FASTER THAN BILLY THE KID

THE COLT NOBODY LOVED ENOUGH
OF COURSE you have heard much about the world-renowned Elephant Folio by John James Audubon... his original portfolio of hand-made color prints of over 1,000 American birds. Although Audubon made these pictures 130 years ago, they remain unchallenged today as the world’s outstanding collection of bird prints. Now, through the marvels of modern color printing, we can bring you the entire collection of Audubon bird pictures, in vivid reproductions that capture every subtle line, every nuance of shading, every delicate hue that came from Audubon’s brush! The prints have been gathered into one giant, eye-filling volume for you to examine and enjoy for 10 days, free of charge!

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Right along with each color plate you find a concise text by William Vogt, dean of ornithologists and former editor of the National Audubon Society’s official publication, Bird Lore. Mr. Vogt provides fascinating facts about each bird—where it can be found, its breeding range, habitat, means of identification, nesting habits, voice and foods.

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BAD MEDICINE & GOOD

By Wilbur Sturtevant Nye
(University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Okla. $5.00)

The Kiowas were among the most feared of all the tribes of the Southwestern plains country, and with good reason. In 75 years of militant resistance, they probably killed more whites than any other tribe. These 44 stories, embellished with drawings by Nick Eggenhoffer, cover their tumultuous history as told by the Kiowas themselves—some who actually took part in the events, and some who heard the stories from their elders—and from the notes of Capt. Hugh L. Scott who served at Fort Sill, near the Kiowa reservation in the 1890s. This is Indians vs. soldiers and cowboys—vastly different from soldiers and cowboys vs. Indians. It is also a colorful, understandable picture of Indian life and customs. — E.M.M.

(Continued on page 65)
TRAPSHOOTING is the one truly universal and family sport. To forestall some of the anguished souls that this statement is sure to bring from other sports buffs, let me explain. And, by offering to explain, I'm not backing away from our opening statement. I hope to use the explanation to develop the premise.

Sports pages are fond of labeling baseball the one national pastime or sport. In recent years, this label has been challenged by fans of bowling, football in general and professional football in particular, boating, golfing, tennis, and even basketball. I shall not attempt to refute this hassle; the effort to do so might win me some sort of Purple Heart, which I don't need.

Most of the big-time sports that attract support for "national pastime" ranking can be correctly called spectator sports. The big names in these sports are professional athletes, whose full time is devoted to the sports, and whose major income is derived from them. The kindly grandmother who lives down the street, the school teacher who instructs neighborhood youngsters, the kid who delivers your daily newspaper, your doctor, your dentist, insurance man, or hardware merchant on the next block is not likely to make the sport pages for a sparkling performance in Sunday's professional football game, or baseball game. The same observation holds true for big-time golf, tennis, and basketball.

True, all or any of these people can and do enjoy boating, a pastime now wearing the label of "family sport," but in most cases their pastime of boating does not pit them against others as competitors in a sport, under well-defined rules.

Here is where trapshooting enters the picture under conditions of competition between both sexes, of all age groups, physical condition, and occupations. Kids, both teen-age and sub-teen, housewives, grandmothers, retired citizens, professional athletes from other sports, the physically handicapped, and men from all occupations can and do win major shooting championships.

There are no professionals in trapshooting, in the truest sense of the word. A professional in trap is simply a shooter employed by the arms and/or ammunition industry, and does not compete against amateurs for prizes. The major prizes go to the kids, men, women, young and old.

It would take all the pages of this magazine to list all the major shooting championships won by unlikely and ordinary people, just like those in your family and in your neighborhood. The biggest prize in trapshooting, the Grand American Handicap was won in 1962 by a Chicago detective who averaged only .9081 on 1100 targets in 1961.

Four shooters, from a field of 2,086, broke 99 out of 100 targets in the Preliminary Handicap in 1962's national tournament. One of those shooters, including the nation's best, was a Wisconsin housewife. Seven shooters scored 98 in this event. Two of them were teen-agers. One of the few perfect hundred's in the major trap shooting during 1962 was posted by a comely young matron from Pennsylvania. The winner of the High-Over-All Championship in the 1962 Grand American was a labor relations consultant from Indiana who had never before shot 16-yard targets in a national tournament.

Teen-agers and sub-teeners win many tournaments. 13-year-old Ricky Meier scored 99x100 to defeat 111 shooters from five states in one major event of the preceding year. This is only one of many, too numerous to list.

P. A. Romig took up trapshooting when he was sixty, and won a major tournament with a score of 99x100, when he was 88!

Fred Harlow won the Grand American Handicap in 1908, then won a class trophy in 16-yard shooting at the Grand, with a 196x200, at the age of 82. One squad in the Iowa state championship event was made up of shooters whose ages averaged 76 years.

For contrast, nine shooters broke 200 straight targets in one national tournament. Youngest was 16, and the oldest holder of a perfect score was 82.

The biggest prize in trapshooting, the Grand American Handicap, has been won by a high school sophomore.

The national tournament at Vandalia, Ohio features championships for parent-child, brother-brother, etc. In 1962, one youngster asked his Dad if it would not have been better if the combination had been mother-son, instead of father-son, when the mother seemed to be shooting better than the father.

Can you name another sport in which a father, mother, and child might be competing side by side for a major trophy. Certainly not baseball, football, basketball, golf, or tennis.

The casual reader who is not familiar with trapshooting may feel that the examples of diverse winners given here are isolated, and rare. Not so. Almost every major tournament, in any year, and at any club, and on almost every Sunday of the year produces similar examples. Such victories are so commonplace that they barely make news in trapshooting circles. They are only reported here as a few examples of a major trend.

So, if you are an average American parent, with a family of teen-agers or sub-teens of both sexes, looking for a sport in which you, your wife, your children, and perhaps your (Continued on page 65)
You've known that feeling: "Something moving yonder—and me caught out in the open! Down, boy: and freeze! No move, no see, is what they tell you..." And so this man, Martin and ready, waits out those nerve-tingling seconds, infinitely more thrilling than the kill itself, the war of wits that makes hunting the best of all possible sports, win or lose.
Ruger Hawkeye .256 W.M.

Ruger's NEW HAWKEYE, for the .256 Winchester Magnum rifle-handgun "companion" cartridge, is a deadly-accurate single-shot pistol. Built on the familiar Ruger Blackhawk frame, it looks like a revolver, but the looks are misleading. The blank "cylinder" serves the same purpose as a rifle bolt. It holds a long, spring-loaded firing pin, not a striker, that is whammed by the hammer nose. The cylinder locks up tightly with minimum headspace for the high pressure, H.V. round, in a chambered barrel 8½" long on our serial No. X-8 (experimental) gun.

The cylinder is unlocked by a thumb button on the left side, and is revolved to the left to load. The extractor, on the Blackhawk type rod, beams on the case rim rather than inside the hull. Ruger's Hawkeye can be fired and reloaded quickly. The Blackhawk-type handle, adjustable sights, and other good features are retained.

I've mentioned in this column that a quality single-shot pistol has long been needed. Ruger's gun is a fine one and fills the void. Let's hope that Ruger makes it available in several other popular calibers. It will be just dandy for testing ammo with a scope sight, and for accuracy fans. Perhaps it would spark some type of handgun bench rest matches or shooting. It will be popular for precision work on still varmints or game, as well as on paper. Advantages of a chambered barrel over a revolver are obvious for better accuracy and higher velocity. The Ruger Hawkeye .256 W.M. comes close to being a hip-holster rifle.

In Ruger's 8½" tube, which eliminates the gas loss of revolvers, Winchester's 60-grain H.P. should hold the listed 2200 fps of an 8" pressure barrel. The jacket is longer than necessary, but we clobbered lots of jacks, cats, armadillos, and other varmints in our tests.

Speer's 60 grain S.P. is more deadly, with faster expansion. My top load, giving a whiter, brighter muzzle flash and more report, is 15.5 grains 2400 with CCI No. 550 Magnum primers. Best accuracy is with 14.5 grains. Sighted at 100 yards, you can hold on jacks at 50, and are only about 8" low at 200. That's flat, and about 4" better than factory ammo. Fired in moist sand, Speer's lethal pills make a classic mushroom, shedding half their weight fast. Jackets turn completely wrong side out like varmint bullets at rifle range. A good working load is 13.5 grains, or no less than 12.0 grains 2400.

A plinking, practice, or small game load is 6.0 to 6.5 grains Unique with CCI No. 500 primers and Speer's bullet. Or 3.0 grains Bullseye is adequate for squirrels at moderate range with standard pistol primers.

You should work up before firing a top load. The specified primers are recommended with 2400 for complete combustion. A small firing pin dent does not necessarily indicate excessive pressure, but sticky cases generally mean too much pressure. Seat primers slightly below the case head face. "Long" ones prevent closing the cylinder. Resize cases full length for the Ruger. C-H Die Co. scored a "fair" in .256 W.M. dies.

New Hollywood Tools

Hollywood Gun Shop, 6116-G Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood 28, Calif., introduced their famous Hollywood Senior tool years ago. Now, Lyle S. Curzon, owner, has a new "shell for shoot" Hollywood Senior and Senior Turret. "Spring" is eliminated on heavy sizing, case forming, or bullet swaging with a ¾" tie-downs rod. The Senior is a dandy one-hole press, heavy and massive, for any reloading work.

Hollywood's new Senior Turret is an identical and versatile 8-hole progressive loader, best of its type I've ever used. It does all operations with ease and speed. I couldn't damage one with an 18" pipe "cheater" (extension) handle. The 43 pound brute is A-OK, precision made, with all holes in alignment. Operation is on the desirable down-stroke. It forms bullets easily. The handle stays up, out of the way, on the right or left side, for right or left handers.

