Wyman ........................................... 194 Klensboro

SLOW-FIRE RE-END
1. F. L. Wyman ........................................... 194 Klensboro

NATIONAL MID-WINTER
1. F. L. Wyman ........................................... 283 Klensboro

SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH
1. F. L. Wyman ........................................... 194 Klensboro

INDIVIDUAL RAPID FIRE
1. F. L. Wyman ........................................... 194 Klensboro

L. W. Abrams and V. O. Weble, winners of Short Range Two-Man Team Match

Thurman Randle and F. O. Kuhn, winners of 50 Meter Two-Man Team Match

H. M. Van Slaven, Winner of Small-Bore Wimbledon

J. T. Vose, member American Legion Team, Winner of National Inter-State Team Match
BIG OUT-DOOR SHOOT 100%  
CAMP PERRY  
Metropolitan Rifle League Matches

BORE, as usual, is a big winner again this year. At the Sixth Kemper Military School Mid-West Camp Perry at Boonville, Missouri, in February, it was practically 100% KLEANBORE.

INDOORS or outdoors, you can always depend on Palma Match and KLEANBORE 22's for uniformly high accuracy and performance. Watch the results as 1935 rolls along and watch the shooters at all the important matches. You see Palma Match and KLEANBORE out in front with the winners.

ORIDA MATCHES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDIVIDUAL DEWAR RIFLE MATCH</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. M. E. Johnston ... 399 Palma Match</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. V. O. Weltie ... 399 Palma Match</td>
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<td>3. T. J. Voss ... 396 Palma Match</td>
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<th>SWISS MATCH</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. K. A. Foner ... 40 Bulls-Palma Match</td>
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<td>2. David Hinkle ... 40 Bulls-Palma Match</td>
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<td>3. K. W. Wilcox ... 40 Bulls-Palma Match</td>
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<td>4. A. M. Ridgwell ... 40 Bulls-Palma Match</td>
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<tr>
<th>INDIVIDUAL SHORT RANGE RIFLE MATCH</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Thurman HANDLE ... 496 Palma Match</td>
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<td>2. A. S. Amor ... 498 Palma Match</td>
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<td>3. Paul Schiller ... 498 Palma Match</td>
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<tr>
<th>INDIVIDUAL LONG RANGE RIFLE MATCH</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Thurman HANDLE ... 133 Palma Match</td>
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SOUTHEASTERN SMALL-BORE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP

1. Thurman HANDLE ... 986 Palma Match  
2. E. J. Johnson ... 986 Palma Match  
3. W. O. Weltie ... 978 Palma Match  
4. H. M. Van Sien ... 976 Palma Match  
5. F. L. Kuhn ... 973 Palma Match

MAKES NEW RECORDS AT METROPOLITAN SHOOT. H. D. Allwyn of Springfield, Mass., won the individual Metropolitan Rifle Championship with a perfect score of 500x500 and 40 X's.

RESULTS OF METROPOLITAN MATCHES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. B. D. Allwyn .... 591 Palma Match</td>
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<td>2. A. W. Earle .... 591 Palma Match</td>
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<td>3. E. L. Miller .... 591 Palma Match</td>
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<td>4. T. A. F. N. .... 591 Palma Match</td>
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<tr>
<th>TWO-MAN TEAM MATCH</th>
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| 1. H. E. Moors .... 495 Palma Match  
2. M. W. M. Guion .... 495 Palma Match |

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<tr>
<th>FOUR-MAN TEAM MATCH</th>
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| 1. Harvard Rifle Club  
2. E. D. Johnson .... 248 Palma Match  
3. B. W. Foss .... 248 Palma Match |

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<tr>
<th>PRELIMINARY MATCH</th>
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| 1. P. C. Borden .... 284 Palma Match  
2. Iris Dwight .... 284 Palma Match |

Remington

DuPont

ANBORE

PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP

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<tr>
<td>1. 1916 Kleanbores</td>
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<th>PISTOL MATCH A</th>
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<td>274 Kleanbores</td>
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<th>REVOLVER MATCH B</th>
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<td>276 Kleanbores</td>
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<th>PISTOL MATCH</th>
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<td>292 Kleanbores</td>
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F. L. Wyman whose performance at the opener of the fastest men couldn't be beaten! Look at the score!
SECOND NAT'L CAPITAL SHOOT

MAY 17, 18, 19—mark them on your calendar, for they are the dates of the first renewal of the National Capital Rifle Club's Tournament to be held in Washington. The site will be Camp Simms, and the District of Columbia National Guard is improving the range still further, even after the great number of compliments on its condition last year.

Everything is being done to make the meet a great success. Quarters will be provided on the reservation for a large number of shooters, while the catering will be in new and capable hands at a reasonable price.

The tournament will be sanctioned by the National Rifle Association as a regional championship event, while the officials in charge are well known as experienced match executives. The double target system, used for the first time in this country last year at Washington, will be employed.

To the winner of the Middle Atlantic Small Bore Championship will go the beautiful, big William Randolph Hearst Trophy. In addition, he will get a large cash prize, although this year, instead of having a guaranteed amount in just this one match, there will be large added money prizes as well as in each of the four matches which make the aggregate.

The schedule of matches, subject to alteration, is as follows:

Friday, May 17—Unlimited re-entry matches at all ranges. Match No. 1, National Capital Free Rifle Championship, three positions, 50 meters, 1 P. M. Match No. 2, Camp Simms, 50-meter, individual, 1 P. M.

Saturday, May 18—Match No. 3, National Capital Long Range, individual, 200 yards, 8 A. M. Match No. 4, National Capital Short Range, individual, 50, 100 yards, 9 A. M. Match No. 5, Captain Hal Leizear Memorial, Championship, 100 yards, 11 A. M. Match No. 6, Potomac Dwar, individual, 50, 100 yards, 1 P. M. Match No. 7, Swiss Match, 200 yards, 3 P. M. Match No. 8, Middle Atlantic Small Bore Championship, an aggregate of Matches 2, 3, 4 and 6.

Sunday, May 19—Match No. 9, Two-Man Team, Long Range, 200 yards, 8 A. M. Match No. 10, Four-Man Team, Long Range, 200 yards, 9:30 A. M. Match No. 11, Two-Man Team, Short Range, 50, 100 yards, 1 P. M. Match No. 12, Four-Man Team, Short Range, 50, 100 yards, 3 P. M.

Programs will be available not later than May 1. They may be obtained, together with any information desired, by writing Frank Parsons, Jr., President, National Capital Rifle Club, 909 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

MAKE SAVANNAH SHOOT SURE

FOLKS down in sunny Savannah, Georgia, are all set for the big shoot to be held there April 15, 16 and 17. The program includes both small-bore rifle and pistol matches and is expected to attract shooters from a dozen or more states. This shoot is sponsored by the local Chamber of Commerce, cooperating with the Savannah Rifle Association. Programs may be obtained from either organization. The N. R. A. will assist in conducting the matches and urges all shooters who can possibly do so to attend. A successful Savannah shoot will mean a new municipal range there and may also lead to the establishment of city owned ranges in other sections.

SAN ANTONIO CLUB WILL CONTINUE MONTHLY PAPER

FRIENDS and members of the well-known Liberty Pistol and Rifle Club of San Antonio, Texas, were glad to read in the March issue of "Muzzle Blast" that this splendid club news journal will be continued.

"Muzzle Blast" is a 4-page monthly bulletin, published by the club and mailed to all members. It contains interesting bits of local and general news sandwiched in with a whole lot of good humor, all of which makes the paper easy to read and worth reading.

The editor modestly omits his name from the bulletin, but the envelope containing the copy mailed to the N. R. A. carries a return address of the genial N. R. A. State Secretary for Texas—L. L. Cline, 325 Cedar St., San Antonio. Club secretaries who appreciate the value of periodic contact bulletins will do well to write Editor Cline for a copy of "Muzzle Blast."

COMING EVENTS

The Amateur and Gun Club of Newark, N. J., will hold their second annual 30-meter individual and team matches May 5, on the ranges of the Plainfield Shooting Club on Route No. 29 in Plainfield, N. J. The winners will receive 30-meter Olympic target. Entry fees are $1.00 minimum. Gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded. For details address Robert S. Chauslain, Manager, 88 North Walnut Street, East Orange, N. J.

May 10, 11 and 12 will be red-letter days in the history of the Oregon State Rifle Association when shooters from all over the west will gather at Cleck- manas, Oregon, five miles southeast of Portland, to see the biggest 3-day small bore rifle tournament ever fired in the west. Nearly $200 in cash will be distributed, as well as more than 100 medals and trophies. For program write Neil Baldwin, 413 Mead Building, Portland, Ore.

The 2nd Annual Central California Smallbore Rifle and Western States Championship Shoot will be held at Richmond, California, June 8 and 9. The Shoot will dedicate the new rifle and pistol range for the City of Richmond, Calif. The City of Richmond and the Royal R. R. Club for programs address E. J. Marila, 1200 MacDonnell Avenue, Richmond, California.

The National Convention of the Issa Walton League of America will be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, on April 12, 13 and 14.

Kiski Valley Sportsman's Association Indoor Small-Bore Tournament, sponsored by Leechburg Rifle Club, to be held at the club's 30-yard indoor range April 6, 1935, at 1 p.m. All shooting at 30 yards or 50 meters. For details address Eric Lindhor, Range Officer, Leechburg, Pa.

The Fourth Annual Ohio Team Matches will be conducted by the Ohio Rifle and Pistol Association in the drill hall at Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, on April 6 and 7. These matches include the League Championship match for the Ohio Trophy, the Ohio Team Championship for the National Guard Trophy, a club team match, a Reserve Officers' match, the Third Buckley-Empermię match, and others.

Metropolitan Rifle League Of-Shoulder Championship, 50 shots at 50 meters, will be held at the Ohio Range in Union City, Ohio, May 14, 1935. For further information and programs write Edward Smelter, Exec. Sec., 3 Agate Ave., Osnaburg, N. Y.

The Allegheny Valley (Pa.) Rifle Association will hold one of the largest shoots ever held in the Tri-State District on Sept 30th. For details write J. W. Chouley, 1939 Kimmell Ave., New Kensington, Pa.

The second annual "Kempsville Small-Bore Tournament" will be held at Akron, Ohio, on Saturday and Sunday, July 27 and 28. Programs will be ready soon. Write to Clyde Schuster, c/o Good-year Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

Statewide Pennsylvania Small-Bore Shoot sponsored by Indians (Pa.) Rifle Club will be held over that club's new range July 12-13. For program write Alan R. Suluk, Secretary, 74 R. Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.

Second Annual Middle Atlantic Small-Bore Tournament, sponsored by the National Capital Rifle Club, will be held at Camp Simms in Washington, C. C., May 17th. For details address Frank Parsons, Jr., President, National Capital R. C., 909 East Capitol St., Washington, D. C.

Florida .30 Caliber State Championship conducted by the Winter Haven (Fla.) R. C. and sponsored by Florida State Rifle Assn., will be held at Winter Haven, April 11 and 14. For details address Harry E. Miller, Secy., Winter Haven R. C., Winter Haven, Fla.


Eastern Small-Bore Tournament will again be held at Camp Ritchie, Maryland, Dates are April 27-28, the range now being in operation. May 1. Watch future issues of the Rifleman for details.

13th Southeastern Small-Bore and Pistol Tournament, sponsored by the Savannah (Ga.) Chamber of Commerce and Rifle and Pistol Club, Savannah April 15, 16, and 17. A new shoot with a real future. See announcement elsewhere in this issue. For particulars address the Chamber of Commerce, Savannah, Ga.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN
Pennsylvania League Promotes Shoulder Matches

The Northwestern Pennsylvania Rifle League was organized in 1928 to promote more interest in shooting and to provide shoulder to shoulder competition between rifle clubs located in near-by cities. This year, the League’s seventh year, it is composed of two clubs in Meadville, Pa., two clubs from Lawrence Park, Pa., one club from Walnut Creek (Erie), one club from Corry, Pa., and one club from Mayville, N. Y., the approximate distance being 40 miles between each town. The schedule, running from January until May, calls for three shoulder-to-shoulder matches between each club.

The course of fire, under N.R.A. rules, is five shots off-hand, 5 shots kneeling, 5 shots sitting, 5 shots prone and a finish with 5 more shots off-hand. Seven men in a team and the five high count. This course is particularly recommended because it leaves a doubt to the match’s outcome until the last off-hand is fired. Competition in this league is very keen, team scores ranging from 1160 to 1177, and individual scores ranging from 220 to 240 or better. Mr. Charles McClintom of the Lawrence Park Rifle Club hung up an average of 240.1 for 20 shots for the 1934 season, which we believe to be really extraordinary shooting.

