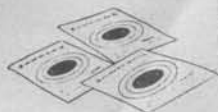


SHOOTING HOLIDAYS



OUTDOORS

PUBLISHED BY WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS COMPANY
NEW HAVEN, CONN. 1937 ©

AT TARGETS

KELLY



SCHWEITZER



HALL



CHEEK



HIESTAND



Frank R. Kelly, Captain 1936 All America Skeet Team. Wm. P. Schweitzer, 1936 Small Bore Rifleman No. 1. Mrs. Lela Hall, 1936 No. 1 Woman Trap Shooter. B. F. Cheek, 1936 Winner Grand American Handicap—blue ribbon event in Trap Shooting. Joe Hiestand, 1936 No. 1 Trap Shooter.



Thurman Randle, Dallas, Texas, and his famous Winchester small bore rifle, "Ol' Bacon Gitter." Coach of the 1937 American Small Bore Rifle Team sent to England.



Skeet shooters' trophy awards at Hot Springs, Va. G. C. Dayoe receives a prize from Mrs. Charles McClure.

**YOUR GUN TO WIN
IN TRAP SHOOTING
OR SKEET**



Read How These Guns Performed in the 1936 Nationals

RUNNER-UP in the 1936 Grand American Handicap, down only one target after four shoot-offs—and shooting from 21 yards to the winner's 16 yards—B. F. Bush, of Eaton, Ill., gave as fine a demonstration of trap shooting, and of the shooting qualities of the Winchester Model 12 Trap Gun, as any shooter could ask. Winner of the 1936 G. A. H. Professional Singles Championship and the High Professional on 16-yard targets, Captain J. B. Grier, of Rockland, Del., gave the same kind of exhibition with a Winchester Model 21 Double Trap Gun. Other major title winners with Winchester Guns in the 1936 "Grand" tournament were: L. C. Turnock, of Cleveland, Ohio, winner of the Class A trophy with a Model 12. Mrs. Lela Hall, of Strasburg, Mo., with a Model 12 the winner for the second consecutive year of the Women's Championship; she also set the women's long run record of the tournament, 117 straight. Otto Kiehl, of Pittsburg, Kans., winner of the Class D Championship with a Model 12. Rudy Etchen, of Wichita, Kans., winner of the Sub-Junior Championship with a Model 12.

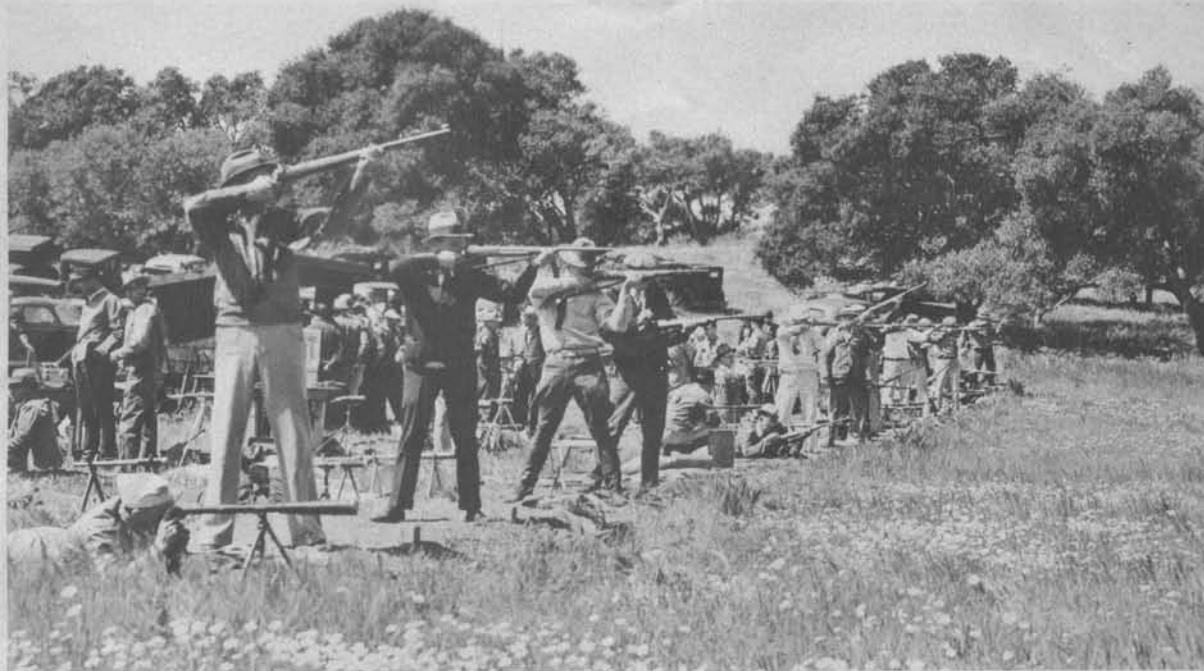
NATIONAL SKEET CHAMPIONSHIPS

Dick Shaughnessy, of Dedham, Mass., won the 1936 National All-Gauge Championship, score 248 x 250, shooting a 16 gauge Winchester Model 21 Skeet Gun. Billy Clayton, of Calvin, Okla., won the National Sub-Small Bore Championship, .410 gauge with 1/2-oz. shot load, scoring 95 x 100, with a Winchester Model 42 Skeet Gun. Miss Betty Small, of Detroit, Mich., won the National Women's Championship, score 89 x 100, with a Winchester Model 21 Skeet Gun of 20 gauge. O. L. Baldrige, Jr., Terre Haute, Ind., was runner-up in the National Sub-Junior Championship, score 47 x 50, with a Winchester Model 12 Skeet Gun. . . . See your Dealer about the new Winchester you are interested in. For a catalog or information by letter, please address Dept. SH.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. • NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

WINCHESTER

TRADE MARK



A small bore rifle championship shoot at Antioch, Calif., April, 1937.

YOUR CHOICE OF SHOOTING HOLIDAYS

SHOOTING holidays, by and large, are far more interesting, far more beneficial to the American people, than is generally realized.

Like so many other activities in the world today, target shooting in its various forms has a strong tendency to run to size. Big shoots. A field of 902 trap shooters competing in the annual Grand American tournament at famous Vandalia, Ohio—for that was the 1936 entry, and in the eight days of the shoot they shot at 620,000 targets! What's the good to Trinidad, Calif., or Eastport, Me.? Never mind. Let us keep on.

Within a fortnight, and not so many miles away, in the same state of Ohio 1,845 big bore rifle shooters competed in the National Individual Championship match in the National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry. In the Coast Guard Trophy match there were 1,747 entries. Other big matches similarly pack-jammed with competition. In the famous Wimbledon Cup 1,000-yard long range classic, with another great field of competitors, the 26 highest scores were all perfect—520 shots in the bull's-eye!

In New Haven, Conn., last winter, in one two-day small bore rifle tournament on the Winchester indoor ranges, 941 competitors—including 70 women! A great array of other examples could be cited, in all branches of target shooting. Indicating much hot competition in certain spots. You read about these big shoots. You hear talk about them. Perhaps you participate in them, and a whale of a kick you get out of them if you do. But even so, by no means is this to the average target shooter the most interesting side of target shooting.

To the general public and to the newspapers, America's interest in target shooting may seem to be represented most clearly in the big shooting tournaments. There is no denying that they do reflect the amount of advanced



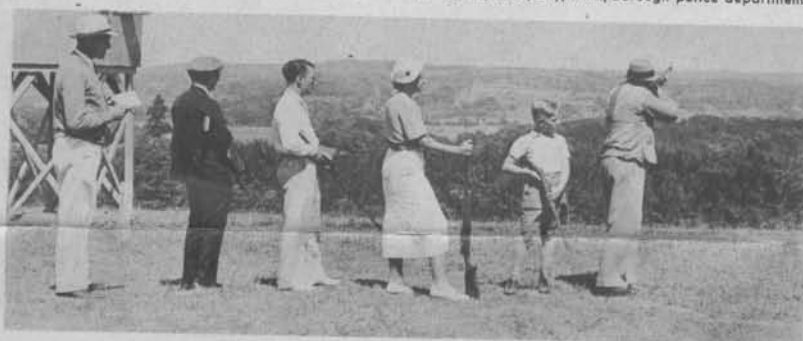
Shoot-off between Joe Hiestand (shooting) and Hale C. Jones, for 1936 Clay Bird Championship of North America. Won by Hiestand.