Hollywood's powder measure, and some others, are threaded to fit the standard thread holes for progressive loading. You'll find it's a new thrill to handle hulls only once. Cases are fed in the shell holder, the easily moved turret is advanced to the next position for each operation to assemble a loaded round. Hollywood's Senior Turret is a bargain if you value your time, or do much reloading. Some turret tools do not index perfectly, but this one does. It should be as popular as soda after Christmas dinner.

You can keep dies and measures set up for your two favorite cartridges for quick hull filling. Or for one cartridge, with several sizes in other holes. After shooting a variety of guns, you can promptly resize and prime all hulls, and have them ready to load. Turn the shell holder to the most convenient position for right- or left hand feeding. Store spares on the die-loaded turret, and a spare primer arm in the top Allen screw cavity, so everything is handy. You'll love the Hollywood Senior Turret tool.

It's available with all holes ¾" for standard dies, all 1¼" for Hollywood Shotsleeve Dies, or four holes in each size. The new...
Money Back Guarantee!

If for any reason you are not completely satisfied with your purchase, return it, in same condition, within 3 days and immediate refund will be made.

ALL ORDERS CASH—F.O.B. SELMA, ALABAMA

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Lifetime Member of N.R.A., N.M.L.R.A.
We Blush With Pride
Concerning the article on maser’s and laser’s in GUNS, Sept., 1962: We would like to know what happened to the .22 JGR which was the subject of an article in your magazine a few years ago. Is it still being produced, or did I miss an issue somewhere along the line?

M. J. Anderson
San Bernadino, Calif.

We’d like to know more about the .22 JGR, too. Have heard nothing about it for a long time.—Editor.

Gun Laws Don’t Work
Do restrictive gun laws stop crime? Here are a couple of news stories from England, famous for her anti-gun laws, which show that criminals get guns regardless of laws. (The news stories: “A policeman was shot to death in a cinema yesterday as 1,000 people looked on.” “A man died in a hail of bullets outside a London cafe last night. Another man was wounded.”)

I’m curious about one thing. If people like...
Drew Pearson insist on stumping for new gun laws, why don't they first consider the opinions of Col. Askins and others who live and work with firearms? Or would this steal a lot of their thunder?

Total abolition of arms? Nonsense! A police officer in Arizona once showed me a .32 caliber handgun with an enclosed switchblade knife that was made inside the Arizona State Prison by an inmate! It would shoot, too. They caught him with it when he was given a speeding ticket after his release from prison.

Wm. C. Mosley, Capt., USAF
APO 405, New York

Sick Thoughts
On a local New York City radio station, we have another crusader for the registering of all firearms. This man is a popular disc jockey by the name of Dick Sheppard, radio station WBN, New York 22, N.Y. He has praised the New York State Sullivan Law and cited the case of a young boy who got hold of a shotgun and killed another boy with it. He has appealed to ex-military men who, as he puts it, should know the danger of having firearms.

This other's words are being heard by a great many people and who knows what damage he can do with his sick thoughts? He has asked for letters of comment on his statements; I say let's give them to him!

Frank A. Zeltray
New York, N.Y.

M1 Carbine For Indian Bison?
The Chinese are some 60 miles away, and I will be very much surprised if they don't pop over for tea one of these fine days! Before I yanked off for brainwashing sessions in Peking, I want to tell you of a rather extraordinary shikar experience.

Last Monday, my manager came up post haste in his jeep (which has since been requisitioned by the Army, incidentally) and told me to bring my guns as there was a rhino in our No. 4 lines. Apparently, the beast has run amok and gored a little boy. One of the coolies, caught in the open, shinned up a tree, whereupon the animal charged the tree and shook him out of it like a ripe acorn. Luckily, the rhino didn't take any further interest in him.

Anyway, Bob and the other Assistant Manager, Duncan, both armed with M1 carbines, and I, with my 8x60 mm Mannlicher, tore off to the scene of action, only to find that the rhino had moved off into a neighboring estate. At the boundary, we learned from the coolies, caught in the open, skinned up a tree, whereupon the animal charged the tree and shook him out of it like a ripe acorn. Luckily, the rhino didn't take any further interest in him.

Johan G. Tervoort
Overveen, Netherlands

Fast Draw Department?
Delighted to find the article on Fast Draw in the September issue. Possibly you could give me and other fans of this sport a real treat by having a monthly column on Fast Draw, to guide beginners and also to inform those who criticize the sport.

Bruce Taylor
Clifton, Virginia

The Bison, his neck stung by a pellet, halted in its tracks, then turned to charge. As it presented a broadside target, Duncan pumped a shot from his carbine behind its shoulder. The Bison tore off through the tea for about 20 yards; then, wonder of wonders, it dropped. Duncan's bullet had gone clean through the animal and, en route, had hit the lungs.

This was a very lucky shot and, believe me, I don't recommend the M1 Carbine for Bison or Cape buffalo! Bob reported the affair this morning, and there will probably be hell to pay with the Forest Officers. Incidentally, the ammo Duncan had was 1943 vintage!

H. F. Marks
Thakurbari, Assam
Four Barrel Derringer

Paul Haberly, boss of the Chicago Gun Center, does all our own personal gunsmithing work, and he recently gave us a chance to give his latest brainchild a thorough working out.

This four-barrel derringer feels like and shoots like the McCoy, with the exception of the trigger that was a bit on the hard side on the prototype we fired. The gun is chambered for .22 LR ammo, but no high velocities should be run through it. We tested the gun on our indoor range with the Detroit Bullet Trap at 15 feet, and found that the gun shot 3 inches high at point of aim. Compensating for this, we fired three test groups with .22 Shorts, the final group measuring just over 3 inches.

Workmanship and execution of this derringer is of high quality; function was smooth, and parts were pushed out with the help of an orange stick. As this is being written, the new gun has not been named, but the price has been tentatively set at slightly under $30. Paul plans to market the gun direct, and you can get yours by writing to him at 3109 Armitage Avenue, Chicago 34, Ill.

Boyt Gear Bags, Scabbards

Jim Boyt has recently released a line of 21 ounce tan canvas bags that will hold a great deal of gear. Rugged, yet good-looking, bags have heavy-duty zippers, are water repellent, and the stiff padded bottoms of these bags won’t crack or break.

One of Jim’s scabbards has done yeoman service for us for quite some time. This is a fleece-lined, leather scabbard with zipper, that can be used either as a conventional carrying and transport case or, when fastened to the saddle, will double as scabbard. Guns carried in such a case have been bounced around in our Checker station wagon, a Jeep, and on horseback, and the scabbard has given the guns and scopes excellent protection.

Ammo Loading Dope

Du Pont recently published their latest loading data for rifles and pistols and using, of course, du Pont powders. A fast check on some of our pet loads showed that loads are well within safe limits. The handy reference tables are yours for the asking; just write to Explosives Dept. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Dept. G-2, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

Breda for Skeet, Trap

The well-known Breda Mark II auto is now available in special trap and skeet grades and both guns are stocked to U.S. specification. The skeet gun has a 26 inch tube bored Skeet, Glow-Worm front sight, and is available in 12 and 20 gauge. The price tag on this gun is $210.

The Breda trap gun has a Monte Carlo comb, 30” full choke barrel, comes in 12 gauge only, and retails for $219.50. Both guns have the Simmons Deluxe ventilated rib. Bores are chrome lined, and the Mark II has a tool-less take-down.

Scope Covers

On a recent elk hunt in Idaho with Ray Speer and Fred Huntington, boss of the RCBS operation, Fred sported a .280 Magnum custom gun that he had used on his African safari. The gun was a dandy, but what intrigued us most, were the scope covers. Made of rubber, the covers are looped onto the barrel, and a flick of the finger on the rear cover pops it and the front cover off faster than any other scope cover we have ever seen or used. When Vernon Speer offered to fly us to Fred’s shop in Oroville, Cal., we grabbed at the chance. This was an excellent excuse to get some of these Ka-Ram-BA scope covers for our Redfield 3X-9X Variable and we placed several orders for these covers with Fred for some of our other hunting scopes. When Fred coined the phrase “Prescioneered” for his tools and reloading equipment, he hit the nail right on the head—a tour through the plant convinced us of this.

C-H Die News

The well-known C-H H tool has a new look. Now called the Universal H Press, the construction of this model is similar to that of the old H tool, but the tool is now a three die unit. Stations 1 and 3 have become our favorite for seating bullets since they are located on the outside and thus easily accessible.

Also new in the C-H line is a collet-type (Continued on page 63)
Made in Government Arsenal—not commercially assembled. .30/06 caliber, 5-shot magazine. Adjustable rear leaf sight, blade front sight. 43¼" overall. 8.69 lbs.

Brand New! Cost U.S. Gov't $14.90! Heavy oil-tanned leather lace-on cheekpiece & sling. $3.95. .30/06. Metal jacketed ammunition. 100 gr. 3000 fps. $7.10.

NEW! FINEST 9 TRANSISTOR WALKIE-TALKIE

$129.50

Anyone Can Use. No License Required. FCC Approved with push-to-talk switch. Volume control, telescoping chrome antenna. 7 penlight batteries included. Plays to 1500 hours intermittently. Easily replaced anywhere.

Save More! 2 Walkie-Talkies, both for only $188.88.