In 1928 the Palace Hardware Company of Erie, Pa., donated a silver loving cup to be shot for annually and to be retained for one year by the team winning the championship. Individual trophies are offered for the highest average in each position and for the highest total average. This year we are trying an innovation in giving two cash prizes of $12.50 each which must be used to partly defray expenses on a trip to Canap Perry. The winners of these prizes will be chosen by lot thus giving the poor shooter an equal chance with the good one, the only requirement being that the shooter shall have participated in 80 per cent of the team’s scheduled matches.

Wisconsin May Need “Old-Timer” Classification

The Wisconsin Rifle Association closed another successful year of shooting in the high-power rifle and pistol class.

The success of the Association is not measured by winning streaks of old-timers, who have taken the aggregate matches in past years. On the contrary, it is the presence of new faces in the winning list that gives evidence of a growing sport in Wisconsin. Among the many newcomers whose names appear among the winners for the first time is Ed. Feury, who rates the Association’s highest honors for having stepped out of obscurity to enter the

SOUTHERN COLORADO TRYOUTS

An official report of matches held by the Southern Division, Colorado State Rifle Association at Pueblo, Colorado, received from Secretary Ulysses E. McLean gives results of all matches, including names of those shooters selected to attend the state match to be held later. The select list includes the following clubs and individuals:

CLUBS

Pueblo American Legion
Pueblo Rifle Club
Royal Greenwich & Pistol Club
Pikes Peak Rifle Club
Canon City Rifle & Pistol Club

INDIVIDUALS

R. F. Wallace
L. A. Crosby, Jr.
N. E. Stevens
J. E. Carr
D. B. Brown

R. Carey
G. H. Chisman
L. L. Chamberlain
B. Haskell
J. A. Ward

CLUB NOTES

Seven Nutmeg league shooters from Connecticut, bound for St. Petersburg, Florida, and the annual west seaboard rifle shoot, stopped in Atlanta and last year’s very close match to the Atlanta Rifle Club on the club’s indoor range. The Atlanta club won with a possible 1990 X 1000. The Nutmeg boys dropped one point and finished with 999. On the bands of the seven shooters all seven shooters both teams had 1997 X 1400, with the Atlanta Rifle Club outranking the Nutmeg shooters in “X”, 116 to 99.

The first annual small-bore rifle tournament for the Lebanon Rifle Championship trophy was held by the Lebanon (Pa.) Rifle Club on their indoor range in the basement of the Masonic Temple Friday night, February 22. This tournament was shot in open competition and was well attended by riflemen from surrounding counties.

Seward and Anchorage (Alaska) rifle clubs have just completed the first of their two annual gallery matches. Matches are fired in accordance with N. R. A. rules at 50 feet, 10 men to shoot, high 5 to count, 10 shots in each of the 4 positions. In the recent match Anchorage walked in first with a neat 1900, while Seward was cracking out 1857.

Returns from two of nine monthly matches scheduled by the San Diego (Calif.) Police Rifle Club show J. Engbrecht still leading the field of pistol shooters with an aggregate of 1243. M. E. Wheeler, another well-known San Diego marksman, is close behind with a 1241 total.

Sewey sixty-six members of the well-known Frankford Arsenal (Pa.) Rifle Club attended the club’s annual banquet at Saturn House in Philadelphia on January 25. Good eats, a few good speeches and some real entertainment made the occasion an enjoyable get-together.


The Marin (Calif.) Rifle League now consists of nine member rifle clubs, two more having joined this year. A hundred men are expected at the monthly league meetings to be held at Fort Barry Rifle Range, the second Sunday of each month. Two new trophies have been added. Teams are divided into first and second division. A 12-man team will represent the league in a shoot at Fremont May 8. Judge H. H. Comstock will captain the team.

The Marin League would like to exchange scores with the other clubs of the Amateur Southern Eastern Leagues. Address P. R. Gaskill, Sec.-Treas., 170 Locust St., Mill Valley, Calif.

Police Rifle Club of New Orleans (La.) fired a match with the Mason-Dixon Rifle Club of Morgan-town (W. Va.). This match was 10 prone and 10 standing, without a rest, at 50 feet on Standard N. R. A. target. The first 5 men fired possibly prone, and the sixth man on the 2nd squad fired a prone position. This is the first time anything like this has happened in the club, and we feel rather proud to see that the practice and shooting is showing its effects.

The Pico Heights Rifle Club of Los Angeles (Calif.) visited the Berberian (Calif.) Rifle Club on Saturday January 3 to fire a Desert Course Match. The Pico Heights Club firing a 10-man team was winner by only 2 points, the scores being 1985 to 1983.

In the annual Land O’Lakes Tournament held February 8 at the Ladymade (Wisc.) high school, the Nenadoff (Wisc.) Rifle Club again won the trophy. Ladymade Rifle Club also placed second, the same as last year.

A letter from Mrs. Edna M. Street, well-known Seattle shooter and shooting enthusiast, reports an encouraging increase in local shooting interest as a result of the new range recently completed by the Seattle R. & P. Club. An ideal layout for both rifle and pistol shooting, the new range represents a cash outlay of nearly $500 and climaxes years of hard work on the part of live-wire Seattle shotens.

Sixty shooters from all corners of the state participated in the Spring 22 Rifle and Pistol Matches fired at Indiana Arms Army on March 3. Sponsored by the Southern Indiana Rifle League, the Indiana Army of 1935 was the second of three annual events on the League’s 1935 Shooting Calendar. The final match will be fired during November.

M. R. A. Rifle Club of Kansas City, Mo., reports a “Believe it or not,” which was discovered recently where some of their members fired in 11 matches and made a total of 1111 points. A creditable record even with galloping dominos.

Ridgeville Rifle Club of Evanston (Ill.), at the end of the third stage of the annual Chicago Tribune Trophy Match, is leading the field by one point on an aggregate of 4316. M. D. Clowdside, of Ridgeville, firing iron sights, is high individual to date with 834. Winners will be announced on conclusion of the fourth and final stage.

The Goodyear Gun Club of Los Angeles, Calif., opened the season of outdoor shooting on March 2 by defeating a well balanced team of three top shooters representing the Los Angeles Railway by the score of 2118 to 1105. Comments heard from all sides were that Goodyear has one of the finest private ranges in the country.

Lena (Ill.) American Legion Rifle Club has a fourth team composed of participants of Lena (Masonic) Lodge 74. The club is interested to know if there are other 10250 “Master Mason” teams, and challenges any such teams to a friendly postal match. The Lena club secretary is Harry A. Hotham, Lena, Ill.

APRIL, 1935

35
KANSAS-OKLAHOMA MATCH

AWAY out here in the far west the natives are used to all manner of cyclonic disturbances and other manifestations of the wrath of Nature, but during the third week of February there occurred an event which caused even the coyotes to cease their weird yelping and howl their sirens.

This seeming catastrophe was caused by the great Kansas-Oklahoma indoor rifle match, and it came about in this manner: During the shooting of a regularly scheduled series of matches down in the south central part of Kansas the past winter, the writer noted that in each club one or two shooters always stood out head and shoulders above the others. This suggested that a combination of the ten best marksmen would be mighty hard to beat. Taking Dave Smith of Coffeyville, Reno Reed and Jim Gordon of Independence, J. J. Ponte, Joe Ehrhart and Earl Coulter of Topeka, Johnny Lawson and Charlie Stants of Wichita; let's see now—that makes eight—well, throw in those two dubs from Sedan, "Dutch" Warrning and Bert Sherrod. There we have our team.

In casting about for the first victim our eye, quite naturally, fell upon Oklahoma. Lying there to the south, looking so innocent and unsuspecting, this good neighbor is natural prey for all preditory combinations of sharpshooters. To think was to act, and in a short time a gently challenging missive was on its way across the border. But alas, there must have been something about our gentle challenge that aroused the sleeping demon, lurking beneath the surface, for the blast that came whistling back across the border, fresh from the typewriter of Captain Elmer C. Croom, bristled with many strange expressions. Man's command of the lower forms of the English language is sometimes scandalous, but after browsing through the six cylinedated words and lurking insults the general meaning became quite apparent—our challenge was accepted.

Accompanied by much pawing and bellowing, coupled with much hurling of insults, the conditions for the forthcoming imbroglio were finally agreed upon as follows: Ten men to fire on each team; five shots to count in the event the full ten were not available on either side; distance, fifty feet; course of fire, ten shots in each of the regular four positions.

Came the week of the match (week ending February 25), accompanied by the afore-mentioned disturbance of the elements. After the dust had settled sufficiently, it was seen the old Jayhawk had, as usual, vanquished his foe. The scores: Kansas, 1935; Oklahoma, 1911. We hasten to translate this epistle as a challenge to all and sundry. This same strutting Kansas outfit will shoot against all comers under these same conditions for money, marbles, or chalk. Do I hear an answer?—CHARLES H. SHERROD, Secretary, Sedan Gun Club, Sedan, Kansas.

Arthur P. Curtis

ARTHUR P. CURTIS, well known Fredonia, N. Y., shooter, died at his home on January 15th. Mr. Curtis was a true sportsman in every sense of the word. He was an ardent hunter, fisherman and trapshooter. He loved to hunt chucks and in spite of ill health during the past year he killed over 20 chucks.

In addition to being an excellent shot in the field and at the traps he could give a fine account of himself with the 45 Automatic pistol. Mr. Curtis was an enthusiastic member of the N. R. A.—H. N. FULLER.

Creed Haasford

ANOTHER widely-known member of the National Rifle Association has gone to the land of straight shooters. Creed Hансford of Stockton, California, died suddenly of heart failure January 12th.

"Cree" was Treasurer of Roberts Island Rifle Club for 22 years. Quiet, unassuming, he was one of the faithful who helped to make the Roberts Island Club famous.

The genial "Cree" was a familiar figure on the range at the Ronkendorf Ranch. Always accommodating he was popular with customers, jobbers, representatives and all who called at Philipson's Gun Store during the past 27 years. He was held in high esteem as a gunsmith, store manager, and expert rifleman. Truly Creed Haasford was a typical western sportsman. He will be missed by the shooting fraternity in California.—G. WALLACE.

Josiah W. Taylor

JOSIAH W. TAYLOR, for many years a member of the National Rifle Association, and also a member of the Ohio Rifle & Pistol Assn, as well as Secretary and Treasurer of the Toledo Rifle & Pistol Club, passed away on January 13th.

Mr. Taylor had been in failing health for some time, but he maintained his interest in the shooting game until the last. On several occasions he assisted in the work of running the Camp Perry matches. Joe was a fine fellow and was well liked by all those who knew him. He was a good shot but much more valuable to the shooting game because of his willingness to always do his part in order to keep things going. He will be missed by a host of friends.—ELMER E. DAVIS.

Frank J. Mellinger

THE Shooters of the vicinity of Butler, Pa., will learn with regret of the death of Frank J. Mellinger.

Mr. Mellinger died at his home, 310 Second Street, Butler, Pa., January 30th. He was an enthusiastic follower of the shooting game, and previous to his illness led the Butler Rifle Club during their most successful career.

His rifle-friends extend sympathy to his bereaved family.—B. J. HUEZERXO.

Colonel John Caswell

A HOST of riflemen will learn with regret of the death of Colonel John Caswell on February 9th, after a five-months' illness. Colonel Caswell died in London but was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, in New York. He was sixty-two years old.

Colonel Caswell was one of the most generous riflemen ever associated with the National Rifle Association. He was a member not only of the National Rifle Association of America, but also of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association and the National Rifle Association of Great Britain. His gifts of money and trophies and his contributions of technical advice were always generous.

He was commissioned Colonel and Inspector General of Small Arms Practice on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on August 31, 1907, and shortly after that was commissioned Colonel and Chief of Ordnance in the Ordnance Department of that state.

In 1915 he served as an ambulance driver with one of the American volunteer units attached to the French Army, and later purchased and presented an ambulance to that unit. He returned to the United States to instruct the first Plattsburg camp in small arms marksmanship in 1916. When the United States entered the war, Colonel Caswell was commissioned a Major of Ordnance in the A. E. F.