At Camp Ritchie, Md., during a 1936 shooters' outing given by General M. A. Reckord, Executive Vice-President of the National Rifle Association.



The 12th Annual Invitation Police Shoot at the popular Stonedale Range of the Sewickly Heights, Pa., police. 38 teams participated, 152 shooters, representing federal, state, city, town, borough police departments, as well as railroad and industrial.



Skeet as it is shot at many clubs—sport for all. Field of the Middlefield Skeet Club, Middlefield, Conn.

target shooting skill that is on tap, of which there is a great abundance and nobody can say maybe. But a vastly larger interest is represented by the countless numbers of shooters participating in brief, modest and frequent shooting holidays, in which the actual shooting by no means contributes all the joys.

For example, let us take just one instance, and a very typical one. Shooters everywhere who are members of clubs, great and small, receive their club bulletins. And from these bulletins—literally thousands of different ones, from as many different clubs—comes a constant flow of such intimate presentation of the joys of the little shoot as follows here with only the names changed:

"Blankville, May 30. Program enclosed. Back of this invitation shoot stand an aggressive, enterprising and hospitable group of sportsmen. They take us to their golf club for entertainment and the firing of the matches. They are laying plans for future years before this first shoot is staged. All our shooters are urged to take this trip—for the scenery and the competition. We commend to you the experience of a night in the Blankville Hotel—one of the rare combinations bringing together under one roof both a first-class, homelike hotel and a fine historical museum, the like of which one would not find anywhere else in the whole nation. From the North, go by way of U.S. 23 direct, or on U.S. 52 to County-town, and then across on U.S. 119. You flatlanders will enjoy the mountain scenery in a big way!"

So much for the little regional shoot, that takes us enjoyably and beneficially out of our home environment. Nearer to us still is our own home club and its weekly attendance. Never mind its size, there is joy in plenty in even the most informal get-together. This goes for target shooting, both outdoors and indoors,

as a club member. And there are still other shooting holidays packed with rare enjoyment for many and many a lover of the gun. Trips afield, near and far, on which the interest of the day is centered in an impromptu shoot at clay birds thrown with a hand trap, in sighting in a rifle, patterning a shotgun, plinking with a .22 rifle, shooting penny balloons anchored against a suitable backstop, or that ever fascinating, never abandoned sport of test rifle shooting with super-fine equipment for the pleasure of making the finest possible groups.

Target shooting in this country, most happily, is not in any manner a regimented form of recreation. It is as broad and free as America itself, with as much variety. It affords fine, wholesome recreation to a much larger part of our population than is commonly realized. It has been developed in step with our country's other major sports and, in most of it, in competition we excel the whole world. Best of all, it is available, in one form and another, to just about everybody to whom the art of shooting is attractive. In the whole gamut of our outdoor recreations we have few, if any, that serve us better, month in and month out, the year around, than our shooting holidays.



Trap shooting at the small local club—sport and practice for the big tournaments. Grounds of the Country Club of Waterbury, Waterbury, Conn.

STURDY SPORT WITH A SHOTGUN

THE trap shooter is noted above all other shooters for his accuracy and endurance. That is, to speak of him strictly in connection with an appraisal of scoring ability. To other shooters, the marvelous thing about trap shooters is the way they "can take it".

To enjoy trapshooting and succeed at it, you first of all need that ability. You are required to stand up on your hind legs and wield quickly and accurately, in fast tempo, a truly man's size gun. If your nerves are close to the surface, if you are sensitive to report and recoil, you may have wonderful co-ordination and fine natural shooting ability but it is just too bad. It is no accident that trap shooters as a class are a robust tribe.

Many fine examples suggest themselves, of men who, evidently by nature cut out for trap shooting, have followed the sport actively and maintained top-flight or Class A standing for many years. So many that they provide overwhelming evidence of one great advantage that trap shooting has. In other words, there is all the proof you can possibly ask that if you're cut out for trap shooting this is a competitive major sport that will not soon let you down.

John R. Taylor, of Astor, Fla., retired there after living many years in Newark, Ohio, in his first season as a legal resident of Florida won the 1937 Florida State 16-yard singles amateur championship. He defeated J. B. Royall, of Tallahassee, who in 1935 won the Grand

American Handicap, the national blue-ribbon classic of trapshooting. And how much trapshooting had Mr. Taylor participated in, by way of preparation to become champion of his new home state? For over a quarter century his yearly average on registered 16-yard targets had been over 90% — for 23 years consecutively actually over 96%! Last year it was .9289% for 2,350 targets.

A generous amount of the same kind of shooting durability which John Taylor's record indicates is apparent in practically all other trap shooters who have achieved national prominence. While by no means all of them continue so steadily in major competition—for countless reasons outside of their physical



Headquarters clubhouse at Vandalia, Ohio, permanent home of the Amateur Trapshooting Association of America. Insert, John R. Taylor, Astor, Fla., a typical veteran trap shooter and 1937 Florida Champion at 16-yard singles.



A 1936 Grand American Tournament crowd on Vandalia Field, the A. T. A. trap shooting grounds, watching a shoot-off in one of the many big championship events.



At the left, Joe Hiestand of Hillsboro, Ohio, and Mrs. Lela Hall of Strasburg, Mo., at the "Grand" last year. Hiestand broke all trap shooting records by winning five major titles, set a new record of 881 x 900 for High-On-All-Targets. Mrs. Hall won the 1936 Women's Clay Target Championship with a new record of 196 x 200, also set a G. A. H. grounds record for women amateurs, of 117 straight. She used a Model 12 Winchester gun. . . . At the right, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Meadows, Des Moines, Iowa, 1936 G. A. H. winners of the Husband-and-Wife Championship.



All day long, every day, for eight days, the "Grand" is a kaleidoscope of trap shooting visitors from all parts of the continent.



Rudy Etchen, Wichita, Kansas, Grand winner of the 1936 National Sub-Junior Championship—score 96 x 100, with a Winchester Model 12 gun.



Captain J. B. Grier, Rockland, Del., 1936 Professional Singles Champion, and High Professional on 16-yard targets, with a Winchester Model 21 gun.

ability to do so—they do not lose a great deal of skill. There are plenty of examples to prove this, yearly, at the great Grand American trap shooting tournament of the Amateur Trap-shooting Association, at the A. T. A.'s own magnificent shooting field and headquarters, at Vandalia, Ohio.

Trap shooting also has its marvel of continuous top form. This is Joe Hiestand, of Hillsboro, Ohio. Neither Bobby Jones in golf nor Bill Tilden in tennis at their best achieved more success than Hiestand has in trap shooting. Hiestand for the last three years has been probably America's most highly successful marksman—take in all branches of the sport. Through 1934, '35 and '36, he was consistently the trap shooting sensation of each year. Last year he fairly outdid himself, in the annual Grand American tournament walking away with five major titles, an all-time trap shooting record. Last year's winner of the New York Athletic Club's U. S. Singles Championship, this year in the same curtain-raiser major shoot he took the Doubles Championship.

Why, this branch of shooters runs so strongly to durability that even the President of the Amateur Trapshooting Association, R. C. Jenkins, of Orleans, Ind., is best known in trap shooting by his nickname, which is "Rock" Jenkins.

In this connection, as an indication of the extent of representation of the competition at the Grand American tournaments, in the 1936 Champion of Champions match there were 38 shooters from as many different states, two from Canada and one from the Canal Zone.