NEW! ALASKAN WOLF FUR PARKA


SALE! New Matador 10 Gauge Magnum


SALE! NEW WINCHESTER FEATHERWEIGHT AUTO SHOTGUN

Every month of the year presents opportunities for shooting fun. By far, more people shoot during the hunting seasons than at any other time of the year. But many sportsmen seek off-season shooting enjoyment.

Prior to hunting season, nationwide sporting rifle and sighting-in day programs are conducted annually by NRA. Successful hunters know the value of sighting-in and practice with their sporting arms before hunting season.

During winter months, gun enthusiasts take the opportunity to sporterize military rifles, load their own ammunition, carve or check stocks and grips and take care of minor gun repairs. Others utilize the thousands of target ranges, indoors and outdoors, for shooting practice and competition.

There is a wide choice of rifle shooting activities. On indoor ranges at 50 feet, firing can be done in any one of four shooting positions. Bullseye targets, game targets, and luck targets add to the variety and fun. Outdoors, shooters have the opportunity to test their skills at longer ranges with .22 caliber and high power rifles. All shooting positions plus bench rests are used. Where space is limited, accurate pellet and air guns afford many hours of invaluable marksmanship practice at 15 and 25 feet.

Pistol shooting has become one of the fastest growing sports in America. Indoor pistol firing is done on 50-foot ranges, usually with .22 caliber pistols. Outdoor firing with .22, .38 and .45 caliber pistols provides shooting fun in all but the coldest months.

To supplement conventional shotgun shooting conducted by skeet and trap clubs, NRA provides shotgun qualification courses suitable for hand and foot traps that propel clay bird targets. Recognition and awards for target shooting as well as hunting are provided for NRA members.

In spring and summer months, most landowners welcome marksmen with the equipment and know-how for varmint shooting. Woodchuck, crow, fox, coyote, wildcats and other predators can increase hunting enjoyment, according to regulations of the various states.

As an NRA member you can take full advantage of the opportunities for year around shooting fun.

You Can Be Proud to Belong

500,000 HUNTERS AND SHOOTERS—the members of NRA—invite you to join the National Rifle Association and enjoy the many benefits reserved for members. NRA members have a common bond of interest in firearms and their proper use. You can be proud to belong, because NRA is one of America’s oldest and best-known associations. Through the years, NRA’s membership rolls have carried the names of sportsmen from every walk of life, including five presidents of the United States. In addition to serving its members, the National Rifle Association serves the Nation. For example, millions of boys and girls have been taught the safe and proper handling of firearms. Another public safety project is NRA’s Nationwide Hunter Safety Course with over one million graduates.
You Belong in the National Rifle Association

Fun as an N.R.A. MEMBER!!!

YOURS—ALL THESE MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS FOR ONLY $5

- HUNTING SERVICE. NRA Hunter Bulletins and American Rifleman articles cover game availability, shooting preserves, gun laws and game laws. NRA Hunter Awards are issued for deer, antelope, elk and big horn sheep. Marksmanship Improvement programs are conducted the year around by NRA affiliated clubs, including a national—wide "Sighting-in-Day" as a public service to hunters.
- FIREARMS INFORMATION SERVICE. Qualified men give practical answers to queries related to guns and shooting. New gun owners are welcome to write, as are veteran shooters. Plans for shooting ranges are also available to members and member clubs.
- RECREATIONAL SHOOTING SERVICE. Hometown matches and leagues are provided for NRA members using .22 caliber and high power rifles and all calibers of pistols. Competition continues through state, national and international tournaments. A National Classification system insures equal opportunities for winning awards. Qualification courses, plinking courses and informal shooting games are provided the year around.
- GOVERNMENT EQUIPMENT SALES. As available, NRA members are eligible to purchase from the Army such firearms as Springfield rifles, M1 (Garand) rifles and .45 caliber pistols at surplus or cost-to-government prices. Ammunition and military targets are also available for sale to NRA members by the Army.
- FIREARMS LEGISLATIVE SERVICE. NRA members receive monthly gun legislation information through the American Rifleman. Bills requiring emergency action are reported to members concerned through special bulletins.

These Popular NRA Services, too!
- Low cost gun and personal accident insurance.
- Use of NRA's Book Service which makes available reasonably priced books, manuals and other items of general interest to gun enthusiasts.
- Opportunity to qualify as an NRA Certified Rifle, Pistol or Hunter-Safety Instructor.
- Free home range plans and other useful printed materials on specialized subjects.
- Introductions to NRA-affiliated clubs in your area—or help in organizing your own club.
- Invitations to NRA's Annual Meetings, Banquets, Firearms Exhibits and National Matches.
- Complete set of credentials, including your own membership card and a decal emblem for your car.

This FAMOUS MAGAZINE,
THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

The world of guns and shooting is thoroughly covered in NRA's magazine—The American Rifleman. Readers keep abreast of shooting and hunting activities, relive firearms history, learn the practical use of guns—how to buy, shoot, and care for them—and where and how to hunt for maximum enjoyment. Ammunition, reloading equipment and methods, amateur gunsmithing, shooting programs and gun legislation subjects are fully presented on a continuing basis.

The Rifleman comes to you each month as one of your NRA membership services.

Preserve Your Right to Own Guns

Every citizen has a vital interest in his right to possess and use firearms. Since 1871 the National Rifle Association has stood against ill advised attempts to disarm our citizens through anti—firearms laws. N.R.A. must continue to take the lead in turning the tide of uninformed anti—firearms opinion. We need the voice and support of every American citizen who believes in the fundamental concept of the right to keep and bear arms.

Join Now—MAIL COUPON TODAY

Bonus!

Please enter my subscription to THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, enroll me as an N.R.A. MEMBER and send my lapel button.*

$5.00 Enclosed
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Confirming application & details will also be mailed.

Join NOW and receive this gold—filled lapel button. Sells regularly for $3.00—Yours at no extra cost.

USE THIS APPLICATION
WHEREAS: The beginning history of our nation was written and our sovereignty assured by the heroic sacrifice of volunteer riflemen, adept in their use and armed by their own personal weapons, and

WHEREAS: The professional military forces of our country have through the conflicts of the past relied upon trained citizen soldiers who were capable in the use of firearms, and

WHEREAS: It is reasonable to believe that a capable and well armed citizenry, as a potential backup to our regular forces, could well deter an aggressor from our shores, and effectively assist in interdicting the enemy's progress, should he effect a bridgehead, and

WHEREAS: Restrictive anti-gun laws have never been, and never will be a successful deterrent to crime, organized or otherwise, and

WHEREAS: Restrictive anti-gun laws do not succeed in disarming the criminal, but do disarm the law abiding citizen, thus denying the law abiding citizen effective self-defense, as well as jeopardizing his opportunities for training in the use of firearms, and discouraging his hunting and gun sports afield. We, the undersigned, make the following statements for and in behalf of the National Shooting Sports Foundation, Inc. in the best interests of all law abiding citizens of the United States of America:

Proper training in the safe and effective use of firearms is as important to the health and security of our Nation now as it was in the early days of our National History, when the "Minutemen" with their rifles and their knowledge of musketry rallied so gallantly to our cause.

The shooting sports, consisting largely of wholesome activity in the great outdoors, hunting the game of field and marsh, or participating in the competitive gun sports, contributes importantly to our nation's health and physical fitness.

Gun laws today, as they all too often exist at the Federal, State, and local levels of government, frequently resolve into a conglomeration of contradictory mandates that are difficult if not impossible to effectively and impartially enforce. When such inept gun laws do appear they disarm or severely restrict the law abiding citizen in legitimately owning a firearm, thereby depriving such citizen of his rightful heritage to own, become proficient in, and to use a firearm in competition and recreational activities. The person of criminal intent could not be less interested in vague, unenforceable gun laws. Only the law respect-
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Jack is not hard to kill; he is merely hard to hit. "He zigged when I zagged," is the typical complaint of the snipe hunter, and the mark of the man in the know is—plenty of ammunition.

Featherweight Winchester Model 12 makes a fine snipe gun. The gauge makes little difference, but your gun should be light enough for long walks.
ONCE ONE OF NATION’S FAVORITE SHOTGUN TARGETS,

THIS NOISY, ZIGZAG LITTLE SPEEDSTER IS DUE FOR A COMEBACK

By GENE HORNBECK

The wind blowing out of the west had gathered a wintry chill as it crossed the Nebraska sand hills, and on the marsh before us, ducks moved in nervous groups, stirred by the urge for their southward migration. But we were not there for ducks. This was the opening days of Nebraska’s jacksnipe season, and we were after our eight-bird limits of “artful dodgers.” In case you didn’t know it, with snipe, wanting and getting are different stories!

The Wilson snipe, or jacksnipe, is found almost everywhere in the United States, in varying numbers. I have hunted him in Michigan and Wisconsin, in the Dakotas, in Kansas, and in Nebraska. Years back, in my father’s day for example, snipe shooting was considered the ultimate in shotgun sport, and hunters from every corner of the country could find common ground in discussing, often profanely, the snipe’s erratic flight pattern and how best to hit him. Today, I am constantly surprised by the number of experienced upland gunners to whom jack is a stranger as a shotgun target.

This is not strange, really, when you know the story. Snipe populations were decimated by the drought years of the thirties, to the point that seasons were closed over a twelve-year period.

During that period, many factors combined to dim the memories of old jacksnipe addicts; and of course the newcomers didn’t know him. One of those factors was the boom in ringneck pheasant populations in the late thirties and early forties. There was a similar increase in cottontail populations in many areas, and there was a steady growth of big game herds. Hunters who might otherwise have hunted snipe were thus beguiled to spend their limited vacation time on other targets.