Trophies from his African hunting expeditions are now located in the American Museum of Natural History, at New York, the Agassiz Museum at Harvard University and at St. Marks School, which Colonel Caswell attended in his youth. He was probably best known to the present generation of riflemen through his book, "The Sporting Rifle," and through the Caswell Trophy, which is one of the most important of the several National Small Bore Trophies competed for annually at Camp Perry.

The game has lost one of its finest sportsmen. John Caswell has answered the last muster.—C. B. Lister.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN
Official Bulletins—N. R. A.

Gallery Matches

INDIVIDUAL PRONE MATCH—50 FEET

Final Bulletin No. 4

(94 Entries)

Conditions: Four 10-shot strings (40 shots) prone. Any sights. Due the winner a gold-filled medal; second a silver medal; third to fifth bronze medals. Percentage medals.

Name and Address Score
1. G. E. Wiedler, Lane, Wash. 400-200 balls 375
2. R. D. Tripp, Madison, Wisc. 400-120 bullets 372
3. W. C. Kennedy, Summit, N. J. 400-123 bullets 371
4. Henry Dunbar, Sandwich, Mass. 400-74 bullets 351
5. F. B. Pierce, Chicaivo, Ill. 400-62 bullets 350
6. D. Thimmesh, Dubuque, Iowa 400-176 bullets 350
7. Chas. Hamly, Atlanta, Georgia 400-49 bullets 350
8. J. F. O'Clair, Woodhaven, N. Y. 400-47 bullets 350
9. H. M. Mathis, Pittsburgh, Pa. 400-46 bullets 350
10. F. M. Mathis, Waverly, Penna. 400-39 bullets 350

INDIVIDUAL PRONE MATCH—75 FEET

Final Bulletin No. 5

(25 Entries)

Conditions: Four 10-shot strings (40 shots), prone. Any sights. Due the winner a gold-filled medal; second a silver medal; third to seventh bronze medals. Percentage medals.

Name and Address Score
1. Henry Głowacki, Nanticoke, Pa. 400-280 bullets 375
2. Wm. Bryan, Roslyn, Penna. 400-246 bullets 375
3. Ralph Oterman, Otter, Mont. 400-9 bullets 375
4. Wm. Hays, Elwood City, Penna. 400-3 bullets 375
5. Chas. Hanley, Atlanta, Georgia 400-2 bullets 375
7. Henry Drury, Sandwich, Mass. 400-2 bullets 375

INDIVIDUAL KNEELING MATCH—50 FEET

Bulletin No. 17

(10 Entries)

Conditions: Four 10-shot strings (40 shots), kneeling. Any sights. Due the winner a gold-filled medal; second a silver medal; third to fifth bronze medals. Percentage medals.

Name and Address Score
1. Alan Daniels, Hilmar, Calif. 391
2. L. J. Cook, Woodhaven, N. Y. 389
3. J. R. Shiflett, Jr., Birmingham, Ala. 387
4. George Morse, Minneapolis, Minn. 384
5. D. Thimmesh, Dubuque, Iowa 381

INDIVIDUAL STANDING MATCH—50 FEET

Bulletin No. 19

(24 Entries)

Conditions: Four 10-shot strings (40 shots), standing. Free rifle standing position. Any sights. Due the winner a gold filled medal; second a silver medal; third to fifth bronze medals. Percentage medals.

Name and Address Score
1. J. M. Tobar, Detroit, Mich. 381
3. L. Shiflett, Jr., Birmingham, Ala. 379
4. A. R. Friedrich, Soso, Iowa 377
5. A. Mandrachuk, Pittsburgh, Penna. 375

INDIVIDUAL STANDING MATCH—75 FEET

Bulletin No. 20

(12 Entries)

Conditions: Same as above except 75-ft. Range.

Name and Address Score
1. Rodney Riddles, Pleasantville, N. Y. 373
2. L. Shiflett, Jr., Birmingham, Ala. 376

FREE RIFLE INDIVIDUAL MATCH—50 FEET

Bulletin No. 21

(13 Entries)

Conditions: Two 10-shot strings (20 shots) in each of the three positions— prone, kneeling, and standing. Free rifle standing position. Metallic sights. Due the winner a gold-filled medal; second a silver medal; third to fifth bronze medals.

Name and Address Score
1. C. W. Shresta, Whiting, Ind. 350
3. J. A. Butterworth, Ames, Iowa 350
4. Frank Patane, Jr., Washington, D. C. 350
5. Paul Shellen, Kent, Ohio 350

TWO-MAN TEAM MATCH—75 FEET

Bulletin No. 24

(6 Entries)

Conditions: Three 20-shot strings (60 shots) per man. First stage—Prone. Second stage—Kneeling. Third stage—Standing. Free rifle standing position. Any sights. Due the winner team 2 bronze medals and 2 bronze medals to the second team. To the high team using iron sights, provided they are not the winner, silver medals.

Name and Address Score
1. Wm. T. Bryan, Roslyn, Penna. 567
2. E. O. Swanen, Minneapolis, Minn. 593-1160
3. C. Vander Bush, Paterson, N. J. 576
4. G. Grolukow, Paterson, N. J. 596-1145

N.R.A. INDIVIDUAL GALLERY RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP

50 FEET (MET. SIGHTS)

Bulletin No. 26

(23 Entries)

Conditions: Three 20-shot stages (60 shots). First stage—10 shots prone, 10 sitting. Second stage—10 shots prone, 10 kneeling. Third stage—10 shots prone, 10 standing. Free rifle standing position. Metallic sights. Due the winner a gold-filled medal; second a silver medal; third to fifth bronze medals.

Name and Address Score
1. Don Andrews, Washington, D. C. 583
2. J. Butterworth, Ames, Iowa 583
3. Carl Frank, Rochester, N. Y. 578
4. L. A. Bruger, Ladysmith, Wis. 577
5. Eugene Edmiston, Canon City, Colo. 575

AMERICAN LEGION GALLERY INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Bulletin No. 29

(17 Entries)

Conditions: N. R. A. Gallery Championship Course. Any sights. Due the winner a silver medal; second to tenth bronze medals.

Name and Address Score
1. Franklin Web, Des Moines, Iowa 584
2. Cortes Stoeck, Des Moines, Iowa 587
3. W. O. Breh, Des Moines, Iowa 585
5. Ralph Truscott, Waterloo, Iowa 580
6. James Woolsey, Canon City, Colo. 580
7. Leonard Travis, La Grange, Ill. 579
8. Harold Mattison, Binghamton, N. Y. 578
9. George Bixler, Des Moines, Iowa 577
10. G. H. Cooper, Des Moines, Iowa 576

N.R.A. INDIVIDUAL GALLERY RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP

50 FEET (ANY SIGHTS)

Bulletin No. 27

(18 Entries)

Conditions: N. R. A. Gallery Championship Course. Any sights.

Name and Address Score
1. Frank H. West, Des Moines, Iowa 597
2. Chas. Harmer, Butler, Penna. 581
3. H. H. Jacobs, Dayton, Ohio 584
4. Robert Brand, Dayton, Ohio 587
5. Joseph Chemel, Racine, Wis. 581

N.R.A. INDIVIDUAL GALLERY RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP

75 FEET (ANY SIGHTS)

Bulletin No. 28

(12 Entries)

Conditions: N. R. A. Gallery Championship Course. Any sights. Due the winner a gold-filled medal; second a silver medal; third to fifth bronze medals. Any sights.

Name and Address Score
1. John Freytag, Chicago, Ill. 584
2. Wm. Bryan, Roslyn, Penna. 584
3. A. Elliott, Roslyn, Penna. 582
4. Wm. Haus, Elwood City, Penna. 582
5. L. Shiflett, Jr., Birmingham, Ala. 581

N.R.A. INDIVIDUAL INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Bulletin No. 32

(14 Entries)

Conditions: Three 20-shot stages (60 shots). First stage—Prone. Second stage—kneeling. Third stage—standing. Metallic sights. Due the winner a gold-filled medal; second a silver medal; third to fifth bronze medals. Percentage medals.

Name and Address Score
1. J. Butterworth, Ames, Iowa 583
2. R. F. Gillen, Princeton, N. J. 583
3. A. W. Broadhead, Pittsburgh, Penna. 559
4. James Fraser, Seattle, Wash. 552
5. D. Thimmesh, Dubuque, Iowa 546

WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Bulletin No. 33

(14 Entries)

Conditions: Three 20-shot stages (60 shots). Prone. Metallic sights. Due the winner a gold-filled medal; second a silver medal; third to tenth bronze medals. Percentage medals.

Name and Address Score
1. Shirley Frazer, Univ. of Washington 588
2. Mary Wettach, Carnegie Tech 597
3. Dorothy Pierce, Univ. of Maryland 596
4. Mary Spelman, George Wash. Univ. 595
5. Betty Lehr, Carnegie Tech 595
6. Margaret Schulte, Carnegie Tech 595
7. Margaret Ilano, Carnegie Tech 595
8. Clarinda Ferrero, Carnegie Tech 595
9. Charlotte Harris, Univ. of Washington 594
10. Marjorie Searson, George Wash. Univ. 593

WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP—50 FEET

Bulletin No. 21

(16 Entries)

Conditions: Four 10-shot strings (40 shots), prone. Metallic sights. Due the winner a gold filled medal; second a silver medal; third to fifth bronze medals. Percentage medals.

Name and Address Score
1. Ora Kand, Melrose, Mass. 400
2. Gladys Van Auborg, Medford, Mass. 399
3. Helen Hartfield, Washington, D. C. 398
4. Cornelia Berthia, Dubuque, Iowa 397
5. Janet Lewis, St. Albans, N. Y. 393

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THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

D. C. M. NOTES

The supply of the following components of ammunition is exhausted, or practically exhausted, at the Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, California:

Primers, cartridges, caliper .45.
Powder, smokeless, I. M. R. 1185.
Powder, smokeless, du Pont No. 5, pistol.
Powder, smokeless, Pyro D. G.

As there are no funds available at the present time to cover transportation costs for shipment of components of ammunition to the Benicia Arsenal, the stocks of primers, caliper .45, and of different types of powder listed may not be replenished at that arsenal for at least six months.

Since the publication of Mr. Batley's article in the March number of The American Rifleman, this office has received numerous inquiries as to the availability of the Winchester single-shot musket. We wish to advise that these muskets are no longer available through this office. Mr. Batley having purchased his some time ago—R. H. Lord, Captain, Infantry, Assistant D. C. M.

[Note: As we go to press, Captain Lord requests us to announce that the supply of .45-70 Springfield rifles is entirely exhausted. Also that no new or reconditioned National Match rifles will be available for sale thereafter. The D. C. M. offer will stand until fall. When National Match rifles are again available, note to that effect will be published in these columns.]

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SHOOT COMING IN JULY

INDIANA (Pa.) Rifle Club is preparing for the biggest Small-Bore Rifle Shooting Event Pennsylvania has ever seen. The dates of the matches have been set at July 12 and 13. The shoot has been sanctioned by N. R. A., and the Association will assist in conducting the matches.

The club will put up target frames as soon as weather permits. Places to take care of sixty shooters at one time will be arranged. The range is located on the Airport grounds.

Our first aim with these matches is to make the matches a success from the shooters' standpoint. By that we mean to make the prices really worth while. When you win at these matches you get a real prize. All the prices listed in the program are guaranteed and will be paid regardless of the number of entries in the matches.

Details of match conditions, including guaranteed prices, are contained in the program which will be sent to all clubs in Pennsylvania and bordering states, and to all New England clubs. Any individual who wishes to secure a program or two may drop a card to Alan B. Salfeld, Secretary, Indiana Rifle Club, 74 East Philadelphia Street, Indiana, Pennsylvania.

FATHER AND SON MATCH

Bulletin No. 25

Conditions: Twenty shots each at 50 feet. Prone. Metallic sights. To the winning team 2 silver medals; 2 bronze medals to the second and third teams.

Name and Address

1. M. G. Lutje, Richmond, Calif. 199
2. Albert Lutje, Richmond, Calif. 170
3. Charles Polk, Troy, N. Y. 198
4. John Polk, Troy, N. Y. 200
5. T. K. Fisher, Concord, N. H. 196

RAPID-FIRE PISTOL MATCH—20 YARDS

Bulletin No. 34

Conditions: Four 10-shot stages (40 shots), fired in strings of five shots each, rapid-fire. Any centerfire pistol or revolver. To the winner a gold-filled medal; second a silver medal; third to fifth bronze medals.