Of course the Grand American Handicap tournament can be attended by only a rela-



B. F. Cheek, Clinton, Ind., 60-year-old 1936 winner of the Grand American Handicap, and his son, H. L. Cheek, a former Indiana State Champion. . . . Right, L. C. Turnock, Cleveland, Ohio, 1936 winner of the "Grand" Class A Championship, with a Winchester Model 12 gun.

tively small number of the great body of trap shooters. For many the trip is too far and the length of the tournament—eight days—too long. For the majority, the year's biggest shooting holiday must be a state, regional or even a local club's annual shoot. An indication of the widespread extent of the sport's popularity is the mention already made of the forty-odd points of the compass from which contestants were drawn for the Champion of Champions match. Much more impressive still is the entry registration at the "Grand", which in turn is condensed in the addresses of the winning shooters.

The big cities, like New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Salt Lake, have their stars there, but the city men do not predominate. That is done by the small-town shooters—from Hillsboro, Ohio, Clinton, Ind., Strasburg, Mo., Alton, Ill., Rockland, Del., Pittsburg, Kans., Flin Flon, Manitoba, Berwyn, Pa., Spirit Lake, Iowa, and so on. This brings out very strongly, as it always has done, that in trap shooting the little club can develop marksmen who can hold their own in any competition, and is never overshadowed by the big clubs.

Thus the sport is doubly worth while in countless small trap shooting clubs. Doubly worth while not only to the exceptional shooter in such a club—as encouragement to him to climb up to state and national prominence—but encouragement to every other shooter competing with him. For in trap shooting, as in many other sports, there is nothing better for the average shooter's enjoyment, nothing better for developing satisfactory skill, than to shoot shoulder to shoulder with marksmen who have established a reputation in big tournaments.



C. A. (Charlie) Young, Springfield, Ohio, 1936 winner of the Veterans' Championship during the "Grand."



Hale C. Jones, East Alton, Ill., runner-up in 1936 Clay Target Championship of North America.



Ralph M. Jenkins, Orleans, Ind., runner-up in the the 1936 Champion of Champions Match at the "Grand."



E. L. Hawkins, Fort Wayne, Ind., 1936 winner of the Preliminary Handicap at the "Grand."



Left, Homer Clark, Jr., Alton, Ill., winner of 1936 Junior Championship. . . . Center, Herbert Bush, Eaton, Ill., runner-up in 1936 Grand American Handicap. . . . Right, Otto B. Kiehl, Jr., Pittsburg, Kansas, 1936 winner of Class B Championship at the "Grand." All three shooters used Winchester Model 12 trap guns.



Early detail hard at it on the small bore rifle ranges at Camp Perry, Ohio, during the 1936 National Matches.

SMALL-BORE RIFLE TARGET SHOOTING



Offhand shooting in one of the 1936 National Small Bore Matches at Camp Perry.

TARGET shooting with the rifle today has three distinct branches, but separating the sport into those three branches is something like separating a man—not so easy! Because there is such a considerable number of shooters who participate in more than one branch.

Taken as civilians with no military connection, much the biggest number of rifle shooters follow small bore shooting. Include the National Guardsmen, and big bore civilian marksmanship immediately takes the lead in numbers of competitors, if not in downright rifle shooting achievement. The third branch, highly interesting to its members but having comparatively a very small following as yet, is the muzzle-loading branch.

The small bore shooters have expanded and improved their sport remarkably during the last eighteen years. That is the length of time that small bore shooting has been developing aggressively on outdoor ranges. That is, speaking of small bore shooting strictly as it is now classified, or confined to .22 rim fire rifle shooting. Long before, there was plenty of organized outdoor target shooting of the *schuetzen* variety in which low-power rifles were commonly used. Small bore rifle shooting as now popular is a very different sport, highly organized and conducted in a manner second to no other sport. Its equipment is not surpassed in any other sport. This has been achieved, too, without outside help, whereas big bore rifle shooting has had, and it still continues to receive, Government assistance.



Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, presenting special awards from the National Rifle Association to the three leading small bore rifle marksmen of 1936. Left to right, in their order of standing: William B. Schweitzer, Hillside, N. J.; Dave Carlson, New Haven, Conn.; William B. Woodring, Alton, Ill. They won their standing with Winchester Model 52 target rifles.

The achievements of the small bore rifle shooters cause a good deal of surprise to the general run of shooters when they find out about them. Some twenty-odd years back, when small bore shooting was still largely confined to shooting in prone position at the seemingly trivial range of 50 feet, shooters who did not participate were inclined to be contemptuous of the small bore shooter's skill. It had become known that any reasonably good small bore shot was expected to regularly put all his shots "in the bull's-eye". Hitting the bull's-eye every time was too much. The fact that the 2-inch sighting bull's-eye had three rings in it, with the center 10-ring less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, was just splitting hairs.

Today, any such critic of the small bore rifle shooting clan has his eyes opened upon seeing good targets made by small bore rifle shooters. He finds the 50-foot target has shrunk a lot. It is hard for him to believe that the 100-yard and 200-yard targets he is shown were not shot at 100 and 200 feet. Even at that, he considers that what he sees would be good targets.

As a matter of fact, it takes a big bore target shooter to really appreciate what has been accomplished in the small bore field. Because the latter knows target rifle shooting, knows what a 200-yard bull's-eye looks like through a rifle's sights and how easily it can be missed even in shooting prone. And particularly because he also knows what a relatively greater problem the small bore rifle shooter has in combatting winds. Winds which, without any visible effect in 200 yards on his big bore bullet can nevertheless ruin a small bore marksman's score without half trying.

Like the trapshooters, so with the small bore rifle shooters are the shooters in small communities well able to achieve skill enabling them to compete on an equal footing with the leading marksmen at major regional and national tournaments. Proof of this is given at all such large tournaments, where a big majority of the winners and makers of high scores actually are from small commu-



The Critchfield Monument on the Commercial Plaza of the National Rifle Range, Camp Perry, Ohio. Unveiled during last year's national matches, in the presence of Brig. Gen. A. B. Critchfield, the "Father of Camp Perry."



Small bore rifle shooting in the 1937 University of Chicago Small Bore Rifle Tournament, on the 100 yard range in the University field house.



Firing in the 1937 North Carolina State Small Bore Matches, at Kannapolis, N. C. Radio broadcasting results on the firing line. The announcer, Charlie Critchfield.



Left, Dave Carlson, winner of 1936 "400" Club Match at Camp Perry. . . . Center, Mrs. Flossie Anson, Akron, Ohio, who scored a 400 x 400 during the 1936 National Small Bore Matches. . . . Right, Lew W. Mason, Aurora, Ill., winner of the 1936 Peters Trophy Match at Camp Perry. All three shooters used Winchester Model 52 target rifles and Winchester ammunition.



V. Z. Canfield and A. L. Darkow, Akron, Ohio, prominent in 1936 National Matches, winners of Two Man Team Championship in the 1937 Chicago University Tournament. Both used Winchester ammunition and both Winchester rifles, Canfield's with special action.



Harry E. Potter, Downing, Mo., winner of 1937 Missouri State Dewar Championship, establishing a new record, 399-26Xs, using a Winchester rifle and ammunition.



Dave Bashline, Akron, 1936 Ohio State small bore Grand Aggregate, Ohio Individual Championship and 50 Meter Match winner, with Winchester rifle and ammunition.



East Alton Rifle Club Team, East Alton, Ill., among leading 1936 winners in major team and individual small bore rifle matches, using Winchester rifles.



Quinnipiac Rifle & Revolver Club Team, New Haven, Conn., winners of the 1936 Palma Match at Camp Ritchie, Md. All used Winchester ammunition and all but one Winchester rifles.