Today, reports (conflicting but nevertheless disturbing) suggest a present or near-future reduction in wildfowl hunting; this at a time when hunting pressures (that is, the number of hunters in the fields) are setting annual all-time highs. To me, this means that the jacksnipe is about to be “rediscovered.” If this is true, a lot of gunners are due for new shooting excitement.

On the day previously mentioned, I was hunting the edges of Nebraska’s Ballards Marsh, a public use area in Cherry County. My companion was C. G. “Bud” Pritchard, a Lincoln wildlife artist. Bud
Faster Than

BILLY the KID!

GUNS FASTER THAN BILLY'S OWN ECHOED HERE
AS NEW-STYLE GUNMEN SHOT IT OUT

Plenty of trophies were offered, and the contest was fast and furious. During break, the Roving Gunslingers (top), Chuck Monell, Vince Vaccarino, and George Virgines, put on a comedy act for the crowd.
NOT SINCE the days of Billy the Kid and the Lincoln County War has the old town of Lincoln, New Mexico, echoed with gunfire as it did at the recent and first Fast Draw contest ever held without bloodshed in the state of New Mexico. Attracted by the $1,600 in cash awards, and the 67 trophies offered, shooters from California, Nevada, Arizona, Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico met for two days of highly competitive shooting. Just as in the days when Billy himself, and Tom O’Folliard and Dave Rudabaugh and Pat Garrett and Bob Ollinger and the others, walked its dusty street, the fast guns of the Southwest gathered in Lincoln. But they were shooting for sport now, shooting wax bullets “against the clock,” not lead against lead, with life in the balance.

But this would not have been the only surprise Billy would have encountered had he been in Lincoln during this meeting. The guns were much the same as the ones he knew, but he would have wondered about the holsters. Having missed the Hollywood era of the cowboy, he would have been amused by the fancy wearing apparel worn by the shooters; doubtless he would have called them dudes and doubted their ability with the guns they wore. But he would have had a rude awakening, for there were gunmen here faster than any Billy ever knew. One can imagine his eyes widening in amazement as those dudes drew and fired (and hit!), time after time, in fractions of a second. He would have watched for a while and then, perhaps, slipped back into the hills, where things were more familiar.

Surely no setting could be more appropriate for a Fast Draw contest than this historic little home town of the little gunman who, for better or worse, has become a western legend. The date was equally apt: the Golden Anniversary year of New Mexico’s admission to statehood. The stage for the contest was the ground on which, once each year, the people of Lincoln County re-enact as an annual pageant the “Last Escape of Billy the Kid” from the old Lincoln County courthouse in 1881. The story has been told and retold, how Billy shot one of his guards, Bell, in the courthouse stairway, then picked up a double-barreled shotgun and shuffled on manacled feet to the window to blast two loads of buck into the body of the man he hated most, Bob Ollinger. Each year, thousands of tourists visit Lincoln to see that escape re-enacted. Few men have “died” as many times as Ollinger has done on the street of Lincoln, and perhaps this is poetic justice: Bob must have loved death, else why did he say so often that the thing he wanted most of anything in the world was to see Billy “dance on air” from the arm of a gallows?

No better proof could be found of the public interest in Fast Draw as a sport than the enthusiastic support New Mexico gave this contest—unless it might be the wrapt attention and applause (Continued on page 53)

By GEORGE E. VIRGINES

Sheriff W. G. Bradley of Lincoln County hands over Billy the Kid trophy to top gun C. E. Hook of Texas.

Winners and hosts of the fast draw contest posed with their hard-earned trophies. “Unusual” weather did not dampen the spirits of visiting shooters.
MOVING PICTURE CAMERAS LENT NEW ANGLES TO ELK HUNT IN IDAHO HIGH COUNTRY

By R. A. STEINDLER

REPORT to our plant in Lewiston on October 7th. Bring a gun of at least .30 caliber. Keep hunting gear to a minimum, but be prepared for rain and snow. We'll be hunting elk, deer, bear—for the movies, remember, so bring your own make-up!"

That message from Wally Titus, public relations man for Speer Products, was not exactly unexpected, but it was exciting. Ray and Vernon Speer, and Fred Huntington, boss of the RCBS reloading equipment shop, had briefed me on their plan to make a "hunting in the high country" movie, so I was ready and waiting; but they hadn't told me that Titus had a private line to weather headquarters. He must have it; he sure hit it on the button about the weather. When it was not raining, it snowed. And snowed some more.

Having recently completed the job of working up some loads for my Dumoulin .308 Norma Magnum carbine, I decided to take this gun as my first choice. The 165 grain Speer bullet, pushed along by 60 grains of 4064 fired with CCI #200 primers, consistently groups 1½ inches at 100 yards. With the 20½ inch barrel, repeated tests on my Hollywood chrono-

Regardless of weather, filming went on under Maitland's direction. Paul Christman helped load elk quarters from meat house to Jeep to Cessna.

"Bring Your Own Telephoto lens captured this very desirable bull elk while grazing.

Rain and fog below, and snow in the mountains was the steady fare the weatherman served up. Here a pack train gets ready to bring in my elk.

graph indicated that this load had a muzzle velocity of around 2570 fps, a fact I was able to confirm later on the Speer range. By careful experimentation, Ray Speer and I pushed this up to an average muzzle velocity of 3011 fps. The Dumoulin with its short barrel and Mannlicher-type stock would, I felt, make a fine scabbard gun, and with the Redfield 3X-9X Variable scope, I would have the ideal gun-scope combination. Later experiences proved this assumption to be correct.

As a spare gun, I took my custom Griffin & Howe .30-06. The 165 grain Speer bullet, and 59 grains of 4350 with CCI #200 primer, regularly delivers ¾ inch groups, and with the 4X Nickel scope in the Pachmayr Lo-
During a lull in snow storm, this was the view from Bailey Mt. camp.

Swing mount, I have the option of using the Lyman 48 sight if I feel so inclined. Keeping gear to a minimum, yet taking enough stuff for changes and varying temperatures, proved to be something of a chore, but eventually I got all my duffel packed and loaded into my heavy-duty Checker station wagon. Despite predictions of snow and cold, the trip was smooth as silk and sunny. But that was the last sunshine I saw until we left the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness area 12 days later.

I had long been looking forward to a bull session with Ray Speer and Bill Steiger, the man behind the ballistics data found in the Speer handloading manual. While Wally and Vernon Speer gave me the grand tour through the plant, Ray saw to it that their indoor range would be available for some experiments we had discussed for some time. I double-checked my loads and the sights on my rifles, and with Bill's help managed to get all of my test loads chronographed before heading into the backwoods country. That evening, Fred Huntington flew his Bonanza up from Oroville, and later I met Maitland Stewart, the movie director and camera man from Hollywood. Loading our gear, guns, and cameras into the two Speer-owned Cessna planes (Continued on page 39)
The Hawken name was a guarantee of quality to gun-wise mountain men like Bridger and Carson.

By JAMES E. SERVEN

Early, full-stock Hawken rifle left. Center, two sturdy Sam Hawken half-stock mountain rifles, and a Spencer equipped with a special Hawken barrel.

Model of 1860 Denver street shows Hawken shop in white lean-to near center. Samuel Hawken was one of the most skilled gunsmiths of era.
IN MID-SUMMER of 1842 a little steamboat puffed westward up the Missouri river from St. Louis. Standing at the rail watching the wooded shore was Brevet Captain John C. Fremont who, with a small party, was beaded upstream to Chouteau’s Station. This was the first of four government-sponsored expeditions made by Fremont into the uncharted West—exciting journeys which were to win for Fremont nation-wide fame as “The Pathfinder.”

Captain Fremont noticed among the steamboat’s passengers a keen-eyed, lithe man of medium height. This man was dressed in the rough style of the frontier, but he possessed a dignity and assured manner which set him apart. On engaging him in conversation Fremont learned that this frontiersman was none other than Christopher (Kit) Carson.

It was a very fortunate meeting for Fremont. Carson was induced to become the guide for Fremont’s expedition, and here began a long and mutually profitable friendship. The little steamboat put in at Chouteau’s Station, and there Fremont and Carson assembled and checked the supplies and equipment for their long journey. We are told in Army Exploration in the American West that, “Hawken rifles, ammunition, blankets, cooking kettles, pack saddles, mules, presents for the Indians” were among the supplies and equipment, most of which had come up from St. Louis, the principal outfitting center in those days for men who ventured westward.

There can be little doubt that Kit Carson was then carrying one of his several Hawken rifles, for a Hawken rifle was the most important single piece of equipment any experienced Mountain Man, trapper, hunter, or guide could then possess. Contemporary reports and diaries indicate that Hawken guns were owned by the famous frontiersmen James Clyman, Jim Bridger, Mariano Modena, and many, many others. In a newspaper interview, Sam Hawken once said that he had, in addition to the Fremont expedition, outfitted the earlier Anderson-Chambers expedition and the Ashley-Henry expedition. He said he made several rifles for Kit Carson. One of Carson’s rifles was given to Edward
Hawken guns rarely had patch boxes, but Mariano Modena's gun, bought in St. Louis in 1833, was one of the few exceptions. Modena, right, was a famed mountain man. Fitzgerald Beale who, in 1846 (when a young naval lieutenant), was a companion of Carson is an exciting adventure following the battle of San Pasqual. The Hawken rifle used by Carson at this time was given to Beale, whose heirs later presented it to President Theodore Roosevelt. Another of Carson's Hawken rifles is preserved at Santa Fe, New Mexico, having been presented to Carson's Masonic lodge there following his death at Fort Lyon, Colorado, in 1868.