Name and Address

1. David Vaughan, Las Cruces, N. Mex. 382
2. Nick Lehne, Medford, Wis. 390
3. Wm. Shauger, Jr., Franklin, N. J. 390
4. Nick Lehne, Medford, Wis. 390
5. D. T. Thimmesch, Dubuque, Iowa. 283
6. R. Willems, Fort Crockett, Texas 373
7. S. A. Slavens, Los Angeles, Calif. 368

FREE PISTOL MATCH—50 FEET

Bulletin No. 55

Conditions: 60 shots, slow fire. No time limit. To the winner a gold-filled medal; second a silver medal; third to fifth bronze medals.

Name and Address

1. Louis Allistat, Mason City, Iowa 540
2. Wm. Shauger, Jr., Franklin, N. J. 537
3. Allen Kinsey, Frederick, Md. 537
4. Robert Dishar, Grove Pointe, Mich. 531
5. D. T. Thimmesch, Dubuque, Iowa 516

FREE PISTOL MATCH—20 YARDS

Bulletin No. 86

Conditions: Same as above except 20-yd. range.

Name and Address

1. Wm. Shauger, Jr., Franklin, N. J. 543
2. Robert Dishar, Grove Pointe, Mich. 504
4. E. Wacker, Racine, Wis. 491
5. R. Woodward, Reading, Penna. 486

.22 SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH—50 FEET

Bulletin No. 32

Conditions: 40 shots slow fire. Any .22 pistol or revolver. To the winner a gold-filled medal; second a silver medal; third to fifth bronze medals.

Name and Address

1. D. A. Thimmesch, Dubuque, Iowa 379
2. Wm. Shauger, Jr., Franklin, N. J. 375
3. Louis Allistat, Mason City, Iowa 370
4. D. P. Hardy, San Francisco, Calif. 370
5. Robert Dishar, Grove Pointe, Mich. 367

.22 SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH—50 YARDS

Bulletin No. 38

Conditions: Same as above except 50-yd. range.

Name and Address

1. Wm. Shauger, Jr., Franklin, N. J. 376
2. Nick Lehne, Medford, Wis. 370
3. John Callus, Lynne Falls, N. Y. 369
4. Wm. Washall, Seattle, Wash. 360
5. J. W. Henderson, Lexington, Ky. 361

.22 PISTOL CHAMP. MATCH—50 FEET

Bulletin No. 39

Conditions: N. Y. A. Pistol Championship Course. Any .22 pistol or revolver. To the winner a gold-filled medal; second a silver medal; third to fifth bronze medals.

Name and Address

1. Leo Allistat, Mason City, Iowa 293
2. Wm. Shauger, Jr., Franklin, N. J. 292
3. Nick Lehne, Medford, Wis. 292
4. D. T. Thimmesch, Dubuque, Iowa 281
5. R. Willems, Ft. Crockett, Texas 274

.22 PISTOL CHAMP. MATCH—20 YARDS

Bulletin No. 40

Conditions: N. Y. A. Pistol Championship Course. Any .22 pistol or revolver. To the winner a gold-filled medal; second a silver medal; third to fifth bronze medals.

Name and Address

1. Nick Lehne, Medford, Wis. 288
2. R. Willems, Ft. Crockett, Texas 283
3. Daniel Vaughan, Las Cruces, N. Mex. 282
4. Wm. Shauger, Jr., Franklin, N. J. 282

INDIVIDUAL POLICE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH

Bulletin No. 41

Conditions: N. Y. A. Pistol Championship Course. Any .22 pistol or revolver. To the winner a gold medal; a sterling silver medal to the runner-up, and bronze medals to the next eight high competitors.

Name and Address

1. Leo Allistat, Mason City, Iowa 287
2. R. Willems, Ft. Crockett, Texas 276
3. Karl Kraus, Honolulu, Hawaii 279
4. D. P. Hardy, San Francisco, Calif. 278
5. Wm. Washall, Seattle, Wash. 275
6. D. Thimmesch, Dubuque, Iowa 273
7. Edward Halsey, S. I., N. Y., N. V. 269
9. Lloyd Frankel, Detroit, Mich. 267
10. John Freitag, Chicago, III. 267

INDIVIDUAL POLICE CHAMPION MATCH

Bulletin No. 42

Conditions: N. Y. A. Pistol Championship Course. Any centerfire pistol or revolver. To the winner a gold-filled medal; a sterling silver medal to the runner-up, third to tenth bronze medals. Percentage medals.

Name and Address

1. Nick Lehne, Medford, Wis. 286
2. Leo Allistat, Mason City, Iowa 280
3. Daniel Vaughan, Las Cruces, N. Mex. 269
4. F. C. Cleg, L. A. Gunner, Ill. 268
5. S. A. Slavens, Los Angeles, Calif. 265
6. Alfred Hemming, Detroit, Mich. 267
7. M. F. Conner, Treasure, N. J. 266
8. Edward Cukin, Birmingham, Mass. 250
9. H. O. Peters, Coral Matra, Calif. 258
10. Lloyd Frankel, Detroit, Mich. 258

STOLEN RIFLES

Two rifles were stolen at the Metropolitan Indiana Championship Match at Brooklyn, N. Y. on February 24. Both were Winchester Model 52's, serial No. 12866 and No. 15003. If these rifles are returned a reward will be given and no questions asked—Harry L. Lawwell, R. R. No. 1, Bridgeport, Pa.
On Getting a .22 Magnum

There is evidence of a widespread interest among our members in improving on the excellent little .22-Hornet cartridge to make for greater effectiveness in varmint killing at ranges exceeding 150 yards. Hervey Lovell started the most legitimate Super-Hornet for the small-game field by necking down the .25-20 Single-Shot case to hold the 45-grain Hornet bullet and enough powder for boosting the velocity to 3000 f.s. from the standard 2625 f.s. muzzle velocity of the factory high-velocity Hornet cartridge.

Previously, experienced handloaders, using good cases and good Hornet-caliber rifles with strong and properly fitted actions, had improved on the power and effectiveness of the Hornet by employing the excellent 224-inch jacketed bullets made by R. B. Sisk, Iowa Park, Texas, in some such high-pressure (slightly over 40,000 pounds) loads as the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wt.</th>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>Gr. Powder</th>
<th>M. V.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.55 gr.</td>
<td>.999&quot;</td>
<td>11.5 No. 2400</td>
<td>3000 f.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.40 gr.</td>
<td>.155&quot;</td>
<td>10.0 No. 2600</td>
<td>2800 f.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.55 gr.</td>
<td>.274&quot;</td>
<td>9.3 No. 2600</td>
<td>2500 f.s.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

My good friend, Henry C. Davis, gave me the first direct report on the .22-3000 Super-Hornet following Hervey Lovell’s announcement in the May 1924 issue of The American Rifleman. (Later, Mr. Davis’ article appeared in the December issue.) He used a heavy barrel fitted by Lovell on his Sharps-Borchardt action. Mr. Davis found shells would stick in the chamber when too much powder was used, and he obtained the most satisfactory results with 1 M. R. Powder No. 1204. His adopted load in the .25-20 S-S. case was 13 grains behind the W. R. A. 45-grain soft-point bullet, using W. R. A. No. 116 Stayless primers. With the 55-grain Sisk bullet his loaded was 12.5 grains weight No. 1204 powder which happened to agree exactly in zero with his other load behind the lighter bullet. Both bullets regularly gave 1½-inch groups at 100 yards from bench rest. Later the 45-grain load proved, in field tests, to be the most effective and satisfactory small-game cartridge Mr. Davis (an experienced game shot) had ever tried.

The muzzle velocity obtained with Mr. Davis’ 13-grain charge was probably about 2830 f.s. I understand this velocity has been reached in the .22 Hornet with special (40-gr.) bullets and loads which cannot be considered safe for normal employment in view of the small Hornet case. The advantage of the .25-20 S-S. case lies in its greater capacity which, even with maximum loads, leaves some air space to eliminate much of the critical sensitiveness to density of load which is characteristic of the smaller Hornet case. Mr. Lovell used as much as 14 grains No. 1204 powder and 13.1 grains No. 2400 behind the 45-grain Hornet bullet in his .22-3000 cartridge, but Mr. Davis found these charges excessive in his own rifle. I would like to see all gunsmiths who make a Super-Hornet agree on a set of standard dimensions for the cartridge and for the chamber. Perhaps one of our rifle manufacturers will soon announce a standard small-game rifle and a factory cartridge in this .22-3000 Super-Hornet caliper.

There are other varmint rifles which employ .22-caliber jacketed bullets at high velocity and with adequate accuracy. One of these is the .22 Hi-Power Savage which normally employs a .228-inch 70-grain soft-point bullet at 2800 f.s. muzzle velocity. In the conventional light, take-down rifle it is the least accurate of all standard calibers available in the entire series of Savage Model-99 rifles, averaging about 6-inch groups at 100 yards. However, in a heavier solid-frame rifle less sensitive to vibration disturbances, like the Model-99RS or a heavy-barrel single-shot, this .22 H.-P. Savage cartridge behaves better andsteadies down to about 2½-inch groups at 100 yards. Such rifles with Savage heavy barrels on large S-S. or Krug actions can be made to shoot accurately enough for long-range small-game killing by developing suitable loads behind .227-inch Sisk bullets, which are available in 35, 40, 55 and 63-grain weights. Some maximum (50,000 pounds) loads are listed here as representative of extreme possibilities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wt.</th>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>Gr. Powder</th>
<th>M. V.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70 gr.</td>
<td>.991&quot;</td>
<td>22.6 HVol No. 3</td>
<td>3000 f.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 gr.</td>
<td>.900&quot;</td>
<td>28.1 No. 17½</td>
<td>2900 f.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 gr.</td>
<td>.935&quot;</td>
<td>28.1 No. 17½</td>
<td>2900 f.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 gr.</td>
<td>.274&quot;</td>
<td>17.8 No. 2600</td>
<td>2800 f.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 gr.</td>
<td>.274&quot;</td>
<td>19.0 No. 2600</td>
<td>2700 f.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 gr.</td>
<td>.451&quot;</td>
<td>29.0 No. 17½</td>
<td>2500 f.s.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

About ten years ago Major Charles Akins did some experimenting with a heavy-barrel .22 Hi-Power Savage and obtained very good groups with high-velocity loads. Of course we have better bullets today and in greater variety. His rifle was much on the order of the modern Savage lever action, Model-99RS, except for caliber. At the time he sent me a set of his groups and also reports of excellent results on Oklahoma jack rabbits. About three years ago I corresponded with Mr. Thomas Shellhammer, of the Nied.
ner Rifle Corporation, about having my .25-Remington Model-30S rifle altered to the .22-330 Niedner Magnum caliber then being developed in the .25-Remington rimless case. However, I sacrificed that rifle to another experiment by having it altered to .250 Savage caliber by R. F. Sedgley. This proved to be entirely practical for sporting purposes, although not quite in the accuracy class of my standard M-54 Winchester in this caliber.

Later, we learned of a very economical way of getting a .22 Niedner Magnum rifle, outside of employing the Krag action and M1 .22-caliber Springfield barrel. This particular procedure as recommended was to procure a Savage heavy barrel at about $5.00 and a Stevens 44½ S-S action and send them to Niedner via Alfred Loetscher, Sibley, Iowa, the cost of overhauling the action being the same as the quoted cost of the barrel.

Since then Mr. Loetscher has been forced to increase his charge for this service, but his work is excellent and is worth it. His present price for the bushing and retractor-lever job on the 44½ Stevens action, including a new firing pin, is $7.50, plus the following extras if needed or requested: New tool-steel link, $1.00. Case-hardening breech block, $1.00. Case-hardening hammer, $0.50. Case-hardening all pins and hammer screw, $0.25. Venting breech block, $0.25. I had all these things done and then had the rifle forwarded to Niedner for chambering, all the express charges adding $3.00 to the total cost.

My 44½ Stevens was a takedown action already fitted with a 417-Stevens heavy barrel. After receiving it Mr. Loetscher wrote as follows: "I looked the 44½ action over and can't help but admire it. I still cannot fathom why the Stevens Arms Company decided to drop it in favor of the weaker and older 44-type action." After completing the work, he again wrote in the following words:

"I made a new link of tool steel as the old one was too long and also did not raise the hammer soon enough after firing. The old retractor lever was badly battered and very soft, so I made one of chrome nickel steel, case-hardened. I case-hardened the hammer to check wear at the point where the link makes contact. Also case-hardened the breech block to help reduce wear. The firing pin has a No. 48 drill-size tip and is made of drill rod, hardened and tempered. All pins and the hammer screw are case-hardened. The block is vented on the right side, the hole being No. 51 drill size.