Left, Dr. B. R. Goldsberry, Athens, Ohio, a distinguished high score shooter in the 1936 National Small-Bore Rifle Tournament at Camp Perry, Ohio. . . . Center, L. C. Barrett and Miss Minnie McCoy, Akron, Ohio, Hercules Two Man Team Match winners in the 1936 Small Bore National Matches. . . . Right, Ray E. Loudon, Butler, Pa., like Goldsberry and Barrett, one of the top-flight shooters of the 1936 Small Bore National Matches at Camp Perry. All four shooters used Winchester rifles and Winchester ammunition.

nities. This in turn is highly beneficial to other shooters in the small community clubs.

It is extremely valuable to progress in small bore rifle marksmanship to be closely associated with one or more club-mates who have climbed the ladder and shot on equal terms with the country's best. You can learn so much from them. Not only this, but it lends plenty of spice to every small club shoot for the coming shooters to have among them their own men of high regional or national standing. Think of the incentive to trim such a shooter if you can! And when—why, it is like winning a big match.

With so many fully developed fine small bore marksmen scattered broadcast over the country, instead of concentrated in a few centers, it is only natural that small bore rifle shooting is having a rapid development, bringing it ever more strongly to the front as one of America's major amateur sports.

Highly beneficial also is the exceptionally advanced development which manufacturers have achieved in small bore rifle shooting equipment. This takes in target rifles, target ammunition, metallic and telescopic target sights, spotting telescopes, gunslings and miscellaneous gadgets. In general the improvements in rifles and ammunition are accorded most credit by the shooters. And none so capable as they to know.

Countless examples indicate great encouragement derived by individual shooters from the immediate and marked progress they have made upon obtaining a new and better rifle, changed to special target ammunition, equipped their rifle with more suitable target shooting sights, or obtained their own powerful spotting telescope.

It is noteworthy too that expert small bore marksmen develop in groups. Numerous small clubs where at first a single shooter has come to the front have turned out several such shooters. They may not all live in the same community, but they check in from round about. They enjoy their shooting more for the expert competition, even in practice. And are they proud of putting their club on the map!

Last but by no means least in the enjoyment of small-bore target shooting, taken seriously, with an eye to competition, is the low cost of really excellent practice ammunition and the still relatively very inexpensive special match ammunition.

Small bore rifle shooting is acquiring a very aggressive following not only in the regular small bore clubs, but also notably in educational institutions, all the way from grade schools to universities. And although junior marksmanship as officially conducted is mostly confined to 50 feet, the younger shooters are tending more and more to get into mid-range

and even long-range small bore shooting. This is seen in the increased number of targets shot at the longer ranges which are received by rifle and ammunition manufacturers from riflery instructors and coaches, showing the progress of their pupils. The logical development, not far in the future, very likely will be junior small bore rifle matches at 50 and 100 yards. There is all the more reason for this in the steady adoption for junior shooting of the fine equipment used by the most advanced small bore marksmen.

Certain it is that when small bore rifle shooting stepped out on the outdoor range after long being confined almost entirely to indoor shooting at 50 feet, few shooters expected to see the time come when 200-yard matches would be shot indoors. Yet such matches are shot, to say nothing of indoor matches of 50 and 100 yards. Nor was it logical to expect that women shooters would develop who could make perfect scores of 400 x 400 for 40 shots each at 50 and 100 yards. Nevertheless, enough of them have done so to show that "it can happen here" in lots of places.

It is, perhaps, just the old story of nothing succeeding like success. So what? Why, as shooting holidays go, the small bore target shooters' sport must be there with plenty of return on the investment. Otherwise, how could it grow so big in popularity and in importance?



Left, W. H. Ookey, Jr., Hertford, N. C., 1936 winner of 200-yard Small Bore Spencer Match at Camp Ritchie, Md. . . . Center, C. F. Rider, New Kensington, Pa., 1936 winner of Swiss Match at Camp Ritchie. . . . Right, R. E. Lombert, Nazareth, Pa., 1936 winner of the Eastern Individual Championship at Camp Ritchie. All three used Winchester rifles and Winchester ammunition.

Shooting Holidays



Aerial view of Vandalia Field, the permanent home of the Amateur Trapshooting Association of America, at Vandalia, Ohio, during the 1936 Grand American Handicap Week.



Corporal W. V. C. Chisholm, of Sarnia, Ontario, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, a leading Canadian small bore rifleman.



Back of one of the short range firing lines of the Big Bore Rifle Ranges during the 1936 National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.



The U. S. Marines' team, with Team Match, 1936 National Rifle shooters, 15 shots each at 800, 900

An average morning attendance at the revolver and pistol range during the 1936 National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.



Bobby Jones, of Atlanta, Ga., world famous golf champion, on his private skeet field at Atlanta.



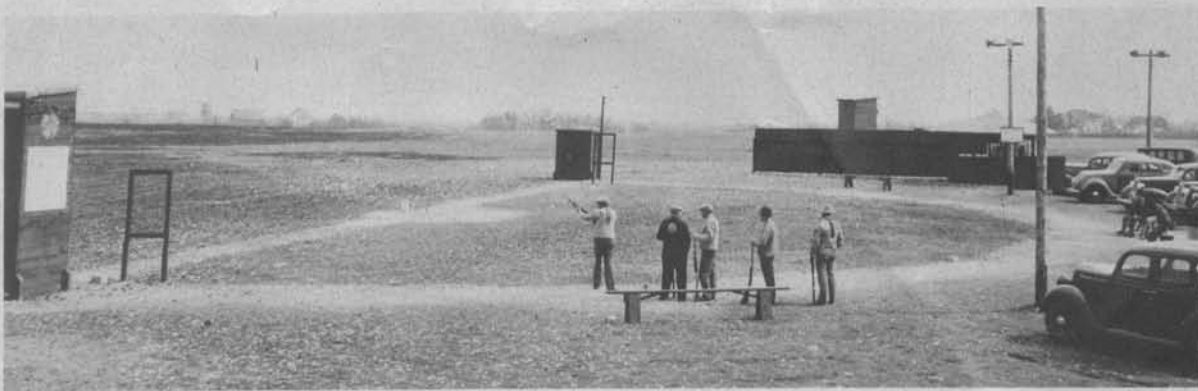
The United States small bore rifle team which won the 1936 International Dewar Small Bore Rifle Team Match. With them are their alternates, coaches, and the match officials. The great Dewar silver trophy, presented in 1909 by Sir Thomas R. Dewar, of England, has been in the possession of America most of the time since. America holds the record score—7,949 x 8,000, made in 1934.



Team, with their Captain and Coach, winners of the Herrick Trophy National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry. Their score, 789 x 800 for eight each at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. All eight used Winchester target rifles.



California's winning team in the 1936 National Skeet Team Championship at St. Louis, Mo. All five members represented the Los Angeles-Santa Monica Skeet Club. Their score was 1,217 x 1,250.



On the field of the Arkansas Valley Skeet Club at Wichita, Kansas. This field is equipped with flood lights for shooting skeet at night.

IF YOU LIKE VARIETY, SHOOT SKEET!

TO the average shotgun shooter, the comparatively new wing-shooting sport called skeet has a number of substantial reasons for engaging his interest. First of all, if he is a hunter, as he almost always is, skeet offers him good practice. In shooting skeet, you don't hold your gun at your shoulder, ready to shoot, when calling for your swift-flying clay target. You hold it in the ready position adopted in the hunting field, with the gun's butt at your elbow. This ties in with field shooting, and so does the variety of the shooting. Surely not in skeet will you acquire shooting habits which, in hunting, may lead to your confusion and the amusement of hunting companions. It will be just the reverse. A further consideration, highly encouraging, is that for skeet you can

use a hunting gun, one built for upland shooting being especially suitable.