The Daily New Mexican of Jan. 12, 1869, carried this account of the Carson rifle's presentation, citing a letter written by Maj. John Thompson at Fort Garland, Colorado: "I send by the bearer this rifle carried by General Christopher Carson during his frontier life, which rifle was left by him in my possession until he should return from a visit over the mountains. But alas! he never returned, it having been the Divine will to cause us to mourn his death at Fort Lyon, Colorado. I deem it my duty...not as a member of this brotherhood, but as an intimate friend and associate of the distinguished deceased, to transmit this rifle to his brethren, who it is believed, will long cherish the memory of him while living, and so sadly lamented when dead."

Hawken rifles had great significance to those early men of the West. As historian Edwin L. Sabin has told us, the Hawken name in guns was comparable to "sterling" in silver. The name was often used as an adjective to describe a superlative product. When a westerner used the expression "Hawken hoss" he emphasized that it was a darned fine animal. The Hawken guns were very highly valued, and, although the price was held to a modest average of $25 at St. Louis, spirited trades of furs, land, and other things were made to obtain one out on the frontier if ready cash was not available. One salty trapper known only by the name Killbuck traded a healthy squaw for "one of Jake Hawken's guns — this very one I'm now a-carryin'."

Dependable performance in a man's rifle might well stand between him and death on the frontier; the rifle, then, was a vitally important companion. We know that many of the men who explored the new paths for American expansion westward favored these sturdy rifles turned out by Jake and Sam Hawken. Let us now learn something about the men who produced the rifles, and why they earned their excellent reputation. We'll want to know why it was, when a man decided to head west, he usually proceeded as did a gentleman named La Bonte, thus described in George Frederick Ruxton's Life in the Far West: "He made the acquaintance of an old trapper about to start for the mountains in a few days to hunt on the head waters of Platte and Green River... he immediately set about equipping himself for the expedition. To effect this, he first of all visited the gun-store of Hawken, whose rifles are renowned in the mountains, and exchanged his own piece, which was of very small bore, for a regular mountain rifle."

During the past 15 years it has been my privilege to correspond with a number of Hawken descendants and to enjoy advices from most of the sources where data regarding the Hawkens is preserved. Some data is contradictory, but for the most part—the important matters—the story is reasonably clear.

Jacob W. and Samuel T. Hawken were born in Maryland, in 1783 and 1792 respectively, the sons of Henry and Julienne Hawken. They were of Holland Dutch and Welsh descent. It appears that from the first the Hawkens were gunmakers, Jacob and Samuel learning the trade from their father. They soon became best known to their friends as Jake and Sam, and that is the way I shall (Continued on page 43)
FROM THE Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield, comes the announcement that they have produced a kit of component parts capable of converting the ubiquitous .303 British Service Rifle No. 4 to fire the NATO 7.62 mm. high velocity rimless ammunition. The attraction of being able to fire rimless ammunition with all its inherent advantages, coupled with the opportunity of standardising small arms ammunition, will make this news doubly welcome to the many countries using the No.4 Rifle.

While the design of the replacement components has been in existence for some considerable time, the approving authority have required the most exhaustive trials to ensure that the converted rifle has a performance at least comparable with that of its .303 counterpart. Because the No.4 Rifle is in service in all parts of the world, the approving trials had to test the rifle not only for its accuracy and rapid rate of fire, for both of which it has become famous, but also for its functioning under conditions simulating deserts or sandy landing beaches and the wet muddy conditions of tropical and monsoon areas. Only after these searching trials had been successfully completed could the Director General of Artillery, the approving authority for small arms in the War Office, approve the conversion as suitable for British military service.

In the light of the widespread distribution of the No.4 Rifle, it was necessary that the design of the conversion components should eliminate any need to drill or machine the remaining rifle components. This aim has been achieved in the design of the barrel, magazine, extractor, charger guide, and breeching washer which comprise the conversion kit.

The new 7.62 mm. barrel has the external configuration of the old No.4, but is made from a special chromium molybdenum alloy steel developed for rifle barrels since the No.4 originally went into service. It therefore has intrinsically superior characteristics to the original barrel, promoting even longer life, which is further enhanced by the hard chromium plating of the cartridge chamber, giving not only longer life but consistent extraction and improved corrosion resistance.

The magazine is a completely redesigned assembly suitable for the 7.62 mm. cartridge, but which fits directly into the existing magazine aperture of the rifle without modification of the rifle body. As a result of the new shape and slightly reduced size, although still holding 10 rounds as did the earlier rifle, the magazine is more robust and presents a slightly better silhouette, promoting a (Continued on page 52)
"HOT" NEW LOADS CAUSE MUCH TALK OF BARREL EROSION. MASTERS SAYS IT'S AN OVER-RATED PROBLEM—AND PROCEEDS TO PROVE IT

By JOHN A. MASTERS

Barrel wear is tested (top) in rifle built by Curry at right. Gann, bottom, shows off .250 Curry Magnum. Gun was fired 8,000 times before it was rebored to caliber .270.

Section of stock, right, shows how barrel and receiver is carefully glass-bedded so that metal fits smoothly to wood. This forestalls barrel setback in guns that fire the hot, "barrel eating," highly accurate, super-speed cartridges.
HAVE YOU ever considered what happens when you squeeze the trigger of your rifle? The firing pin falls, striking the primer. The pressure-sensitive primer mixture ignites, and a hot jet of flame lances through the flashhole in the case, setting fire to the powder. The powder burns, releasing tremendous quantities of hot gases. Confined, these gases build up pressure—45-50,000 pounds per square inch in many rifles—until the inertia of the bullet and the friction between it and the neck of the case is overcome. The bullet starts to move. The hot gas follows it down the bore, until the bullet’s exit at the muzzle releases the pressure—and you hear the “BOOM.”

The combination of the heat of the gas and the heat generated by the friction between the bullet and the steel of the bore raises the temperature of the bore to a point where very minute quantities of the steel are eroded away in the form of gas. Thus, every shot you fire wears the barrel away a microscopically small amount. This is erosion.

Barrel erosion first becomes noticeable at the throat of the bore. After repeated firing, enough metal is removed to permit its visual detection. The hotter the load, the more erosion. Many a riflemen, after firing a few hundred rounds of today’s hot ones, has looked through the bore of his pet firearm, noted the beginning of erosion at the throat, and has sadly concluded that old Betsy’s days are numbered. He got little comfort from the experts; a lot of pretty giddy stuff has been written about the shortness of barrel life with the super-speed loads. And most of it, I contend, and will proceed to prove, is hogwash!

I am a “hot” cartridge aficionado. Most of my shooting buddies are similarly inclined. Hanging on my rack is a .22-250, a .250 R, .250/300 Savage, .22/250, .222 Rem. M, and the .222 Rem. The Weatherby, the Curry, and .222 Rem. The Weatherby, the Curry, and .222 Rem. are said to be hard on barrels.

From the left: .257 Weatherby M, .250 Curry M, .257 R, .250/3000 Savage, .22/250, .222 Rem. M, and the .222 Rem. The Weatherby, the Curry, and .222 Rem. are said to be hard on barrels.

In the usual order: .270 Win., .270 Weatherby M, .30-06, .300 Weatherby M, .264 Win., .264/7mm, .30-338, the 8mm M on .338 brass. All these cartridges, with the exception of the .270 Winchester and the .30-06, produce undue barrel wear.

What to do about it? First, on a new stock, make sure the tang is relieved slightly, so that the metal does not make contact with the wood. Second, glass-bed the action and the barrel (not the magazine and trigger guard). Glass bedding material is virtually incompressible, and it is moisture proof and warp resistant.

How do you sight in your hunting rifle? Do you whang madly away, believing that only a ten shot group will tell the story? Don’t do it! How many times have you had ten fast shots at game? Why not shoot three shot groups, from a cold barrel? That’s a lot nearer to what you’ll do while hunting, and is the true test of a hunting rifle. Try the three-shot-cold-barrel treat— (Continued on page 46)

From the left: .257 Weatherby M, .250 Curry M, .257 R, .250/3000 Savage, .22/250, .222 Rem. M, and the .222 Rem. The Weatherby, the Curry, and .222 Rem. are said to be hard on barrels.
By HOWARD C. SARVIS

In a recent issue, GUNS provided a forum for discussion of Army marksmanship under the title, "Why Are Army Riflemen Bum Shots?" Let's boil the pot.

"Army marksmanship" means all things to all men, from match shooting at Camp Perry to area squad fire into real estate where lurking enemy is suspected but not seen. "Army marksmanship" is truly a hatful of crickets.

The rifle is still the most numerous arm in all armies. It is the most economical, versatile, and portable of all weapons, and the most lethal if it is handled right. Great weapons may start wars, but it is the man with a rifle who will finish them, whether they be brushfire or nuclear. All other weapons, all men, all operations, all the complicated equipment of war, are in support of the GI rifleman, designed to create the climax toward which all else is aimed—the moment when riflemen will face the enemy at close range with a weapon he can carry and whatever courage it engenders in him. In the past, doing this, he has taken a casualty far exceeding that of any other military service.

The rifleman is a lonely man at this moment of climax—a man who must make lonely decisions in split-seconds which are as soul-searching and crucial as those of any commander: Do I see an...
A new, and fully automated, version of the hideous god of war can give even expert riflemen a first-class case of jitters. Remote controlled, the motile target dodges, crawls, runs, but collapses when hit by a rifle bullet.

enemy? Where is he now? Where will he reappear? Can I hit him? Will he shoot back if I miss? Shall I shoot or run away? Is my aim good enough now, or shall I try for better? Decisions made, he executes them with his own mind and body, betting his life on the outcome.