"The operation of the link is timed so that it will start to raise the hammer when way down and when lever is but slightly away from tang. Also the retractor-lever is so timed as to come back as early as possible and yet not be forced to work against the mainspring-tension on the hammer, as it would have to if the firing pin were retracted a bit too early. It is quite a bit of work to get these nice adjustments, but once the parts will not last or else the purpose for which they are installed is defeated."

The Niedner Rifle Corporation did an excellent job of chambering and also on the bullet seater and neck die which they made to go with it. I also ordered fifty .25-35 cases necked to .22 caliber for the .22 Niedner Magnum, the whole Niedner order amounting to nearly $20.00, and bringing the total to $33.00, on top of cost of barrel, action, stock and sights.

The Krag and M1 barrel converted by Niedner or Griffin & Howe would be more economical, but this 44½ Stevens-Loetscher-Niedner job of mine has some distinctive but intangible quality, peculiar to no other combination, which inspires enthusiasm and pride of possession. It handles nicely, shoots well and operates smoothly. The only fault so far found is some difficulty in starting a stubborn case to extract, occasionally. A Sharps-Borlandt or Martini action would give an appreciably quicker lock time, but this 44½ Stevens is amply strong. I have fired five loads in it which developed over 50,000 pounds pressure. It proved accurate with the Loverin gas-check bullet and No. 80 powder, and I have no complaint about its performance with jacketed bullets and the heaviest loads.

Mr. Shellhammer deplored the fact that my action proved to be a takedown. The barrel screws into the receiver and is held by a screw at the bottom, which must be kept tightly drawn. Other faults noted by the Niedner firm were the loosely fitted buttstock and the 'rough' bore. I took care of the latter by lapping with pumice stone and Sleek on a W. R. A. Precision "B. B." bullet, and thereafter cleaning and treating with Sleek and Gun Slick. No fouling trouble, as feared by Niedner, has developed. The last group in a series is as good as the first with this barrel. I drew up the stock screws snug before shooting and they have remained so.

Relative to reloading the .22 Niedner Magnum, the makers recommend the F.A. No. 70 (chlorate) nonmercuric primer, saying that certain powder combinations give very bad fouling with modern noncorrosive primers. I presume this means the gummy or varnish-like residue left by I.M.R. powders in small bores by certain high-velocity loads. Nitrocellulose powders which probably will not cause this trouble under this peculiar condition are Pyro D.G. (the first made) and I.M. R. No. 3031 (the latest I.M. R powder, not yet available in canister lot) I am using Remington Kleanbore nonmercuric prisers in modern and experimental lots, and no fouling problem has developed with any of my loads. With corrosive-type prisers the Niedner pamphlet recommends the following loads:

**.22 Niedner Loads**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wt.</th>
<th>Gnt. Powder</th>
<th>M. V.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.45 gr.</td>
<td>7.0 No. 80</td>
<td>1697 f.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.45 gr.</td>
<td>26.0 No. 175</td>
<td>2982 f.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.45 gr.</td>
<td>29.0 No. 175</td>
<td>3326 f.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.65 gr.</td>
<td>28.0 No. 175</td>
<td>2447 f.s.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

In some chambers it might be necessary to reduce the last two loads about 5% when noncorrosive primers are used. In my rifle I have used slightly heavier loads even with modern primers. The seating depth in my Remington cases varied with different bullets as follows: Ideal No. 253438, .140 inch. Winchester 45-grain S. P., .127 inch. Sisk 55-grain S. P., .213 inch. Sisk 65-grain, .293 inch. The .22 Niedner rimmed case accommodates more than 27 grains of No. 5031 powder up to the neck, and this is a full-velocity load behind the 45-grain bullet. It will hold considerably more powder than what constitutes a full load of Hercules No. 2400 or HVhel No. 3. The maximum load of Hercules No. 2400 behind the 45-grain bullet weighs 19.0 grains and leaves considerable air space in the case which, when filled to the neck, holds slightly more than 27 grains of this powder. A similar volume of HVhel No. 3 weighs 28 grains, while 24.0 grains weight evidently is a full-velocity or heavy charge behind the 45-grain bullet.

With the Winchester 45-grain Soft Point bullet seated .127 inch deep I have tried the following loads, using W.R.A. No. 24 N. F. corrosive and Remington No. 5½ Kleanbore, nonmercuric primers:

**.22 Niedner-Stevens**

(M. E. Resti, Malcolm Scope)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gnt. Powder</th>
<th>Primer</th>
<th>100 Yards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23 No. 3031</td>
<td>No. 8½</td>
<td>2.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 No. 3031</td>
<td>No. 8½</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 No. 3031</td>
<td>No. 8½</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 He Vel No. 3</td>
<td>No. 8½</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 No. 2400</td>
<td>No. 84 NF</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The loads above are the only heavy ones tried up to the present. The charge of No. 2400 seems excessive and should be cut at least a grain, and fully two grains when noncorrosive primers or a greater seating depth are used. Bullets weighing from 40 to 46 grains and driven at 2300-2400 f.s. muzzle velocity require two minutes of angle to zero at 100 yards with my rifle. The four heavier loads listed above required only one minute of angle. The Niedner chambering work apparently did not change the zero of the Stevens M-417 .22 Hornet barrel, because no change in adjustment was required when the scope was replaced after the return of the rifle. My 6X Malcolm No. 1 scope with Lyman 5A mounts brings the sight...
line 1½ inches above the bore-axis. A Westchester convex checkpiece on the comb permits very comfortable aim with the scope sight. A fine outfit.

The .22 Niedner Magnum is, of course, clearly out of the Hornet class. In the matter of power and pressure it is in the class of the .22 Hi-Power Savage. The next venture will be the necking down of the .250-Savage, .25-Roberts, 7-mm or even the .30-06, although a definite limit on practical sizes will be reached, because balance in loading-density must be maintained for efficient combustion. Cases too big for the small bullet will provide too much powder-room for modern propellants in excess of that volume of powder-charge which pressure limitations allow. However, such rifles have been tried in the past and are still being used in experiments, and more successfully now with modern components. Before long there are certain to be interesting developments in the realm of ultra-high velocities. It happens I have such a rifle ordered since last November. Watch the next issues of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

A LOVERIN GAS-CHECK BULLET

GUY LOVERIN, of Lancaster, Massachusetts, furnishes an excellent service to reloaders by molding, sizing, lubricating and selling lead-alloy bullets in popular designs. From the start he has been a conscientious worker, earnestly devoted to an ambition of preparing the very best obtainable sized and cast bullets. Now he has several years' experience behind him and his bullet work is most excellent. He makes and packs his bullets in segregated lots of 100 in order to maintain a high order of uniformity in each lot. Also he checks the weight of his bullets while molding a lot of them, following the method of the reloader who checks an occasional powder load at regular intervals.

About a year ago he designed a 43-grain .22-caliber gas-check bullet for his M-54 Hornet rifle. Loverin sent me a supply sufficient for test, and the bullet seems to be a good one. His own regular load with this bullet (Ideal No. 224346) is 43½ grains No. 80 powder (measured) in W. R. A. fired cases primed with the W. R. A. No. 116 primer. This simple and inexpensive load gave an average 5-shot group of 2.42 inches out of 40 shots at 100 yards with his Winchester M-54 rifle and Lyman 438 scope. Since it develops a round 1450 f.s., it is a good non-tearing load for soft small game, like squirrel, cottontail and grouse.

That test shooting mentioned above was reported in November. In January, a 40-shot test with this load gave Loverin an average 10-shot group of 2.28 inches which is appreciably better. In October, Loverin scored 92, 94 and 95 on the S. A. target at 200 yards with his Hornet load. In December he fired 40 shots prone at 200 yards and all four groups went into an 4½-inch circle, all but two of the 40 bullets landing in a 6½-inch circle.

Tried in the Hornet

I tried the same load in the Daly Hornet and found it grouped as well as the W. R. A. .45-grain soft-point cartridge at 100 yards. The impact was 4 inches higher with the 2350 f.s. cartridge. The bullets supplied by Loverin nickel .225-inch and weighed 44 grains. They were well made, uniform and easy to load. I used old W. R. A. cases fired in some other Hornet rifle and some old corrosive W. R. A. No. 1½ primers. Like Loverin, I used the B. & M. Model-26 tool and measured 4.7 grains of No. 30 powder with the Ideal machine. My bullet seater gave this bullet a depth of .172-inch, whereas Loverin employed a seating depth of .195-inch.

In the 417 Stevens heavy barrel I used a load of 5.0 grains No. 80 powder, carefully weighing each charge, and the Loverin-Ideal bullet grouped slightly closer than the W. R. A. soft-point factory load. This load developed about 1750 f.s. and would serve well on woodchucks at 100 yards. The impact was 1½ inches lower than the W. R. A. load.

In the .22 Niedner-Magnum

For the .22 Niedner-Magnum I sized the Loverin gas-check bullets .224-inch by driving them, point first, through the die of the S. S. Webb swaging tool. The Webb plunger left a recess in the copper base, but apparently a uniform one, because these bullets performed well. My Niedner bullet seater gave this bullet a depth of .140 inch in new cases. R. A. No. 39 Experimental primers were used. A weighed load of 12.2 grains No. 80 powder was tried and found to be too much, probably giving more than 2200 f.s. There was no leading of the bore, but the 100-yard group measured 5.63 inches. A charge of 10.5 grains No. 80 was then merely dipped with a charge cup, but this lighter load cut the group size one-half. Ten shots measured 2.75 inches. The velocity was probably well over 1950 f.s., at the muzzle. The angle of elevation required to zero at 100 yards was 3 minutes, or 4 minutes to group 1-inch above the point of aim.

My fired cases showed an elongation of .025 inch, making the seating depth .165 inch. The modern R. A. No. 854 Kleanbore nonmearcric primers were used, and charges of S. R. No. 80 were now thrown with the Ideal powder measure. The results obtained with the Loverin bullet are tabulated here (see next column):

<table>
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<th>Lead Bullet in .22 Niedner</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67½ Yards</td>
<td>100 Yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5 shots)</td>
<td>(5 shots)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.5 grains</td>
<td>1.07 inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5 grains</td>
<td>.91 inch</td>
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</table>

The lighter load probably developed above 1575 f.s. It required 7 minutes elevation. The heavier load was estimated at fully 1850 f.s., muzzle velocity. It required nearly 4½ minutes of angle to zero at 100 yards. All the test shooting and grouping by Mr. Loverin and myself as reported in this review was done from prone position with foresight or muzzle rest. The bullet is about 2½ calibers long (.485 inch) and has a 2-caliber ogive with a rounded or blunt end. The diameter ahead of the diet-scraper groove is .218 inch for bore fit, and the two top bands are made narrow for easy cutting by the nailing. The two bottom bands are broader for good gas seal. A good design.

NEW PATHFINDER BALLISTIC DIALS

MR. H. F. GEIST of the Sportsman's Scientific Service, Aurora, Illinois, has a new computation dial for handgun shooters, which will also serve for computing exterior ballistics of heavier and slower rifle bullets having up to 1500 f.s. muzzle velocity. This particular dial (Style P.S.A.) is intended for determining shooting allowances from trajectory shooting, at the muzzle and at any longer range.

Groups are first fired at short range to get the impact, on the point of aim (with full front sight) near the muzzle and then at some longer range where impact and aim coincide, using the same amount of front sight. Now, knowing these two distances in yards and the height of the front sight (in decimal inches) above the bore axis, the P.S.A. dials permit fairly convenient determination of the angles involved and of the shooting allowance or hold (aim above or below the target) required at any reasonable distance with that gun and load.

First the sighting angle ("A") is found for the muzzle distance. Then the shooting angle ("a") is found for the longer range. Now the difference between these two angles ("a"-"A") gives the angle of departure in minutes, or the shooting allowance required in inches. In formula, angle "A" is 95.7 times the decimal height of the front sight, divided by the muzzle-zero distance. Angle "a" is 95.7 times the front-sight height divided by the longer zero-range. The difference ("A-" "a"), represents the angle formed by the intersection at the muzzle of the bore-axis line with a direct line from muzzle to the
long-range impact point. In other words, a horizontal line is drawn (or imagined) from gun muzzle to the group, while the other is the bore line starting at the same (intersection) point and, of course, meeting the target at some distance above the group. This difference in height between angle-of-departure, or extended bore-line, and the actual impact on the target represents the fall or bullet-drop and therefore the sighting allowance required for the distance.