In skeet shooting there are a great many shooters who do not participate with the idea of taking part in competitive shoots. The percentage is much larger than that of the trap shooters who take part in that sport solely for fun and practice. Whether or not partly in result of this, skeet has developed a relatively much smaller percentage of top-flight competitive shots. Taken the country over, on the basis of registered averages it has been found

safe to estimate that the 90% or better amateur trap shooters preponderate the 90% or better amateur skeet shooters at the ratio of nearly 2 to 1. It is just as safe to say that skeet is not so competitive sport as trap shooting is.

Certainly, if you are not so hot you can get more enjoyment out of a round of skeet than you can get out of the same amount of trap shooting. In skeet only one shooter in a squad of five is on the firing point at any one time. The rate of firing for the squad is far slower than in trap shooting. The four shooters not on the firing line can converse and watch, and are relaxed. After all have fired at one station, the squad moves on leisurely to the next station. Thus if you are a dub shooter, after shooting at each station you get a breathing spell



Dick Shaughnessy, Dedham, Mass., 1936 National All Gauge Skeet Champion. Score, 248 x 250, with a 16-ga. Winchester Model 21 Gun.



Miss Betty Small, Detroit, Mich., 1936 National Women's Skeet Champion. Score 89 x 100, made with a Winchester Model 21 skeet gun of 20 gauge.



O. L. Baldridge, Jr., Terre Haute, Ind., runner-up in 1936 National Sub-Junior Skeet Championship. Score, 47 x 50, with a Winchester Model 12.



Billy Lee Clayton, Calvin, Okla., winner 1936 National High-Over-All Skeet Championship. Score, 530 x 550. First in .410 event with a Winchester Model 42 Gun.

that helps you get your feathers down if embarrassed by missing your birds.

In contrast with this, when you take your place in a squad of trap shooters you must step on the gas, the firing being in comparatively rapid rotation. When positions are changed, this occurs without interruption in the shooting. If the event is a 25-target one, a good fast squad of five trap shooters will shoot

their 125 shots at a tempo of around five seconds between shots. In such shooting, every man has to be constantly on the alert, with all his attention strictly on shooting. This is conducive to comparatively uninterrupted enjoyment of the shooting and packs a protracted thrill known only by trap shooters. It also perhaps develops more uniformly dependable skill. Even so, the skeet shooters, almost to a

man, much prefer their skeet. If you happen to be the type for skeet, not for trap shooting, you will too.

A phase of skeet which is attractive to many shooters—and which is almost wholly absent from trap shooting—is the variety. It is no exaggeration to say that there is ten times more variety in skeet shooting than there is in trap shooting. And there you are again—some of us



Left, Dave Sklar, originator of electric variable timing in skeet, in the .410 match in 1937 Metropolitan Championships, Briarcliff, N. Y. . . . Center, a Pacific Rod & Gun Club field, San Francisco, Calif. . . . Right, skeet where it started, Andover, Mass.



Shooters who took part in the 1936 Annual Tournament of the Texas Skeet Shooting Association, at El Paso, Texas.



Left, Col. W. F. Siegmund, St. Louis, Mo., runner-up in Professional Individual Championship, 1937 National Matches, with a Winchester Model 21 gun and Western shells. . . . Center, K. C. Miller, Tyler, Tex., winner 1936 National Small Bore Championship with the phenomenal 100 x 100, shot with a .410 gun and 3-inch $\frac{3}{4}$ -oz. Winchester shells. . . . Right, Mrs. R. G. Vance, Waban, Mass., 1936 Women's Championship winner in Great Eastern Skeet Tournament at Lordship, Conn., with a Winchester Model 21.



New, Amazingly Fast
WINCHESTER
TRADE MARK
SUPER SPEED
.220 SWIFT

IF YOU are high-power-rifle minded, like the sensation of speed, the mastery of arms and the self-control that go with big bore rifle shooting . . . are fascinated by amazing accuracy and bullet speed . . . get in now on the top floor of ultra-high-velocity small bore shooting. Ask your dealer to show you the new Winchester .220 Swift bolt action rifle—Model 70. Get full information about it and its three wonderful cartridges. Winchester Model 70 is built also in three other popular modern high-velocity small bore calibers, .22 Winchester Hornet, .250-3000 Savage and .257 Winchester-Roberts. All excellent combination target and sporting rifles. Larger calibers for big game.

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Sporting
Rifle

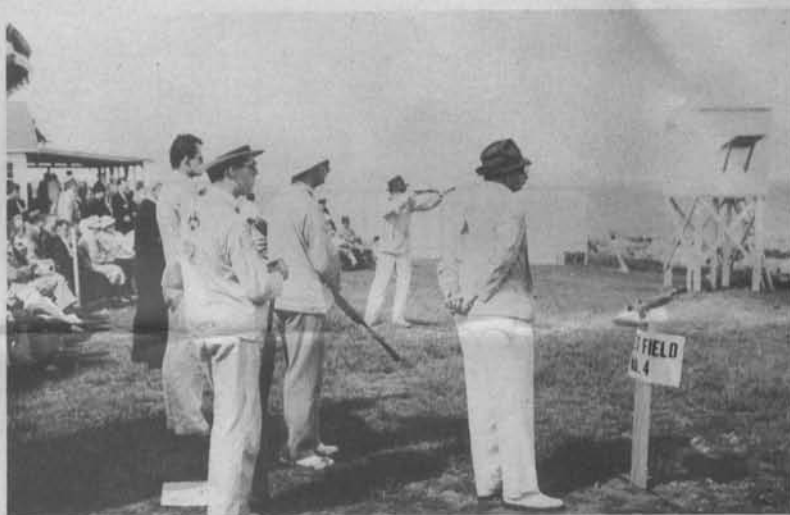


For free folders describing Model 70 sporting and target rifles and Super Speed .220 Winchester Swift Cartridges, please address Dept. S. H.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
 New Haven, Conn. U. S. A.



Mrs. Irene Perry, Brooklyn, N. Y., shooting in the 1937 Metropolitan Women's Championship, which she won.



1936 Great Eastern Skeet Championships at Lordship, Conn. Loantaka Skeet Club Team from Morristown, N. J., shooting.



Left, Ormant Bollow, Wenatchee, Wash., 1936 winner of Washington State All Gauge Skeet Championship, receiving trophy. . . . Right center, Bob Canfield, Brookline, Mass., 1936 Massachusetts All Gauge Skeet Champion; runner-up young Dick Shaughnessy.

like variety, others don't. Not only is there much more variety in the skeet shooting routine, but in skeet there is also the variety of selection in the gauge of your gun.

At most skeet clubs, in all practice shooting and all any-gauge matches you can shoot a gun of any gauge smaller than 10. Thus it is possible for a squad of shooters in a single round of skeet to use five different gauges—12, 16, 20, 28 and .410. If you happen to have a small-gauge gun, it may be no great handicap to use it—as it probably would be in trap shooting. In fact, there are some skeet shooters, especially women, who regularly shoot a small-gauge, the 20-gauge being a general favorite. Most of the experts shoot all gauges, according to whim, desire for practice, interest in a particular gun, or the match being shot. The shooting conditions and rules are the same for all gauges.

Skeet competition provides for all-gauge, 20-gauge, small-gauge (28-gauge or smaller) and sub-small-gauge or .410. To the uninitiated, who may be an experienced shotgun



A club shoot on one of the fields of the Bridlespur Hunt Club, St. Louis, Mo., where, through the Club's courtesy, in providing grounds and installing special equipment, the 1936 National Skeet Championships were held.