If he is a "bum" shot, he loses this bet, and the cause he is defending loses. He has been groomed, disciplined, trained, transported halfway around the world; all resources have been tapped to provide for his needs, from medical care to Thanksgiving turkey; but if he is a bum shot, all this is in vain. The bet is lost.

If he is a bum shot, it doesn't matter who was responsible. We are responsible if we tolerate it. You, and me, and Senator Doe, and General Doakes. If we are complacent—if we countenance buck-passing, mediocrity, oversight, delays—it will be of us that a future historian, writing of the fate of the USA, will quote the Bard—

"... Him did you leave,
Second to none, unseconded by you, To look upon the hideous god of war In disadvantage; ...
What can we do?
As individuals and as groups—shooting clubs, service clubs, veterans' organizations, political and military groups—we can insist on, demand, a positive, comprehensive, cohesive, and continuous program of marksmanship. There is no end in sight for improvement, and efforts in this direction should not stop as long as we use the rifle as a weapon.

Do not suppose that there is any such well-organized program in existence today. True, there are thousands in the Army who think about marksmanship, and in some cases are supposed to do something about it. But these efforts are isolated, vague, or at cross-purposes, more often based on mere opinion than on sound research, continually disrupted by frequent duty reassignments, and always dogged by an exaggerated respect for rank. These is not even, within the Army, a well-defined clearing house for marksmanship ideas; and as for ideas from outside, from the 20 million or so civilian rifle owners, many of the highest competence—there is no official doorway for their ideas; there is often resentment against them as "civilian crackpots."

Army efforts to bolster the ground soldier trend heavily to hardware. For instance we are betting a big stack of dollars—almost 800 miles high, in silver, by my computation—to change over from .30-06 to 7.62 mm NATO in rifle caliber. This makes logistics sense, perhaps, but does not gain us much in rifle effectiveness. As Gen. Shoup, Commandant of the Marines, said about it, "We are not short of the weapon to kill the enemy ... If the individual marine is not equipped with that one weapon, the M14 rifle, he is equipped with a rifle that we have today, an M1 or the '03 rifle. He has something that will be able to kill the enemy as surely as he can shoot the rifle ..." That's talking my language, and let's talk some more.

The man, the rifle and the target make up the interacting trinity of marksmanship. Many books have been written about the first two; practically nothing about the last. The living target—as distinguished from inert paper and cardboard—has two broad distinctions: infinite variety, and guile. By variety, I mean differences and changes of size, shape, contrast with surroundings, movement, and exposure time. Guile of targets may be passive, such as protective coloring and a tendency to remain in or near concealment; or it may be active if they learn that they are targets and put forth all their resources to become non-targets. With game, this may be only evasion, taking cover, or getting out of range; with enemy personnel it may consist of those three, or it may include counter shooting-back action. These skills of the target complicate the aiming problems, distract the shooter, unless he has great self-assurance (Continued on page 51)
THE WILY CROW has been fabled in song and story for a thousand years as an exceedingly canny bird. Close association with man has packed a lot of wisdom into his small body, and that same closeness to human observation has birthed countless tales about him, some definitely of the long-bow variety, but some repeatedly proven.

It goes without saying, of course, that some crows are smarter than others, but the average is high. The crow hunter, if he is to be successful most of the time, must adjust to the high IQ of his target or expect ego-deflating disappointments. To paraphrase an old saying, to outwit crows, you have to be smarter than a crow—which isn’t easy! Thinking from the crows viewpoint will help.

For instance: one of the commoner observations about crow sagacity is that he is tame as a barnyard chicken when a man is toting a pitchfork or similar object, but is eagle-wild when the man appears with a gun. The reason is probably simple enough: the man acts differently when he becomes a hunter, and the gun reflects light from metal and varnish as no pitchfork does. Crows have studied hunters down through the ages, and he knows the signals.

Another oft-told tale is that of the crow “lookout,” the sentry bird which perches, hungry and alone, ready to warn his feeding fellows of any threat to their safety. I very much
doubt it! I’ve glassed a good many of these apparent “lookouts,” and seen them preening their feathers or drowsing in the sun, a far cry from the storied attitude of self-sacrificing alertness. Naturally, when these birds do detect danger, they take off, yelling bloody murder. This warns their fellows, all right; but it also gets the “sentry” himself out of danger. I think the latter is his sole objective.

Nesting crows provide still another explanation of this “lookout” business. While his wife is on eggs, the cock crow takes a perch that suits his comfort—in the lee of the grove if it’s windy, in the shade if the sun is hot, in the sun if the air is cold. From here, he observes the movement of wildlife. If he sees a hen pheasant leaving her nest, he considers the fine meal of eggs or young which she may have left behind her. A doe cottontail may similarly reveal the site of her nestful of helpless young. And songbirds, intent on food-carrying flights to their own nests, betray those nests to the crow lookout.

Certainly that kind of minute observation may also expose the stalking hunter. This nimrod, unless he is smarter than a crow, will be sneaking along, ducking from cover to cover, peering hither and yon to locate a target. Such stealth is old stuff to crows. The “lookout” sees it and takes off with raucous shouts that sound very much like derisive laughter... It’s better to walk straight up and straight ahead toward crow hangouts. I’ve found that, by doing just that, with my gun clamped firmly against the leg furthest from where crows may be, so that it doesn’t reflect light or make a separate outline, I can get into position without arousing much crow suspicion. I have even done this with a crow-call in my mouth, making crow calls as I walked, and calling birds within gunshot while still strolling.

Once, using that method, I walked up to within 100 yards of an elm in which seven crows were perched—a family group of two adults and five full-feathered youngsters. The old birds were suspicious, but the youngsters liked that spot and wouldn’t fly. At that 100 yard range, I sat down, still keeping my Ithaca as well concealed as possible, and began calling. This was unusual behavior, and curiosity killed crows as well as cats. Three birds came over for a look-see. I shot all three. The remaining four came boiling in to see what all the fuss was about, and I lowered the boom on them also.

Every hunter knows this trick of the “I'm not interested in you” attitude. It works, not always but often, with deer, pheasant, and other game. Keep walking as if not interested, and they may stand fast, figuring you haven’t seen them. Stop walking and wheel toward them, and they’re off in a panic. In cattle country, where animals are used to riders, a mounted hunter can often ride within easy range of game, where any attempt to stalk would result in failure.

But the real secret of productive crow hunting is the proper use of the mouth-powered call. But it has to be done right, and what isn’t generally known is that the caller’s diaphragm, lungs, and vocal cords all contribute to the right tone. Merely blowing through the gadget is useless. No reed has yet been devised that can match the loan of the caller’s vocal cords, softly but firmly “growling” to lend their vibration to the too-sharp and too-shrill vibration of a reed actuated only by air.

(Continued on page 42)
WHEN THE United States Post Office Department took the Colt New Service .45 ACP revolvers away from its employees and replaced them with snub-nosed guns chambered for the squib .38 S&W cartridge, one of the world’s truly great handguns lost its last official place in the sun. Another great heavyweight champion was forced into retirement, to live only in the records.

Well, the record of the Colt New Service is a long and honorable one. It was the official sidearm of the U.S. Immigration Border Patrol, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (formerly the Royal Northwest Mounted), of the Philippine Constabulary, of the New York State Police, of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine, and others. It went with Admiral Peary to the North Pole, with Admiral Byrd to both Poles, with Roy Chapman Andrews on his explorations in the Mongolian Desert, with Vilhjalmur Stefansson along 2000 miles of Alaskan Rivers—to name only a few of its countless adventures. The man who owns one can well be proud of it... and most of us are.

Introduced in 1897, the Colt New Service has the largest frame ever built on a double-action American-made revolver. It was made for big-fisted men, in man-size calibers. During its 46 years, it was made (first) in .45 Long Colt, then in .38-40, .44 Special, .44-40, .450 Eley, .455 Colt, .455 Eley, .476 Eley, and .45ACP. Early models had backstraps either blued or nicked, but after 1930 it was given a matte finish to reduce glare. The standard Colt .45 with 4½" barrel weighs 39 ounces; 5½" barrel, 40 ounces; 7½" barrel, 42 ounces.

Commercial models had either hard black rubber, hand checkered, or machine checkered grips. Military models, excepting the U.S.M.C. 1909 model, were equipped with plain walnut grips. The standard model had a square butt and lanyard swivel, but round butt, with or without lanyard swivel, was available on special order.

Various improvements were made. In 1905, at serial number 21,000, the Colt Positive Safety Lock was added. This is a steel bar that falls automatically between the hammer and the cartridge until the trigger is pulled. After World War I, a round cylinder latch replaced the original flat latch, and a knurled trigger replaced the original plain one.

The New Service Target revolver, also introduced in 1897, varied only in sights and other minor details. The Target Model, first offered in .45 Long Colt, was also made in .44 Special and .45 ACP. Barrel lengths were 6-inches (40½ ounces), and 7½-inches (42 ounces) in .45 Long Colt. The trigger, and the back and forestraps, were knurled; the top strap and back of the frame, in later years, were stippled to reduce glare. The action was hand honed, walnut stocks were hand-made and checkered.

The first perfect revolver score—100 points—was fired with a New Service Target Model on November 15, 1907. The world’s revolver record for 20 shots at 20 yards (198 x 200, by Inspector T. V. Sandsy-Wunsch, RCMP; January 20, 1922) was made with a Colt New Service. The
Once a very popular gun for police use, Colt New Service is much valued by collectors, shooters.