With this shooting angle, the range and the muzzle velocity all known, the "initial efficiency" or velocity-loss percentage can be quickly determined directly on the dial for short-range units of 10 yards, 20 yards or 40 yards as may be required by the particular problem. After this quick classification value is obtained the ballistics facts for any longer range can be computed at the cost of some little labor by employing formulae provided on the dial, or a retarded speed, remaining velocity, remaining energy and time of flight. On the back of the dial is printed a "Table of Typical Trajectories," which permits rough-and-ready translation of the shooting angle value into bullet fall, elevations, trajectories, etc. The results are probably close enough for practical purposes in solving personal shooting problems.

My own problem was to find the efficiency of the Bond 243-grain wadcutter bullet, No. C-454760, when driven at 1100 f.s. muzzle velocity in the .45-Colt. I filed the front sight to register "22 minutes" on Pachmayr's "Sure Sight" gauge and got a zero impact at 4 yards and again at 40 yards with the above load. Tried in several ways on the dial, I obtained an angle value of 15.75 to 16.15 minutes. This bullet has a sectional density of .168, just between the 225-grain, .45-Colt factory bullet and the 200-grain, .44-40 bullet. Even with the conservative form figure of 1.68 the "c" value (ballistic coefficient) is .10. This gives 16.2 minutes of angle for 100 yards for this bullet, agreeing with the dial.

However, I am somewhat doubtful of the initial efficiency of 94% over 40 yards, and the 11% loss at 100 yards which leaves a remaining velocity of 950 f.s.

By other calculations I get only 91 f.s. (18% loss) at 100 yards and 810 f.s. at 200 yards but, of course, that is based on a coefficient value of .10 which may be (and probably is) too conservative. This gives a trajectory of 5 inches over 100 yards, a 10-mile-wind deflection of 5% minutes and a time of .30 seconds over the same range. By the Pathfinder dial and formula I get a 100-yard trajectory of 4.87 inches and .275 seconds which may be more nearly right. I hope to know definitely before the summer is over, but it will take a deal of shooting to prove or disprove the accuracy-value of Mr. Geiss's system and formula as presented in this new offering by the Sportsman's Scientific Service.

SHARROCK FINGER REST IMPROVES OFFHAND SCORES

LAST month I reviewed "A Trigger-Finger Stabilizer" as advertised by C. F. Sharrock. I found it neutral in off-hand rifle shooting but seemingly an advantage in prone shooting. Sharrock tells me his friends have gotten improved results in offhand shooting by cutting back the aluminum block to expose the trigger about 1/16 inch. He sent me a block for the Officers' Model Colt so I could test out his contention and I have now proved it to my own satisfaction.

I did not use the revolver because I had a gun better adapted for such an experiment, it being the most difficult for me to control of all target pistols. I am referring to the old-model Camp Perry pistol with 10-inch barrel and long hammer fall. This Colt was very accurate and had a light smooth pull, but in fit, hang and feel it suited my hand and hold so poorly I could not control it well enough to score above 80. The present 8-inch Improved Model Camp Perry with its quick hammer and better balance is much better and I can get up to 90 with it when I use it exclusively for a couple of weeks. However, the old model is an utterly hopeless proposition in my own offhand shooting.

I filed back the Sharrock block until I had exposed the trigger of the old-model 10-inch Camp Perry pistol about 1/16 inch. I then filed three strings on the N. R. A. 25-foot pistol target, using three makes of .22 Long Rifle ammunition. The first group was, of course, not perfectly centered, but it was small enough to score 80 directly. The next one was better placed and scored 84. The third one amazed me by totaling 88. I then removed the Sharrock block and got a much lighter and easier pull, but the muzzle of that long barrel immediately became less stable. My three scores without the block, but with the same gun and the same three makes of ammunition, ran 73, 75 and 78, which were normal, or characteristic, scores for that gun.

Apparently that Sharrock stabilizer had put nearly 10 points in each score. To prove that I was holding well, I immediately fired three scores with my favorite 7-inch H. & R. pistol, using the same rotation with the three brands of cartridges. The scores were 91, 94 and 82, which were top-notch scores for me, although I have in the past scored 94 with BB Caps in this pistol.

HELPFUL HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO HAND TAPPING

THE accompanying table of taps and tap drills was tabulated on the basis of allowing approximately 75% of a full thread since in most cases this depth of thread will be found ample in strength for most ordinary work. In fact, in some cases not more than a 60% depth of thread is required and will break a bolt before stripping the thread itself.

Most difficulties encountered in tapping, especially when tapping steel, are caused by using a tap-drill too small in diameter. The tap-drill diameter for ordinary work should never be smaller than is actually necessary to give the thread the necessary strength for satisfactory holding plus a very small margin as an added safety factor.

On small sizes of taps, also on the finer pitches, even a small amount of only a few thousandths of an inch in the reduction of tap-drill diameters will increase the required tapping power and very likely result in tap breakage.

A good point to always remember and consider when selecting a tap-drill for a given-size tap is that when the screw is to enter the tapped hole 1/4 times the diameter of the screw, then 60% to 70% thread depth is plenty strong enough and will furnish ample holding strength in most cases. The tap-drill diameters given in the accompanying table were tabulated with this in mind and to eliminate tap breakage.

With a little skill and care and by referring to this tap drill table anyone should be able to satisfactorily drill and tap in steel or other materials without any difficulties.

Those wishing to employ a greater thread-depth may do so by selecting the next-smaller-size, fractional, numerical or letter-size drill than these specified in the table. However, it is suggested that in selecting the next-smaller-size drill that a conversion table of fractional, numerical or letter-size drills be consulted, since the tap-drills as given in the table are not listed in consecutive order.

You can readily notice that I made every effort to dig down and gather information on such sizes as are only used by gunsmiths and instrument makers. In fact, while compiling this table my fellow members of the N. R. A. received much consideration in the matter of supplying them with information on special sizes of taps, threads, etc., which otherwise is rather difficult to obtain, and if all my unknown N. R. A. fellow members (those interested in doing their own work) will accept and treasure this information in the spirit in which it was gathered for them I feel well repaid for my efforts.

—J. Eug. Neunter

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN
### Tap Sizes and Tap Drills

#### Standard Threads and Tap Drills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tap</th>
<th>Thread</th>
<th>Drill</th>
<th>DEC</th>
<th>Std. Threads</th>
<th>Tap Drills</th>
<th>ASME. Threads</th>
<th>Tap Drills</th>
<th>Special Threads</th>
<th>Tap Drills</th>
<th>Tap O.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1/16&quot;</td>
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#### ASME. Threads and Tap Drills

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<th>Thread</th>
<th>Drill</th>
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<th>ASME. Threads</th>
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#### Special Threads and Tap Drills

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### Briggs Standard Pipe Threads

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<td>17/16&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>3.750</td>
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<tr>
<td>9/8&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4&quot;</td>
<td>4.250</td>
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</table>

*Compiled by J. Eng. Neuner*
THE NEW VÄVER RECEIVER SIGHT

The Wittek Manufacturing Company, 4305-09 West 24th Place, Chicago, Illinois, have a new type of receiver sight. While adjustments are under micrometer control in both planes and in 1/4 minute clicks, the design is so strong and smooth in outline this Väver sight is well adapted for sporting use as well as target work. The windage knob is identical, except for number of graduations. There are 20 divisions on its dial, representing 20 1/4-minute clicks for each division on the windage scale.

The Väver eye cups or target discs are also unusual in that they are made in three parts and thus provide interchangeable apertures of several different sizes for the shooter’s selection. The center piece is threaded, knurled and slotted for a coin or fairly large screwdriver. This holds the tiny thin aperture proper in place in the main eyepiece. Because the opening in the threaded arm-aperture (which holds the main eyepiece in the sight) is large in front, it lets in ample light. This unusual amount of light is then cleaned cut by the extremely thin aperture inside the main eyepiece and makes for maximum optical efficiency by presenting to the eye a small aperture that is clear at the edges and free from cobwebs. This is an advantage recommended on the Watson Väver eye cups and Pacific tube-apertures. These Väver eyepieces or target discs are also available for other makes of sights, including Lyman, Pacific, Redfield, etc. Much of the efficiency, of course, depends on the ample light-admitting opening in the stem aperture itself, characteristic of Watson and Väver sights.

The sample Väver sight is apparently intended to fit the 52 Winchester stock receiver and bridge slot. So far, the raised sides. On the 52 Winchester this flat piece is dovetailed to be driven into the slot of the Winchester bridge. The extension arm is not nearly as long as the Goss arm. The Väver disc or eyepiece is brought back 1 1/2 inches from the large screw located at the middle of the bridge, or only as far as the bolt lever.

The solid control knobs are unusual in that they have a flare or short skirt at the bottom, which carry the graduations like the dials of toy banks or of a safe. This arrangement makes the reading of adjustments on the dials and on the scale plate simultaneous, because they are both on the same plane on closely adjoining surfaces. The scale plate is also an innovation in that it is readily removable, and extra interchangeable scale plates are provided to be used with different loads in the same rifle or for different calibers. The right side of these sturdy and easily read scale plates is graduated in 10-minute divisions, each corresponding to one complete revolution or 40 clicks of the elevation knob, or 40 divisions on the dial. The other side of the scale plate is left unmarked for the shooter’s own calibration by range or in yards. This bright finished scale plate is rounded on top and harmonizes neatly with the sight. Being held by a small screw in its full-length slot, it can be adjusted in height to suit any zero on any gun. This dual arrangement for elevation in minutes and for range calibration is also a part of Redfield sights, but the Väver scale plate offers several advantages as noted.

THE HANSON AND PRACTICAL BADGER SHOOTING KIT

* I. HANSCHKE, 1839 Villa Street, Racine, Wisconsin, has called to my attention a great value in the form of a shooter’s field-box, offered at the remarkably low price of $4.75 postpaid, by Badger Shooters Supply, of Owens, Wisconsin. Covered with handsome black, grained synthetic-leather, set off by solid-brass, nickel-capped hardware it is a very attractive shooting kit. In fact it goes so well with the handsome N. R. A.-Hartmann Gun Trunk and ditto Pistol Case (both of which come from Racine) I find much significance in member Hansche’s address.

The Badger Shooting Kit is of unusual size but still not to the extent of ungainliness. In fact, its very generous size makes it the most useful and convenient kit I have ever seen. Roughly, it is nearly 26 inches long and 7 inches square, end measurement. It is flat on top with a strong, comfortable and harmonizing handle in the middle. In the back a strong, concealed (covered) hinge connects top and bottom. In front there are two strong snap-locks with keys at the ends, and a powerful pull-latch in the middle. On the bottom there is a round, brass, protecting busaper at each corner. I do not see how the hardware furnishings could be improved for appearance or for strength, unless metal corner-caps were provided.

From the utility angle the capacity of the bottom box is most appealing, because it is the first kit I have found which will store all my big game shooting equipment. It is long enough to take the large 1 1/8-inch Sacker target scope without forcing or fitting, together with spotting scope and tripod and with room enough to spare for my summer-weight shooting jacket. Any shooting coat can be put in on top with a little care in packing. I am particularly pleased to find that there is room in the Badger Shooting Kit for my large, wooden, camera tripod, which I use when shooting from the standing position.

Over all this equipment in the bottom, fits a full-size tray for ammunition boxes and gadgets. This tray can be notched to accommodate the Belding & Mull A-2 rod, which is in two 18-inch sections. This will place the rod-handle in one of the end compartments of the tray, and the extra B. & M. cleaning tips, oil and patches can be held in the same tray. The Badger kit is out, no fastening being required. The cover of the kit itself fits over this tray snugly enough to make it fairly spill-proof. The kit as a whole is also practically dust-proof and waterproof.

PETERS 225-GRAIN BELTED BULLET

The Peters Cartridge Company recently sent me some samples of their “30 Government, 1906” ammunition loaded with a 225-grain non-disintegrating open-point expanding bullet, designed primarily for the biggest American game as well as African and Indian game. It has an open point of funnel form which measures about 1/4th of an inch across the nose and about that deep. This part of the bullet is made to expand readily
and promptly upon impact to "nearly .45-caliber" size for maximum shock and lacerating effect and penetration combined, the expansion being controlled or checked by an extra band of jacket metal 3½ inches long which begins about 3-16 inch to the rear of the flat nose.