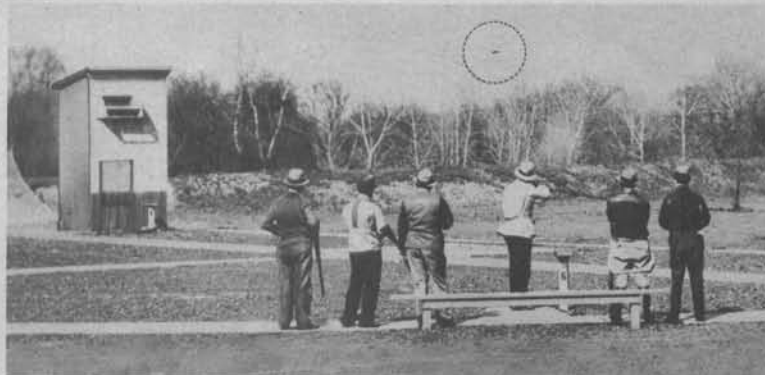
shooter yet have no confidence in such small gauges as 28 and .410, it is amazing to see the remarkable shooting done by experts. For example, in the 1936 National Championships, at St. Louis, K. C. Miller, of Tyler, Tex., shooting a .410 gun and 3-inch shells with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. shot load, won the National Small-Gauge Championship with the remarkable score of 100 x 100.

Another very interesting angle is that in skeet so much great success is attained by young shooters. In the 1936 National Skeet Championships, a 14-year old boy, Dick Shaughnessy, of Dedham, Mass., won the National All-Gauge Championship—incidentally, with a 16-gauge gun. His score, 248 x 250. The winner of the High-Over-All Championship, with the best aggregate score for the All-Gauge, 20-Gauge, Small-Gauge and Sub-Small-Gauge individual matches, was Billy Lee Clayton, of Calvin, Okla., a featherweight shooter of 17. Two high-school boys! And the winner of the Women's Championship was still another junior, Betty Small, of Detroit, Michigan.

Skeet is a highly popular split-second shooting sport, which gives a fine test of alertness, muscular co-ordination and shooting skill. It is followed weekly all year 'round at many clubs, and at others through the spring, summer and fall. It is also conducted as an attraction at numerous pleasure resorts. Easy to get into, a little experience in it captivates just about everybody, from school kids to grandparents. Have you tried it?

Western Skeet Traps

Let You Concentrate On the Target!



FIRST sight of the speeding target as it leaves the trap house is the signal to start your gun into action... It is at this instant that the *quiet* operation of Western Master Skeet Traps is appreciated... There is no annoying trap noise... Your mind is free to concentrate on the target!

Western Master Skeet Traps are so finely engineered, so dependable in operation, they provide freedom from trap trouble and disconcerting delays. Their simplicity and ruggedness insure maximum operating economy.

Used in conjunction with the Western mechanical SKEETIMER you enjoy sportier shooting, at regulation targets, by releasing the targets at varying intervals up to three seconds. If desired, the targets can be released instantaneously, or with maximum or any intermediate delay. No wiring. No electricity.

Mail the Coupon for a copy of the new Western Trap and Skeet Equipment Manual. It describes the many advantages of Western Traps—the Western SKEETIMER—and Western White Flyer Targets.

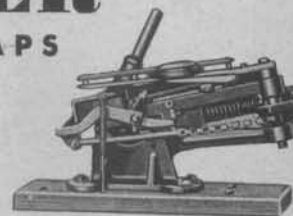
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Western Master Skeet Trap



Western White Flyer Target



Western Mechanical Skeetimer Unit

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Please mail the new Western Trap and Skeet Equipment Manual which describes Western Master Skeet Traps and the Western Skeetimer. Tells how to lay out a Skeet field. Gives much additional helpful information about the sport.

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YES, GRANDPA OUT WITH HIS RIFLE



T. K. Lee, Birmingham, Ala., famous all-around marksman, with a remarkable competition record in all branches of target shooting. After more than 20 years of national prominence, still winning trap and skeet championships.

AMONG shooters in general, it is commonly considered that wing shooting stays with its followers longer than rifle or revolver shooting does. Perhaps it does—among shooters in general. But it might be a risky conclusion to bet on.

Unquestionably, competition skill with revolver and pistol will quit the average man sooner than he will lose comparative skill in trap shooting, or even in skeet, despite the latter's reputation of favoring the young shooter. But in rifle shooting the ageing marksman has a powerful ally in his telescope sight. Only when his hold loses its rock-like firmness need he begin to relinquish his interest in competition. And even then, by no means is he anywhere near through shooting. For here the sport of riflery has something up its sleeve that wing shooting does not have.

First, by such a time any devoted rifle shooter has learned to thoroughly appreciate a fine shooting rifle and fine ammunition. Secondly, he usually is better able than ever to indulge himself in the best equipment obtainable. Third, such shooters can turn with a great deal of pleasure to the ever-fascinating enjoyment of test shooting, as many do. That is, shooting with muzzle-and-elbow rest and grouping the shots in the smallest space that is possible. The literature of rifle shooting is packed with accounts of test and experimental firing. To the true devotee such shooting is highly important and interesting.

One needs no company for this delectable pastime, and the shooter usually has by this time found out how to be happy without company. Or if company is desired, the veteran almost surely has some youthful satellites.

In April of this year, *Shooting Holidays* received a letter from one of the younger generation of America's leading elders of marksmanship. A successful businessman, at the head of his concern, old enough to be a grandfather, he has to his credit outstanding success

in big bore and small bore rifle shooting, pistol and revolver shooting, trap shooting and skeet, in all of which he has won major championships. He is not converted to muzzle-and-elbow shooting, but he has a new rifle, and in his enjoyment of it he represents still another large group of rifle shooters. We quote:

"Yes, of all my guns the .220 Swift is still the apple of my eye. I don't shoot it much, as it is too fine a thing to wear out for nothing. It is the very first and only rifle I ever owned, of any kind, that holds its center of impact month in and month out. Hold it any old way, and it gets the bacon. She's the heavy-barrel target model,

built with no barrel band and the front swivel fastened only to the stock, leaving the barrel full floating. That is the answer—except, of course, her being one of Winchester's finest in fine target rifles. . . . I go out and 'pip' all afternoon with a darn .22 rim fire—and you *know* how well I love my good old Model 52—and what? In a little 8-mile breeze, for want of practice in wind doping and the patience to get down to business and use my spotting 'scope on the mirage I string 'em horizontally from 3 o'clock to 9 o'clock from the 8 ring to the 8 ring! Me, with my long held right to cuss when I 'went out for a ten'—which is merely diverging from a super-perfect shot in the X ring in the bull's-eye's very center to a perfect shot still in the 10 ring in the bull's-eye's center. . . . Pick up the .220 Swift, and you stack them in regardless of wind. I'd rather shoot it than any other rifle I've ever seen."

For the benefit of readers who may not be up on rifle shooting, let it be said that the .220 Winchester Swift rifle, although a .22 caliber, is not in the same class with the popular .22 rim fire rifle, which is the standard for what is called small bore marksmanship. Instead, this new caliber, developed by Winchester, is in the high power class, with a velocity which is four times that of the .22 rim fire. It is the world's fastest commercial rifle caliber, by a long margin. Along with this extreme velocity it has super accuracy. In short, this might seem to be entirely too modern for the "old boys" of riflery. Well, as to that, here is a paragraph from another letter, from another rifle shooter a thousand miles away. He also writes of his .220 Winchester Swift heavy-barrel target rifle, purchased this year. We present the test shooter:

"Last Saturday, in sighting in, I fired three sighting shots and two groups of 10 shots each. These groups were not center-



On the range of the Juneau Rifle Club, Juneau, Alaska, with a mountain for company.



The National Rifle Range at Camp Perry, Ohio, fortunately is not cramped for room. Early morning on one of the big bore rifle ranges.



T. A. Krall, Milltown, Mont., winner of the 1936 Big Bore Rifle Championship of Montana, using a Winchester sporting rifle.

ed, but each of them measured 5 inches center to center at 200 yards. Then on Sunday morning, having corrected my sighting, I fired one 5-shot group at 200 yards, and one 5-shot group at 100 yards without changing the elevation. The 200-yard group was centered perfectly in the 2-inch 10 ring of the decimal target and measured $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The 100-yard group was also well inside the 2-inch 10 ring and measured a little less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, this group being not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high."

