

THE RIFLE



Rifle making is one of the very oldest arts. Rifles or implements closely resembling a barrel tube have been manufactured since the discovery and use of powder. It is not generally known, even by scientists, just when and where gun powder was invented and first used. Histories referring to the origin of gun powder regarding its introduction admit that powder was used for fighting prior to 275 A.D. Since that time it has been a constant series of experiments with explosives, re-

sulting in the making of black powders which held sway during modern times up to the invention and common use of smokeless powder generally accepted by the public around 1900. During the last thirty years enormous strides have been made in the manufacture of gun powder. Today gun powders are available for sporting use which will propel a small caliber bullet at the muzzle velocity of 3,900 feet per second or greater.

Game rifles in a broad way are classified as small game, medium size game, and large game rifles. Large game rifles are again divided into two classes, for



large African and Indian game.

The small game rifle usually has a caliber from .25 to .25; the medium game usually has a caliber from .25 to .30; the large game rifle depending upon the powder of the cartridge, runs from .25 caliber .600 Nitro Express.

Without a doubt the .22 Long Rifle Rim Fire Cartridge enjoys the greatest popularity. This cartridge can be used in the well-known slide action or pump ac-



repeating rifle, bolt action, single shot, lever action, and automatic rifle. During the last two or three years the .22 rim fire cartridge has been manufactured and offered in a strong brass alloy case and should not be used in old guns. This strong case permits high breech pressure which in turn almost doubles the power of the ordinary .22 Long Rifle cartridge. Accordingly using a modern .22 rifle and high speed cartridge, the hunter may kill small game up to 200 yards. This cartridge is also supplied in a hollow point lead bullet which has a tremendous shocking power and has been known to kill woodchucks at 200 yards.

The medium game rifle from caliber .25 to caliber .30 is used for game ranging in size of a woodchuck up to and including small size deer. A variety of cartridge loads and styles of bullets is available for the medium game rifle.

The large game rifle ranging in caliber from .20 up to .405 Winchester may be had in a large variety of cartridges and loads.

This rifle is used for game ranging in size from medium size deer up to and including the Alaskan Kodiak bear and also the American grizzly. One of the very most popular calibers is the caliber .30-06 Military cartridge for sporting bolt action rifles. However, there are many other cartridges which will suffice if one does not care for the bolt action style of rifle and such a large cartridge. It is impossible here to go into great detail regarding game rifles because there is an endless variety of models and cartridges.

Certain calibers, however, have been accepted by the hunter as standard for each class of game shooting. One will do well to choose a popular cartridge and the model or style of gun best suited for himself, that is, a slide action, a lever action, a bolt action, or an automatic model rifle.

Target shooting in matches with the well-known .22 caliber rifle is becoming more and more popular. For this style of shooting, if one is to be outstandingly successful, a gun weighing 8 pounds or more should be used having micrometer receiver sights and globe front sight installed. In addition to this, many matches allow rifles with target telescopes. The rifle target telescope has many advantages; through it, one can easily see the bull's-eye, the shots may be easily spotted and the eye strain is less. It is not necessary to have an expensive rifle.

For large bore matches one needs a bolt action rifle chambered for the caliber .30-06 cartridge. This rifle should be equipped with the micrometer receiver sight, and the globe front sight if the matches permit. Some matches permit the use of a rifle target telescope, which has the many advantages, as described above for the small bore rifle. All

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target rifles, of course, should be equipped with strong swivels and a wide flexible leather adjustable gun sling.

For African and Indian big game hunting, it is recommended that a choice be made from the following: caliber 30-06; caliber 9.3 x 62 Mauser; caliber 10.75 x 68; 404 Magnum; caliber .375 or .475 Magnum for bolt action magazine rifles.

Practically every English big game rifle is assembled on a Mauser action, made only in the Mauser factory and imported from Germany into England. There are 20 different Genuine Mauser actions. Each of these action is designed and made for a particular cartridge and should not be altered or converted for any other cartridge.

For the largest and most dangerous game, it is particularly recommended a double barrel rifle chambered for the .475 No. 2 Nitro Express shooting a 480 grain metal covered bullet with a foot pound muzzle energy, approximately 5,152, although numerous popular cartridges closely approximate this performance.

The double barrel rifle is really two individual rifles built as one. Two shots can be fired with greatest speed. Even with a broken hammer or defective cartridge, it still functions, thereby rendering it the safest protection in an emergency against dangerous game.

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JUDGE JARANILLA

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although the latter is credited with having made more than 100 straight consecutive birds in skeet.

Last year, when the first Open Skeet Championship was held, Judge Jaranilla also came out on top, and his feat this year is truly remarkable.

The field of competitors was not very large this year, with only eight members competing. The failure of the Baguio shooters to make the trip to the lowlands accounted in part for the small number of entries. Furthermore, veteran shots like Doc Waterous, A. D. Hileman, Roy Thorson, and a few others, failed to enter the match.

The results of the second Skeet championship follow:

1st.—Judge Jaranilla	— 25 — 21 — 24 — 23 — 93
2nd.—Martinez	— 22 — 23 — 23 — 22 — 90
3rd.—Roehr	— 23 — 22 — 21 — 24 — 90
4th.—Staight (R.C.)	— 21 — 21 — 22 — 24 — 88
5th.—Myers (Tom)	— 21 — 23 — 22 — 21 — 87
6th.—Curtis	— 22 — 23 — 21 — 21 — 87
7th.—Norton	— 20 — 20 — 23 — 19 — 82
8th.—Alvarez	— 20 — 21 — 20 — 20 — 81