Factory tests gave perfect expansion in a cake of laundry soap, indicating it should prove effective on lighter game, such as deer. In paraffin, the factory shooting with this bullet resulted in holes from 1½ to 1½ inches in diameter, indicating its probable effect on animal flesh.

The factory claims positive nose-expansion in game at 200 yards as well as nearer the muzzle. Testimonials received and issued by the makers cover the effectiveness of the bullet on such game as moose, elk, mountain sheep and deer. Machine-test shots in heavy Mann barrels have given 10-shot groups as small as 1½ inches at 200 yards. The expected accuracy in good sporting rifles is 3 inches at 200 yards for 225-grain belted bullet loaded in Peters .30-06 and .30-40 Krag ammunition, as well as in the "30 Government, 1906" caliber, the ballistics being as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>30-06</th>
<th>30-03</th>
<th>30-40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Velocity</td>
<td>2400 ft/s</td>
<td>2110 ft/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Yards</td>
<td>2172 ft/s</td>
<td>2010 ft/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 Yards</td>
<td>1945 ft/s</td>
<td>1823 ft/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(energy)</td>
<td>2980 ft-lbs</td>
<td>2440 ft-lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Yards</td>
<td>2560 ft-lbs</td>
<td>2200 ft-lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 Yards</td>
<td>2091 ft-lbs</td>
<td>1660 ft-lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Muzzle trajectory)</td>
<td>0.83 inch</td>
<td>0.96 inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Yards</td>
<td>3.68 inch</td>
<td>4.55 inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 Yards</td>
<td>9.26 inch</td>
<td>10.70 inch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It seems to me that the outstanding feature of the 225-grain belted bullet with its controlled expansion is the increase in penetration it gives as an expanding bullet. Expansion of the nose reduces penetration as a general fact, but this big bullet has enough weight and drive and expansion control to give maximum penetration in excess of old standards. The usual .30-caliber 220-grain penetrating bullet, when driven at the high muzzle velocity of 2400 ft/s and 2450 ft/s, gives a penetration of 17 to 20 pine boards. This Peters 225-grain bullet, however, penetrates 33 boards under similar conditions at the same velocity.

I fired a couple of groups with this load for recoil effect, though, etc., at 100 yards in a Model-30S Remington, as issued, with factory sights. No excessive recoil was noted and the accuracy agreed with that of standard 220-grain ammunition in the same rifle. The Peters load required two minutes (2.1 inches) more elevation at 100 yards as compared with the M1 Service load. The groups from hunting positions and with bright gold-bead front-sight ranged from 3½ to 3¾ inches.

**LOW-PRICE SCOPE SIGHTS**

Small-game Shooters and Pinkers will soon be able to realize their dreams of owning a "sure-enough" scope, sight without too much personal sacrifice, judging from the flock of new models of glass sights planned by established scope manufacturers and others about to break into competition with them. There are half-a-dozen such sights in the making, some of which cannot be mentioned as yet. The price range is between $5.00 and $12.50.

The Sears Roebuck outfit has already been advertised (at about $10.00). The Lyman 2½X has been somewhat prematurely announced (at $12.50). The Weaver will sell at $7.70 as planned. A sample is on the way, and likely to lead the pack. I have seen two or three others which I have tried on the range but am sworn to secrecy. They were tagged $5.00, $7.50 and $13.00. There are others to follow.

The early dope on the new seven-dollar Weaver scope sight is as follows. Scope to be about same size, power and field as present ($25.00) Weaver sight. Mounts, similar to present 3-30 Weaver mount in principle, with some type of retainer spring and adapted for very rough use, which cannot be said of some other designs I have seen. This sight will require only one screw for attaching on most guns. It will use the principle of operation and location as employed in the Weaver machine-rest, although this scope does not slide in its mounts. It will be adjustable for zero, but not as readily or conveniently as target-type scope sights.

The Westinghouse outfits on older models is worthy of mention here. Old 3-30 Weaver sights, returned for cleaning or repairs to William R. Weaver, Campbell and Franklin Streets, El Paso, Texas, will be brought up to the quality of the Improved-Model 3-30 and equipped with new lenses, etc., at a cost amounting to the price differential between the old and new models.

**STOEGER'S GUNSTOCK PAMPHLET**

Unsmith, amateur and professional, will be interested in learning that A. F. Stoeger, Inc., 507 Fifth Avenue, New York City, are issuing (for 10c) a supplement of their large general catalog (which costs 50c) and that this smaller 14-page pamphlet has been prepared especially for their interest. It will also interest shooters who are seeking a complete remodeling job on military or sporting rifles, involving the Stoeger stocks and Stoeger service. To me the Stoeger pamphlet is unique in that it covers all types of walnut gun blanks of various grades and kinds, finished and rough inletted, as well as listing a variety of restocking jobs, gun furniture and gunsmith supplies and accessories. It is fully illustrated.

**Questions and Answers**

Only two weeks out of each month are devoted to personally answering Dope Bag letters by Mr. Neon, the Editor of the Dope Bag. The other two weeks of each month are taken up by field work and editorial work. This accounts for the unavoidable delay in replying to Dope Bag letters.

Write or type your questions intended for this department on separate paper plainly marked for the Dope Bag. PRINT YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS ON EACH LETTER. LEGIBLE NAME AND CLEAR ADDRESSES REQUIRED FOR REPL. YOUR COOPERATION WILL BE APRECIATED.

**WINCHESTER MAGAZINE PLUGS AVAILABLE**

By Presidential proclamation, based on recommendation of the U. S. Biological Survey, signed Feb. 2, the capacity of any auto-loading or repeating shotgun used in shooting migratory game birds is specifically limited to three shots. This means two only in the magazine and one in the chamber. This regulation, as officially issued, provides that migratory game birds may not be taken "with or by means of any automatic loading or hand operated repeating shotgun capable of holding more than three shells the magazine of which has not been cut off or plugged with a one-piece metal or wooden filler incapable of removal through the loading end thereof as to reduce the capacity of said gun to not more than three shells at one loading."

This regulation is applicable to all Winchester Model-12, Model-97, Model-100, and Model-42 repeating shotguns and to the Winchester Model-11 Automatic. It will be noted that this restriction applies to the use of these guns for the specific purpose of shooting migratory game birds and...
that it does not apply to their use for any other purpose. The regulation of magazine guns for other types of game is purely a state proposition and therefore it is entirely legal for a shooter to use a magazine gun of full-magazine-capacity when shooting upland game.

There are certain regulations in Pennsylvania requiring the use of automatic and repeating shotguns on limiting the number of shots which can be carried in these guns to two. These State restrictions are in no way changed by the President's proclamation and still remain in force, but as we have no way of determining the final destination after shipment by us we will supply all of our shotguns with plugs in accordance with the Federal ruling.

The definition of what constitutes migratory game birds is contained in the text of the Convention concluded between the United States and Great Britain on Aug. 16, 1916, for the protection of such birds. This convention lists migratory game birds as follows: Anas platyrhynchos, including Brandt, Wild ducks, Greese, Swans. Grus or cranes, including little brown, sandhill and whooping crane. This list was submitted to the President's proclamation and still remain in force, but as we have no way of determining the final destination after shipment by us we will supply all of our shotguns with plugs in accordance with the Federal ruling.

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CHEAP SHORT-RANGE CHUCK LOAD FOR THE KRGK

I HAVE several hundred rounds of 1918 issue ammunition from which I contemplate pulling the bullets, and wish to ask your counsel on the following:

Is it possible to reload this powder into the Krinkos with a load of .450 gr. p.p.? If I plan to use one or more of the following bullets: .20 Hi-Speed H.P., .30-20, 100-gr. S.P.; or the 110-gr. Hi-Speed H.P., Which, of course, would you recommend for hunting and for use in the Krinkos? It is seldom we get a longer shot here in the Berkshires. Can you recommend others that would be better? What quantity of this powder would you consider best? I wish to get the best performance from it with accuracy as the prime requisite. Neither do I wish to develop a load that would make me a "lurking" every shot. (I like to take my shots off-hand up to 100 yards). My Krink Sporter has a 24" barrel.

Is there a formula for computing muzzle velocity?

An old Krinkos Field Glass still be procurable through the D. C. M.? I have received no price lists this year.

Last year I loaded the Rem. 100-gr. S.P. bullet (.32-20) ahead of 43.5 grs. of No. 17½ powder. It gave good accuracy in my Krink up to 100 yards. I don't recall having a shot at a chuck in a longer range. It was a pleasant load to shoot and anchored Mr. Chuck solid every time I connected. I have no idea what velocity or pressure I had.

Let me add my thanks for the good dope in the "Dope Bag" every month. It is worth the price of the magazine in itself.

P.T.R.

Answer: On my own scale your sample bullet weights approximately 172.5 grs. wt., whereas some of these bullets run considerably heavier. In M 1 Service ammunition these bullets are used between the limits of 171.5 grs. wt. and 174.5 grs. wt. from minimum to maximum. Even in fine National Match target ammunition the weight limits are kept between 172.5 grs. minimum and 173.5 grs. wt. maximum. Thus you will note in National Match ammunition intended for 1,000 yards target shooting a permissible variance of 1.0 grs. wt. per bullet.

It is far more important to have the bullets concentric in form and weight than to have them uniform. While the weight may vary two or three grs. without any great effect on the impact, the center of form and center of mass should coincide as nearly as possible in all these bullets regardless of their weight, else the impact will be greatly influenced and a big group will result. Your proposed method of making the weight even would be entirely wasted effort as you would destroy this condition and make the worse instead of bettering them. What you should do for fine target accuracy is to weigh the bullets and segregate them in lots. Shoot all bullets in one lot and then shoot the heavier ones in another lot, with a different sight adjustment if necessary.

LIGHT CHUCK LOADS

BEING unable to obtain any 110-gr. .50-caliber bullets at the present time, I would like some information about re-loading the 80-gr. .32-20 bullet for the Krink rifle. I have been searching the back files of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN for this dope, but every article seems to say, "Just can't do it," so I would like to know what powder you advise using to obtain the best velocity and reasonable accuracy for chuck-hunting.

Can this be obtained with No. 80 or No. 17½ du Pont, or is some other powder best? I have tried 23-gr. powder in the 110-gr. bullet, but the bullet did not have much effect. Also I tried 48 grs. No. 17½ but there was too much muzzle blast. —J.H.C.

Answer: Some of our local shooters report very good results on woodchucks with the 23-gr. charge of No. 80 powder in the Krink behind the 85-gr. .50-caliber bullet at 100 yards. For 150 yards I would suggest 45.0 grs. wt. L. M. R. powder No. 17½ which will give 1,500 f.s. in the full-length barrel and plenty of velocity for this class of work in the 22-inch barrel. The 23-gr. charge of No. 80 gives this bullet 2,400 f.s. in the full-length Krink.

They seem to use No. 80 powder and increase the destructive effect you can substitute the 85-gr. .50-caliber Mauer pistol bullet with powder 23 gr. wt. charge. Also you could use No. 74 grs. No. 32 A C. P. bullet with a slightly increased charge, but not over 25 grains. This would not increase the range, however.

HOLLOW-POINTING SERVICE BULLETS

IN THE December, 1932, issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN there is an article in the "Questions and Answers" section as follows: "Changing Military Ammunition to Sporting Type." It states that it is permissible to cut .025 inch off the nose of the 172-gr. boat-tail bullet and drill a hole .50-caliber, give it a hollow-pointing service bullet in f.m.r. form gives excessive penetration without much killing effect. Such bullets would not expand promptly enough for lighter shots and would not make a hole in deer. I have heard that such ammunition is satisfactory, but it is merely

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN
an improvement on the regular full patch.

It is not safe to do this with the former 130-grain bullet or some of the other jacketed bullets, but the 171-grain bullet has a protected base with the jacket covering the lead core, so that it will not blow out.

DEFLECTION OF .250-SAVAGE AND 7-MM. BULLETS

My friend, Mr. S., has used a Savage .250-3,000 rifle for many years and is an excellent shot with rifle or shotgun. He recently acquired a 7-mm. rifle and is using 194-grain Remington Kleanbore ammunition, n. v. 2,000 f.s. in a 30-inch barrel. He believes that the 7-mm. bullet will drift more in a cross wind than the lighter .250-3,000 bullet, at ranges of 250 to 500 yds. or beyond. As I have offered to eat both rifles if this is the case, I am naturally hoping that Mr. S. may have drawn an incorrect conclusion in this matter. Will you kindly give me the benefit of your finding in this case.—H.E.S.