We inquired about this test shooting. But no, it has not been done from a three-point rest. All shots had been fired from the standard prone shooting position. This shooter, also a successful businessman and the head of his firm, is 60 years of age.

And now, what about the fun in passing it on? Again we quote the first shooter:

"Our state matches Saturday and Sunday with the small bore. I don't do much more of it, but I'm going to shoot the whole thing, iron sights and all. Although perhaps belonging to the blind, halt and lame, this gray-haired old coot will be out there with his bifocal glasses and his office pallor bucking those young squirts with eyes like hawks and skin like leather from the good sunshine. Why? Well, for one thing I enjoy seeing a good youngster come out in front. I've had enough and fate has been kind to me in lots of matches. I'm sponsor-



Center, Marine Gunner Henry P. Crowe, U. S. Marine Corps, and the famous Wimbledon Cup, which he won in the 1936 National Big Bore Rifle Matches. Score, 100 x 100, with 19Vs. In this 1,000-yard match, Gunner Crowe used a Winchester target rifle. So did four of the other shooters with him, the group comprising nine of the highest ten in the scoring.



Set the Pace With **WINCHESTER** World Standard Ammunition

Whatever your choice in shooting holidays, shoot Winchester Ammunition to dependably get the best out of your gun and justify your skill.



TRAP Shooting. In the 1936 Grand American Handicap Tournament, Captain J. B. Grier, of Rockland, Del., won the Professional Singles Championship, score 199 x 200, and the High Professional on 16-yard targets, score 591 x 600, shooting Winchester Ranger Trap Shells.

SKEET Shooting. In the 1936 National Skeet Championships, K. C. Miller, of Tyler, Texas, won the National Small Gauge Championship, with the new record score of 100 x 100, shooting 3-inch Winchester Super Speed Shells of .410 gauge with $\frac{3}{4}$ -ounce shot charge. Earlier in the year, at Tyler, he made the phenomenal score of 497 x 500, a new official world's skeet record for 500 targets, using Winchester Ranger Skeet Shells.

SMALL Bore Rifle Shooting. In the 1936 National Small Bore Rifle matches at Camp Perry, Ohio: L. C. Barrett, of Akron, Ohio, performed the unprecedented feat of making two 400 x 400 scores on the same day. Dave Carlson, of New Haven, Conn., won the "400 Club" Members Trophy match. L. W. Mason, of Aurora, Ill., won the Peters Trophy match. L. C. Barrett and Miss Minnie McCoy, both of Akron, Ohio, won the Hercules Two-Man Team match. Arthur Blensinger, of Rochester, N. Y., won the Pope match. Hilary Brown, of Louisville, Ky., and Jackie Polk, of Troy, N. Y., won respectively the National Junior and National Sub-Junior Small Bore Rifle Championships. All used Winchester Precision EZXS Special Match ammunition.

Major Championships are constantly won in all branches of target shooting by leading marksmen who regularly use Winchester Ammunition. For special folder on Shot Shells or new Small Bore Rifle folder, FREE, please address Dept. S.H.

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Shotgun Shooting For Everyone!

WITH an inexpensive Western Hand-Trap, holidays and all other days can be shooting days, with thrilling sport for everyone! The Western Hand-Trap throws targets at any angle. Crossing birds, incomers or fade-aways. Slow targets for beginners. Fast twisters for experienced shooters. Little throwing effort required. Trap weighs only 11 ounces. Hardwood, non-slip handle with wrist thong. And you can get your targets, White Flyers, of course, in easy-to-carry cartons.

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Western White Flyer Targets are sold in handy cartons containing 135 targets. Easily carried.

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ing two fellows in these matches. One a green man a month ago, but I've got him shooting possibles at 100 yards now; the other a soldier boy in the same outfit with my soldier son and quartered with him. The latter likes to shoot and I'm keeping him at my home during the shoot, lending him my good old Winchester Model 52 rifle, fine sights, spotting 'scope, ammunition, everything I've got, and trying to coach him into a win also. If he makes good maybe he'll get to go to Camp Perry—and is his heart set on it! Only 19 but getting good if he can keep the 'buck' down."

And there you have them. Men who have been active riflery enthusiasts for 40 years! In what other sport demanding fine eyesight and high manual skill do you find men of the grandfather generation carrying on with such unflinching enjoyment?



H. D. Griffith, Pittsburgh, Pa., Winner 1936 American Legion Individual Rifle Championship, in the National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.



Captain Daniel H. Hudelson, California National Guard, 1936 winner of Marine Corps Cup, National Big Bore Rifle Matches. Open to anyone; service rifle.



Paul Goulden, U. S. Coast Guard, 1936 winner of Crowell Trophy, National Big Bore Rifle Matches, open to anyone; any rifle permitted.

HAND TRAP SHOOTING



Wing shooting sport sitting down, with the clay bird targets thrown unexpectedly, swiftly and erratically from behind the high board fence.



Hand trap shooting for fun participated in by enthusiasts on an outing of distinguished firearms men, at Camp Ritchie, Md.



On the firing line during the 1937 Second Annual Mid-winter Pistol and Revolver Tournament at Tampa, Fla.

WELCOME TO REVOLVER AND PISTOL SHOOTING!

IF all the people who would like to be expert revolver or pistol shots were laid end to end, there is no telling how many times they would reach around the earth; yet maybe less than one in a thousand ever does anything about it. Accordingly, a most excellent sport is had very much to themselves by those who get busy and do something. If you count revolver and pistol shooters' noses with one hand and thumb the census report in the other.

Then if you make inquiries—and can look the part of a would-be joiner—you are told that doing something about it is like taking up a long, serious story that must be learned by heart and the better you get at memorizing the harder it is to learn. In short, if you have serious intentions of becoming an expert shot you maybe don't know what you're getting into. They make it seem plenty tough.

It is, too. That is one of the best things about it. Another is that you don't really have to get to be an expert revolver and pistol shot, even if a policeman, guard or some other sort of peace officer. For still another, showing that you mean business gets you taken more seriously than you ever might be in any other branch of target shooting. It is almost as if you were to step up to a lion tamer with a kitchen chair in your hand and tell him that you were taking up lion taming. To the already organized revolver and pistol club members whom you approach on the subject you are not just one of the mob—you are different, or rather, nearly so.

Being different means, of course, being a revolver and pistol shooter. Every revolver and pistol shooter knows that to be something. He can feel it, and it is not such a great deal

smaller as a feeling than perhaps is that of being a lion tamer.

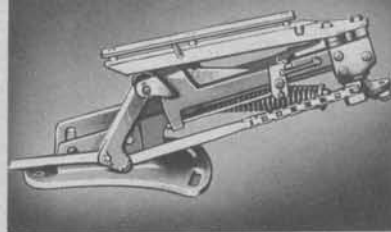
Nor is the technique of taming your revolver and your pistol much less seriously to be entered upon. It really is tough. But here comes in something more in the way of encouragement that you don't get so much of in any other branch of target shooting. In becoming a member of your club you have put yourself on the spot for development. No revolver and pistol club has ever in history had enough experts to meet its demands. You are going to get the works!

In every other kind of a shooting club you might well worry about being left alone, but not here. It really is an unwritten principle that any new shooter who has the crust to join up for the revolver and pistol is actually one of the breed. If you haven't a shooting hold that



Early rising pistol and revolver shooters getting under way on the new range at Camp Ritchie, Md., during the 1936 annual matches conducted under the auspices of the National Rifle Association.

Outstanding Value in This Regulation Trap!



Throws Perfect Singles And Doubles Targets

SHOOT over a MASTER and get the economy and trouble-free operation that have made the Western McCrea MASTER Trap so popular everywhere!

It is the simplest, most dependable regulation trap available. Angle-change adjustment is of utmost simplicity—also the adjustment for throwing doubles. Throws true, level targets with maximum rotation. Doubles targets of equal speed, distance and elevation. Never throws an out-law target.