Colt’s pawl, ratchet, and ejector assembly with half moon clip that is required to facilitate loading and ejection of the .45 ACP cartridges.

Record remained unbroken for many years.

Shortly after the turn of the century, Army Ordnance began tests of automatic pistols, culminating in the adoption of the Model 1911 Colt automatic, a re-designed version of their Model 1905. This replaced the .38 Long Colt cartridge and revolver. The .38 Long Colt (adopted by the Navy in 1889 and by the Army in 1892 to replace the .45 Single Action Colt, Model P of 1873), which had failed as a man stopper against the fanatic Moros during the Philippine insurrection.

But the automatic had to wait its turn. In 1909, the Army adopted the New Service revolver and during the following year ordered 13,906. The Navy ordered a smaller, but unknown number. The Army and Navy Model of 1909 was identical to the standard model except that it was equipped with plain walnut stocks. The square butt had a lanyard swivel, and barrel length was 5½-inches. Officially, the gun was known as .45 Colt Model of 1909.

This gun was not chambered for the standard .45 Long Colt cartridge. In the so-called "Philippine" or Alaskan Model double action the thin rim of the .45 Long Colt cartridge—no problem in the Single Action Army—proved difficult to extract and eject; so the cartridge known as the .45 Colt Model of 1909 was made identical to the .45 Long Colt cartridge except for a slightly wider rim. Standard .45 Long Colt rim diameter ranged from .499 to .509 inch while the .45 Colt Model 1909 rim varied from .536 to .540 inch. The .45 M 1909 cartridge (Continued on page 51)
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U.S. SPRINGFIELDS

Cal. .30-06

High numbers ONLY

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U.S. ARMY MODEL 1917

Cal. .30-06

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Lowest Prices on World-Famous MAUSER Rifles

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PERSIAN M98/29 BRNO MAUSER CARBINES!

Cal. 8MM

MAUSER

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M98 7MM MAUSERS!

Cal. 7MM

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I BEGAN collecting guns at the ripe old age of four. While playing in the attic of my grandmother's home here in Selma, Alabama, I found an old Civil War musket that had been in the attic for as long as anyone could remember. I took it apart, cleaned it, and played with it for a long time. It was an 1848 Whitney, and it was my first hunting gun. At the age of six I miraculously managed to knock a hoot owl out of a tree in our yard. The miracle was that I survived this feat. My charge was powder derived from a bunch of firecrackers; the shot was an over-load of air rifle pellets, and the percussion cap I found in an old dresser.

The upshot of this was that my dad bought me a .410 single barrel shotgun, thus prematurely ending my muzzle loading hunting days. From then on, I was hooked and I let it be known that I was collecting guns. Friends and neighbors gave me guns. The Police Department donated their junkers. Lots of guns came from my dad's friends. As cashier of the local bank, he had many rural friends who cleaned out their attics and dresser drawers and gave me their findings.

Back in the 1920's, Bannerman's was going full blast and you could get a pretty good collector's gun for a song. I
used to cut lawns, bring in coal and wood for neighbors, had a paper route, and caddied at the country club. I took every penny I could beg, borrow, or beat my folks out of and bought old guns. In a few years, I had filled a couple of rooms with more or less pure, unadulterated junk. But at about the age of 12, I started collecting with a purpose. My purpose: get any kind of gun that I could.

A few years later, I started collecting U. S. Military shoulder weapons; but I didn't swap off any of the junkers. I also began corresponding with other gun nuts. Since Selma was one of the last major battlegrounds of the Civil War, I had a fairly fertile field for finding these vintage guns. A friend was building a store and, in excavating for an elevator shaft, dug up several old rifles, rifle barrels, and parts. These were found near the site of the old Selma Arsenal, and I was asked to identify the junk. Another friend called me to find out what a "nearly new" flintlock musket marked U. S. Springfield was worth. I told him, "It doesn't matter what it is worth; just hold on to it for me and I'll be up in an hour to buy it." I didn't even finish my dinner and tore up the road getting there. When I arrived he brought out a Trap Door 1873 Springfield that had been cut off just behind the trigger guard. The whole outfit was about 18" long and absolutely worthless. When I asked him where he got the idea that it was flintlock, he answered, "Look at that big hammer on the side. Don't you know nothing about antique guns?" I'd have horse whipped him if I had a horse!

The long guns took up so much room that I again branched off. This time I took to collecting oddities. They proved much smaller and just as interesting, and luckily nobody wanted them, so they could be picked up fairly cheap. By now, the walls of a very large room were covered with guns and many of them were packed in boxes. As the oddities got more and more popular, and as a result increased in value, I began looking about for something else to collect.

So that I could devote more time to my guns, I got out of the wholesale grocery business and into politics. I supported the right man and was appointed to the Governor's cabinet. I realized that the Governor's term was for only four years,
and decided that after my term expired I couldn't think of a business that I could possibly get into that I'd love more than the gun business. I started planning toward this end.

I began trading, selling or swapping some of the finer guns and putting the money into what I hope will be fast-moving items. Three years ago, I woke up to the fact that the little spur trigger guns, Saturday Night Specials, were the only inexpensive guns left. I let it be known that I'd buy any handgun with a spur trigger regardless of make, model, age, or condition. If they ever go up in value, I'll be a millionaire—I've got 'em running out of my ears. Every time I think that I have every possible name, I find another one. At the present, I have over 250 different names, such as the better known Defender, Dictator, and Red Jacket. But I also have guns with unfamiliar names like Widow Maker, Red Cloud, and Side Winder. These handguns are interesting for many reasons, and it seems there is no end to them. Some have the same name but differ in other ways. One may have a round barrel and another by the same name has an octagon barrel. Otherwise identical guns may have square and birdshead butt grips, blue or nickel finish, and so on.

Gun nuts are just about the nuttiest nuts of all. In advertising, I try to be fair and run the gun down rather than over-praise it, but even so, sometimes I get a fellow who thinks I didn't describe it fairly. For instance, a couple of years ago I put out a list of cheapies I wanted to move, including some pure junk. The latter I listed like this: The Following Are Rusty, Inoperative, Incomplete, Jokers Not Worthy of Description—$1.50 each. Believe it or not, a guy right here in Alabama ordered one, returned it express collect and said, "It wasn't what I expected." I don't recall ever having a complaint from a customer on a really high-priced collectors' item, but the junk buyer is almost sure to complain.

The most interesting guns I have ever stumbled upon are the hand-made ones from the Khyber and Kohat Passes in Pakistan's famed Northwest Frontier (See GUNS, August 1962). These were of several different types, with no two exactly alike. One group contained almost identical copies of the famous Webley revolver. By copying this design, the Afridi and Pathan backyard gunsmiths armed the fighting Moslem clans of Pakistan's warring Northwest. British proof marks were faked and stamped in the correct places, but often numerals or letters would be stamped on backwards or upside down. Some were marked, "Made in U.S.A." Some of these guns were very crude and rough, while others were apparently hand-made copies of the famous Martini action. All in all, a fascinating lot, and not one in shootable condition! Be sure you keep that in mind if you ever acquire one, because those folks didn't make them for our types of ammo. I am told they salvaged empty cases where possible, dug bullets out of target ranges, sanded the bullets smooth (which naturally reduced the size, which in turn reduced the pressure in the chamber), and that they used chopped up photographic film for "powder." This naturally gave very little pressure or velocity, but at close range was still very deadly.

At this point let me say that I strongly advise that no one ever shoot any type of collector's weapon unless it is first carefully checked and okayed by a competent gunsmith.

I've studied guns all these years and gradually have learned less and less about more and more guns, until I now feel that I know absolutely nothing about all guns. I don't even know if I am a gun collector who likes to swap, buy and sell, or if I am a full-fledged dealer who likes guns. Got anything to trade?
The ranch is located in Area 17 of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness area, and although the mailing address is Orofino, Idaho, it is accessible only by air. The nearest road ends some 40 miles from the ranch, and the trail is passable only during a few short weeks each year. Four spike camps are maintained, and occupancy of them is carefully rotated so that none of the camp areas are over-hunted. Best of all, only members of your own hunting party are in the immediate hunting area. While we were in spike camp on Bailey Mountain, for instance, the nearest occupied camp was at Ribble Creek, a long seven miles away.

As soon as lunch was finished, we checked our guns once more and started glassing the surrounding basins for elk. Paul and Irene Christman, who operate the Ranch, know where most of the elk herds are most of the time. However, the storm was to plague us during our stay affected the game, and its whereabouts was anybody's guess. We did finally locate a small herd of elk, but just as we spotted them the sky clouded over and by nightfall we had a steady drizzle with falling temperature.

Next day, the cook from the Bailey spike camp arrived. There were eight inches of snow in camp, and horse feed was running short. Ray and Paul Christman decided that we would ride in the following morning and that the heavy gear and extra camp stuff could follow the next day with the pack train. We left the Ranch at 6 A.M. in fog and rain, and as we climbed higher, the rain turned to wet snow until, on the summit of Bailey Mountain—elevation 7,280 feet—we were facing an honest-to-gosh snow storm. Wistfully, Fred Huntington regaled us with tales of sunshine during his recent African safari and told us about the palm trees swaying in the gentle breezes in Oroville, California. All of us were darned glad when we arrived at the spike camp.

Although we hunted all day, the steady snow fall and wind cut visibility and the biggest critters sighted were a couple of forlorn chipmunks. Since the game had obviously landed at the Moose Creek Ranch—the elk hunter's idea of heaven.