Answer: According to the formula of Harry Gelst, Sportsman's Scientific Service, 809 Jackson Street, Aurora, Illinois, you win the argument about the relative wind deflection of the 7-mm. and .250-Savage bullets. I have taken the Peters 100-grain .250-Savage load at 2,850 I.f. as being the closest in comparison with the Remington 7-mm. caliber 139-grain bullet at 2,900 f.s. muzzle velocity. The conditions are a 10-mile wind from 3 o'clock over a range of 600 yards. Under these conditions the Remington bullet would require a windage correction of 5 minutes of angle, while the .250-Savage bullet would require a windage correction of 6 minutes of angle. The difference in drift converted to inches would be as 6 x 1.047, which indicates practically 6.8 inches less drift for the 7-mm. Remington load.

In a 24-inch barrel the Remington 139-grain bullet would have a muzzle velocity of 2,730 f.s. and the windage allowance under the same conditions would be 5.5 minutes of angle at 600 yards, or 5 1/2 minutes of angle and about 3 inches less deflection as compared with that of the .250 Savage 100-grain bullet.

SHOTGUN BALLISTICS

Which has the most killing power at long range a 12, 16, 20 or 28-gauge shotgun, each using the most powerful loads? Which has the greatest striking energy at extreme range? Would you please send me the velocities of these different gauges? Which is the harder hitting gun at longer range? What is the maximum range in yards of each of these different gauges?—J.T.M.

Answer: Below I am publishing a table in answer to your question. Because 30 yards is the extreme killing distance for the weakest load, I am giving the striking energy of the individual pellet at 30 yards. Of course the greater the amount of shot, the greater number of hits on the game by which the individual pellet energy must be multiplied to arrive at the total striking energy. The table is based on No. 6 chilled shot, and it is obvious that you would get the greatest number of hits at 30 yards from the 262 pellets in the 12-gauge, and the least number of hits on the game with the 25-inch 410-gauge load containing only 54 pellets.

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Safe Gas-Check Loads

I am changing soon from Krag to Winchester .30-30, and want a gas-check bullet with sufficient velocity to prevent a ricochet. Can I use Ideal No. 311316 or 311359 without excessive barrel wear, and what powder charge do you recommend to give maximum velocity?—R.E.S.

Answer: Bullet weight does not limit the velocity of gas-check lead-alloy bullets. In fact, you can drive the heaviest 200-grain gas-check bullet as fast as the 100-grain gas-check. They are limited by the bullet metal to not over 2,000 to 2,400 f.s. muzzle velocity, regardless of weight.

To avoid ricochets with lead-alloy bullets get the Squibb Gas-Check (109 grain) bullet with a wide-noon cavity and cast it hard with 7 to 10 per cent antimony in order to make it as brittle as possible. Use from 23 to 26 grains weight Hercules Lightning for best accuracy or 37 to 40 grains No. 175 for maximum velocity. The ideal bullet (hollow point) would be one with parallel sides like the square-end wadcutter.

Reloading for the .380 Pistol

I have been hand-loading my Springfield and Krag with various loads for several years and am completely equipped for the job. I have a Savage .380 Auto pistol which I haven't used much on account of the cost of shooting store stuff. Everything I read avoids mentioning hand loads for these arms. Can they be hand loaded successfully? What bullet could be used besides the standard 95-grain? I wish to cast my own. Can you give me a load, temper of bullet, powder, number of grains, primer, etc.—R.E.D.

Answer: The .380 pistol cartridge case is pretty hard to handle and you would also have to obtain a full-length shell reaper for preparing the cases prior to reloading, and you may have to have this made up special. Use the Ideal Bullet No. 338242 with only 2 bands, omitting the bottom grease groove and brake to make it lighter and shorter. The right charge is 3 grains weight Pistol Powder No. 5. If you can't obtain this bullet in a short model mold, use Ideal Bullet No. 360351, which weighs 70 grains. You could probably increase the charge to 3.5 grains weight No. 5 powder behind this lighter bullet. Use 1-10 temper or at least 1-15 with either bullet and size them .357". Use .38 Special primers.

.25-35 Winchester Loads

I have a Model-94 Winchester, caliber .25-35, rifle. I have cut the barrel down to 21½ inches, and I wonder if I have sacrificed any of the velocity and energy of the cartridge by cutting off the barrel, and how much velocity I now have when using the Remington Hi-Speed and Express loads.

I wonder if the 60-grain and 86-grain, caliber .25-20, bullets would be of the right diameter for reloading the .25-35 cases, and just how much powder should I use to get around 3,000 f.s. muzzle velocity with the 60-grain and 2,700 f.s. with the 86-grain, and would the 94 Winchester be safe with
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Here's the Model #69, latest sensational man size rifle and a masterpiece. The balance and accuracy is remarkable. The workmanship is second to none. Winchester guns are never made by second-hand brands. Ordereds as filled.

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In defense of hunting game and birds, many natures have taken an interest in these pursuits, and the market is alive with goods. Our famous Black Diamond Cartridges are at all dealers. Non bullet regardless of price. Our new model is $1.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $9.00, $10.00. Adjustable Chambered. $1.25. Rear sight w/ $1.00. Safari w/ $1.00. Rifles are the best, and our dealers cannot supply you, send direct. P. B. O. Dept., A. Petkus, Illinois.

such loads, and what powder is best for these and regular loads? Can one get a metal-\_\_\_cased bullet in the 87-grain weight? Also, what load would you recommend behind any of these bullets to get 2,500 f-s.? Would it be much of a job to fit a Model-64 stock to my Winchester 94 which now has a carbine stock?—A. S. P.

Answer: The Model-1894 Winchester in .25-35 caliber is built for a safe maximum pressure of 39,000 pounds. This rifle has a quick discharge in 6 inches and the shorter barrels would not do as well as the longer barrels. The barrel is made expressly for the 117-grain bullet. You will probably get the best results from this bullet in factory ammunition, and in your handloads from the U. S. C. Co., .25-35 caliber, 100-grain Improved Soft Point bullets which cost 90¢ per 100, and are a full 251-inch diameter. Behind this 100-grain bullet you could use 27.0 grains weight I. M. R. Powder No. 17½, which would give you about 2,500 f-s. in a 1-inch barrel. This is the maximum load. Behind the 85-grain 25-20 bullet you could use 30 grains weight of this powder which would give 2,650 f-s. and you would need 35.5 grains behind the 60-grain bullet which would give 2,900 f-s., all in 26-inch barrel. The maximum charge behind the 117-grain bullet would be 32 grains weight, which would give nearly 2,200 f-s.

With I. M. R. Powder No. 1244, 18 grains weight is the maximum load behind the 117-grain bullet, and this would give 2,000 f-s. in a 26-inch barrel. The maximum load behind the 60-grain bullet is 22.5, giving 2,700 f-s. Behind the 100-grain bullet, which would probably give you the best results, 18.0 grains weight would give about 2,100 f-s.

With Hercules No. 2400 Powder you could use 20 grains weight behind the 60-grain bullet, which would give 2,880 f-s. The maximum load behind the 100-grain bullet is 15.5 grains weight, which would give 2,800 f-s. 15.0 grains weight behind the 117-grain bullet would give 1,840 f-s.

Among the above are some of the best loads for your purpose. Cutting off your barrel as you have done would lower the velocity about 60 f-s. below those quoted above, and with the high-velocity and high-speed factory loads, you would lose up to 100 f-s. below standard quotations.

About getting the Model-64 stock and quotations for same. I would suggest that you write to the Repair Division of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Connecticut.

.45 COLT OR .45 AUTO RIM?

AFTER leaving shot small-bore pistols for some time, I finally have a craving for something heavy. The result is that I am about to purchase a Colt New Service .45, but there are some things in my mind which I would like cleared up first. I might add, before asking them, that the gun will have a 4½-inch barrel.

Does the New Service, firing the .45 Automatic cartridge, require the use of clips? Would the .45 A.C.P. be a faster bullet in this gun than the .45 Colt? Is there any appreciable difference in accuracy between these two cartridges? Does the .45 A.C.P.-wear the bore more than the .45 Colt.

If you have any data concerning these two cartridges when used in the New Service revolver which would help me to choose between them, I shall appreciate your giving me R.C.M.

Answer: If you want to get a New Service Colt revolver in .45-Colt caliber or if you want to get a New Service Target Model Colt in either .45 caliber, the commercial gun will be necessary. If you want the plain New Service Colt in .35 A.C.P. and .45 Auto Rim caliber you can get one for $14.50, plus 50¢ packing charge through the D.C.M. Room 2840 Navy Building, Washington, D.C. In this revolver, or in the .45-A.C.P. New Service revolver you will not need clips for shooting the .45 Colt cartridges. These clips hold three cartridges and merely serve to make loading more quick and convenient and to make extraction more convenient. However, cases without locks are simply punched out with a pencil, or similar rod, or they may be pried out using the extraction groove of a fired case. In my own Model-1911 revolver I never use the clips, unless I happen to purchase cartridges which come equipped with clips. The .45 Auto Rim, of course, has a rim and operates in a normal manner, being ejected by the hand ejector of the Colt revolver.

With the same ammunition, the Model-1917 New Service Colt develops higher muzzle velocity than the .45 pistol, the figures being 819 and 788 f-s., respectively. That is, with the Service .45 A.C.P. cartridge and the .45 Auto Rim loaded to the same velocities by the various companies with lead and m.e. bullets. The best .45 Auto Rim load which I have tried is that loaded by Peters with a 255-grain lead bullet, which in a 5½-inch standard barrel develops 740 f-s. muzzle velocity and an energy of 310 ft-lbs. The smokeless .45 Auto Rim and plain bullet develops 790 f-s. and 355 ft-lbs. energy. In the .45 Colt you can also get a more powerful smokeless load from Western, developed around 825 f-s. with a 255-grain bullet. They also load a 255-grain bullet with blackpowder to develop 900 f-s. and the Remington Arms Company make a .45 Colt black-powder load which develops more than 900 f-s. muzzle velocity. Such loads, of course, are not available in the .45 Auto Rim or .45 A.C.P., which has a short case, especially designed for smokeless powder, whereas the long .45 Colt case is made for black-powder. In the same-model gun both are very accurate. Metal bullets bear the barrel more rapidly and also require more cleaning.

TWO .30-'06 PYRO LOADS

HOW many Pyro D. G. powder would you recommend in the Springfield Rifle, using the 150-gr. 30-30 jacketed bullet, and the 190-grain .303 bullet for a good deer load? What velocities?—J.H.

Answer: For a good deer load in the Springfield rifle, I would recommend 150-gr. 30-30 jacketed bullet use 45.5 grains weight Pyro D. G., which gives 2500 f-s. and with the 190-grain .303 bullet use 44.0 grains weight Pyro D. G., which gives 2300 f-s. muzzle velocity.
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APRIL, 1935

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With 930 x 1000 (for 50 feet, iron sights) this team finished 9 points ahead of its last year’s total. Also, besides winning the Championship it was highest over all 110 teams in the show. Individual State Champion Win. Breuler, of New Haven and of the winning Quinnipiac team, 192 x 200. Shooting Precision EZXS.

Women’s Individual Champion, Miss Elsie Hellwig, of New Haven, 177 x 200. Shooting Precision EZXS.

Junior Team State Champions, Quinnipiac Juniors, of New Haven: J. E. Morgan, R. E. Bowden, H. F. Ormsbee, H. Musch, Jr., H. C. Chamberlain. Score 808 x 1000. All shot Winchester Stayless.

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Marble's Nitro-Solvent Oil

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REDFIELD SIGHTS

SCOPE MOUNT


NOTE: This is a similar advertisement to the one in the previous frame, promoting the REDFIELD Scope Mount. It highlights the features and benefits of the product, emphasizing its usefulness and accuracy for shooters. The price is $2.50, and the ad is specifically for those who use it in shooting ranges or for competitions.
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Shown below with Kragsingle-shot action, the new Griffin & Howe .22 Nieder Magnum offers you thrilling new advantages for shooting woodchucks and other farm pests. Besides the Kragsingle-shot action, we build this ultra-high-speed fire with other single-shot actions. Send us a Krag, Winchester s.s., Remington-Beardmore, Sharps-Borchardt or Stevens No. 44½ action in suitable condition and get yours NOW.

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