Few moving parts. Easy to install and operate. Stationary base fastens down with three bolts. No holes to cut. Sold outright, with no restrictions! Priced surprisingly low.

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is as steady as a semaphore, you can develop one. If you are not a little hard of hearing in one ear and partly deaf in the other, given time and you'll remedy that. You can learn to breathe. You can learn to hold. You can learn to squeeze. You can learn to sight—and to tinker sights. You can learn to thumb a hammer like nobody's business. Yes, and some galoots—that's you, maybe—can learn to flinch and some—you too—can learn to get their skin



Lt. Charles Densford, Kelly Field, Texas, one of America's most successful young members of top flight hand gun shooting. Lieutenant Densford is typical of the hand gun clan, in that he not only shoots but he can also coach and instruct and is willing and eager to do so.

full of the old "buck" right when it can bust a good club's winning team score wide open! They tell you all these things.

Between your guns, your ammunition, your shooting, your club and the club's official trouble shooter, you are in for some experience. Experience that will make you, for one thing, a most amazingly careful person when shooting, and for another an equally happy one. Excepting, of course, the almost inevitable times when, darn his measly hide, your pet buck walks in on you.

Really, any kind of target shooting provides a rare combination of recreation and exercise for our too constantly bottled individualities. But for a hobby that actually takes you to its heart—no fooling!—there is nothing like the step-child of the target shooting family, which is hand-gun shooting.



H. M. Cline, prominent San Antonio, Texas, pistol and revolver shooter, with a fine record for success in major Southwest hand gun target competition. A member of the Liberty Pistol & Revolver Club of San Antonio, which can always muster a team of high score shooters.



WINCHESTER for High Scores

FAMOUS revolver and pistol marksmen taking part in national and major regional matches are steadily shooting more and more Winchester Staynless Non-Mercuric pistol and revolver cartridges. Tried out in practice, they are found to maintain their center of impact exceptionally well. And they back up the better scores they make in practice with winning targets in the toughest matches.

The consistently extreme accuracy, dependability and uniformity of Winchester Staynless Center Fire Ammunition, maintained under all climatic variations... giving you the invaluable confidence in every shot that is so necessary to winning... is due to the finely maintained balance of scientific supervision and the famous Winchester system of precision manufacturing.

All center fire target sizes which you buy, as well as other popular sizes, have non-corrosive, non-mercuric Staynless priming, which protects your revolver or pistol from bore rust. The Winchester oil-proof protection guards their dependability, whether carried in a leather belt or carried for some time in chamber or magazine.

Buy Winchester Staynless Cartridges for all fine target shooting. In .38 S. & W. Special you will find Winchester Mid-Range sharp corner cartridges to your liking. For detailed information, please consult our Shooting Promotion Division.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
Dept. S. H., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

STAYNLESS
NON-MERCURIC
PISTOL & REVOLVER
CARTRIDGES



Small bore rifle team, Brooklyn, N. Y., Poly Prep Day School. These boys provide a typical example of preparatory and high school boys of America who take pleasure in small bore rifle shooting competition, and do a very good job of it. During the 1937 indoor season they won 13 out of 15 matches. All shot Winchester Model 52 target rifles.

OUR MARKSMEN OF TOMORROW

AS a matter of sober fact, plenty of our marksmen of tomorrow are full fledged right now. For our consideration here, these we shall assume are our advanced junior small bore rifle marksmen, many of whom can make the general run of senior riflemen step lively. Yet a still more interesting situation is uncovered when we look around for coming shooters among boys and girls who do not shoot and are of the same age as our already expert junior marksmen. How many of them will take up shooting is any man's guess, but there is no question of there being a lot of uncovered shooting ability there. It crops out so steadily.

In schools where riflery practice is conducted under competent instruction or coaching, almost any coach will readily agree, from his experience, that almost any group of intelligent boys or girls of high-school age can develop high small bore rifle shooting skill in a surprisingly short time. Some well-known coaches even agree that, given a reasonable number of candidates with best shooting equipment and a suitable amount of time for practice they can develop a winning team "from scratch"—or inexperienced candidates—in six weeks. And by a winning team they do not mean a



Hilary Brown, Louisville, Ky., age 15, 1936 National Junior Small Bore Rifle Champion. Hilary has had two very successful trips to the National Matches. He shoots a Winchester rifle and ammunition.

junior team, but instead one capable of winning in senior competition.

Much would necessarily depend on the coach's luck in one certain particular. Undoubtedly he would succeed in developing a team that could shoot very high scores. But it would not be anywhere near so easy to get, along with it, the highly necessary ability to shoot as well in competition—or better—as in practice, which marks the competitive shooter.

In skeet shooting, where beginners can use small gauge guns which deal gently with them in the matter of recoil and report, young shooters demonstrate remarkable facility. As mentioned elsewhere in this edition of Shooting Holidays, in skeet the junior shooter who is not already on top of his particular world, in shooting, apparently need not bother his head about the senior shooters keeping him from getting there.

These two branches of target shooting offer young shooters great and invaluable encouragement to assert themselves in sport. Great and invaluable because in either one the junior is not handicapped by being a junior. He can start on the same footing with senior beginners. And having advantages in eyesight and co-ordination, so rapid can be his progress that he avoids discouragement.

Let the juniors shoot. Encourage them to. It is their natural heritage, or they would not take to it so remarkably as they do.



Jackie Polk, of Troy, N. Y., 1936 winner of the National Sub-Junior Small Bore Rifle Championship, at Camp Perry, Ohio. Jackie used a Winchester rifle and Winchester ammunition.

WINCHESTER TRADE MARK .22 RIFLES



Left to right:
Models 63, 62,
61, 67 and 69.

*While You're
Getting a Rifle
Pick Out one
you'll Always
be Proud of*

FOR your enjoyment of non-competitive .22 caliber rim-fire rifle shooting, just as for competitive small bore marksmanship, you will find incomparable values in Winchester Rifles. Bolt action, slide action and self loading models. Single shot, box magazine repeaters, tubular magazine repeaters.

Equipped with best styles of popular metallic sights. Others equipped with telescope sights. A complete price range.

If interested to see the simplest and lowest priced Winchester, ask for Model 67 single shot. You will be amazed at its high value. Full man's size—a real rifle, with a modern 4-way-safety military type bolt action, and dependable for fine accuracy. From there, go on up through the line—you are bound to find the ideal .22 to become your boon companion for shooting holidays.

See them today at your dealers. For latest Winchester gun and ammunition catalog, please send coupon.

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Catalog of Winchester World Standard
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Supreme World Leadership Again Forges Far Ahead

New Winchester Model 52 Target Rifles

Many Important New Improvements. Speed Lock with Patented Two-Adjustment Trigger Pull.

**TWO TYPES AND
THREE STYLES**

●
**WIDE RANGE OF
SELECTION IN
METALLIC SIGHTS**

Model 52 Standard Weight rifle, Target stock and Standard barrel.

Model 52 Heavy Barrel rifle, Marksman stock and Heavy barrel.

THE two new Winchester Small Bore Target Rifles shown here are new in many very important details. Each is much the best rifle of its kind that the world has ever seen.

Better than the world famous Winchester Model 52 which throughout the last eighteen years has been first in popularity, has set most of the new records and won predominantly in major competitions. Better only because new improved Winchester Model 52s. Again advancing Winchester supreme world leadership in small bore target rifles far ahead of any competition. . . . As the new Winchester Model 70 has done in big bore target rifles.

Two models, Heavy Barrel Marksman and Standard Weight Target. Each with a new 1937 stock of its own. Both with the same entirely new receiver and action, improved in many important ways. Both provided with an extensive selection of the newest and best in sight equipment. As superbly built as they are supreme in design. One or the other, your inevitable choice for more success.

Fully illustrated folder gives detailed information. Free on request. For special information on target shooting subjects you are invited to write Major J. W. Hession, Manager Shooters' Service Division.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

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