The ranch is located in Area 17 of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness area, and although the mailing address is Orofino, Idaho, it is accessible only by air. The nearest road ends some 40 miles from the ranch, and the trail is passable only during a few short weeks each year. Four spike camps are maintained, and occupancy of them is carefully rotated so that none of the camp areas are over-hunted. Best of all, only members of your own hunting party are in the immediate hunting area. While we were in spike camp on Bailey Mountain, for instance, the nearest occupied camp was at Ribble Creek, a long seven miles away.
Despite all the handicaps, Maitland worked like a Trojan with his movie camera, and I knew enough about photography to realize his problems. This was far from shooting under hand-picked conditions; this was take-it-or-leave-it realism, as the films will show.

The storm that had chased us off Bailey Mountain hit the northwest pretty hard and, despite numerous forays, little or no game was sighted. One morning, I took a walk through the woods near the ranch and spotted, through the binoculars, a big buck which I have ever seen. I also collected a fat white-tail doe, but all this is another story.

Johnny Roberts, one of the guides, took his day off to scout Double Ridge Mountain for us. In one small basin and well below the snowline, he spotted a herd of 23 elk. He hot-footed it back to the ranch and we decided that Ray, Maitland, Johnny, and I would try for one of them the next morning.

Five hours later, we were at the bottom of the basin where Johnny had seen the elk. We kept climbing, battling rain, shoulder-high laurel thickets, slippery rocks, and plain mud. On a switch-back, we stopped and glassed the basin again—and there they were, six elk slowly feeding downhill.

The trails, supposedly maintained by the Forest Service, are in less than poor condition in that area, and how we got off the horses on a trail that was barely wide enough for a horse to stand on, is still a mystery to me. A short stalk showed that one of the elk's heads carried a raindrop, but the distance was too great and rain kept obscuring the animals.

Then the rain stopped, the fog lifted and the valley below us showed some dappled sunlight on the lower slopes. The elk were at least 700 long yards away, and about 200 yards to our former level. With the constantly shifting snowline, he spotted a herd of 23 elk. He hot-footed it back to the ranch and we decided that Ray, Maitland, Johnny, and I would try for one of them the next morning.

I took a long, hard look at the slope I was to navigate, and made the mistake of leaving my Contaflex camera in the saddlebag. The stalk was steep enough to allow a goat to eat dinner sitting down, and even three slipper steps showed us that the stalk would be anything but easy or silent. More laurel, mud, and rolling rocks made our ascent as silent as a jet take-off. When we finally reached the level where we had spotted the elk, we had fe$ into a grove of pine trees, and the basin was devoid of visible wildlife with the exception of a few screaming ravens.

Despite a prolonged vigil, the elk never did reappear and it seemed likely that we would not be able to wait them out. Johnny suggested that if he worked his way up the basin, that he might find the elk closer to the pines. Maitland would stay put with his camera, while Ray and I would attempt a lateral sneak. We were to cut across the basin for about 50 yards, and then drop down to our former level. With the constantly changing wind, it was reasonable to assume that the elk would get our scent and start moving. Whichever way they would move, one of us should get a shot.

Ray and I had just started to drop down again to reach our stand, and Johnny was still climbing, when I spotted an elk, slightly below me and browsing uphill. The animal was about 100 yards away from me, but I could not see if there were antlers. A dash of about 10 yards gave me a somewhat less obstructed view. Despite all the rackets we had made in our stalk, the bull was moving along at his own pace, and just as I dropped into a quasi-sitting position, he began to trot. Slipping the safety off my Dumoulin carbine and putting the crosshairs of the Redfield Variable on the elk was automatic.

I fired—and missed! The bolt had left me breathless and I would never be able to live this one down! I bolted a second round into the chamber, took my next breath, and fired. He seemed to hurry a little more, but was still moving along at a trot. The sight picture looked good again, and I let her rip. The elk disappeared from sight suddenly and without a sound. This shooting produced nothing but a couple of shouts from Johnny as no other elk showed up—and when I arose, I could not even see the bull I had shot at. Yet I was certain that he was down, that the bullet had done its work.

Ray, Maitland, Johnny, and I slipped, cussed, and searched for ten minutes on the steep slope before we finally found the bull. It was a hefty six pointer with a beautiful, straight rack—excellent elk hunting material. The movie was fun and I can tell you right now that it beats working for a living.

Maitland had equipped his camera with telephoto lenses, and now was trying to get pictures while the fog once again swirled around us and it began to rain again. My movie elk was under two inches of snow when the pack train got to it the next morning. Although the rack is still green as of this writing, it may just possibly be in the record class. Even my rather sophisticated friend Otto Wanking, a taxidermist of wide experience who does my work, thinks that I may have an "outragous" score.

What can you expect to hunt in and around Moose Creek Ranch? There is an estimated herd of some 26,000 elk in 850,000 acres of woods, streams, and creeks. Although winterkill is fairly heavy, hunter success averages between 85-95 per cent, but was lower this past season, partly because of the poor weather at party, but because a number of Paul's guests were interested in trophy heads only. And even here a seven or eight pointer is something you don't find waiting for you under the nearest pine tree.

There is a healthy population of mule and whitetail deer, bear, cougar, wildcats, and coyotes. Moose are abundant, but you need a special permit, and getting one is a matter of luck. Goat and sheep can be hunted with in 25 miles of the ranch, though Paul does not specialize in the latter animals.

Came the day when Maitland decided that he had all the film footage he needed, and we all set about getting back to our jobs. You should be able to see the film shortly through your gun club. Write to Speer Products, Box 244, Lewiston, Idaho, for a booking. Making the movie was fun and I can tell you right now that it beats working for a living.

Anyone need a movie actor who likes to hunt? "Have gun, will travel."
Here is a list of the gear that I found useful under all weather conditions. Personal duffel is not included and is up to the individual.

**Boots:** Rubber boots, insulated. Also a pair of insulated Bass leather boots with soles for climbing.

**Jackets:** For cold wear I took along my 10X hunting jacket. A Filson Cruiser canvas suit, from Alaska Sleeping Bag Co., did yeoman service for me, since it is water and wind resistant.

**Sleeping Bag:** must be down, and I am partial to the Eddie Bauer, heavy duty mummy bag because it is light in weight, rolls easily into a duffel bag, and provides warmth even when the mercury is trying to crawl out of the thermometer.

**Pants:** I used the Filson Cruiser pants part of the time, but the heavy woolen pants from Eddie Bauer were lifesavers when the going was wet. Despite the fact that they are made of heavy wool, they dry easily and are almost waterproof.

**Camera:** From among my cameras I selected my Zeiss-Ikon Contaflex, since it has a built-in light meter, and that would mean less fussing around with one more piece of equipment. I took along a 35 mm wide angle lens, the standard 50 mm lens, and the 115 mm telephoto lens, all of them equipped with yellow filters. My well-battered Zeiss 8x30 binoculars were again lightweight enough, even for prolonged carrying, and their optical qualities have not been impaired by many years of hard service.

**Scabbard:** Should be full-length and cover the gun completely. I used one of the lined Boyt cases that can be used as scabbard and as carrying case. This case is made of heavy leathers and has a heavy-duty zipper that makes removal of the gun easy.

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The Pendleton Anti-recoil Gun Barrel, de-kicker de luxe that is precision machined into your rifle barrel, avoiding unsightly hang-ons. Controlled escape for highest kinetic braking, minimum blast effect and practically no kick. All but prevents jet thrust (secondary recoil). Guaranteed workmanship. Folder, Dealer discounts.

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Hudson Bay Co. Vancouver, B. C.

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KALAMAZOO, MICH.
This composite result is something on the order of using a tuning fork in air, then placing its butt on some hollow shooting log. Its soft and insignificant sound is then magnified to a richer and fuller resonance that carries to a considerably greater distance.

The caller's vocal cords give the reed of the call the same effect, plus adding a genuine animal-like timbre that a piece of inanimate reed material can't. No first-class caller merely "blows" his call. To some degree, he lends it the resonance of his vocal cords so that he actually "talks" through his call.

Good crow calling also comes from the diaphragm. Like an operatic warbler, the top caliber of calling is when sound comes from the bottom of his breathing apparatus. Try to get the necessary volume and control by pumping away with lungs only, and you will find it too tiring to endure for any extended period.

Several electronic devices for the automatic calling of crows and other predators have been on the market for several years.

These have been only partly successful, chiefly because of a fundamental phase of crow behavior. Each crow, or each small flock, must be called individually. The electronic callers don't give them such personalized attention. They fill the area with a volume of calling and, when a few incoming crows see no visual evidence of the quantity of birds vocally advertised, they become immediately suspicious. The weight and bulk of the machines must be concealed by some kind of an auxiliary blind, and some of the units I've examined also projected some degree of machine noise. Crows quickly detect these weaknesses.

Some years ago I was at Morris, Minnesota, where I was to show a movie on crow hunting and do a little personal bragging on what I knew about the sport. On the day of the talk, one of the promoters of the jaunt and I set out in a car fitted with a public address system. We'd buzz up and down the streets of each town on our circuit, leaving handbills interspersed with a few crow calls, citing the time and place of the evening's conclave.

On one lap between towns we saw a pair of crows alighting on a plowed field, some 600 yards away. I screwed up the amplification of the public address system and cut off the crow distress call. That pair jumped right off the ground and came on a beeline for us. My driver eased up on the accelerator while I cut down the volume of those crows came on. Then, for fully two miles, we told that pair along with us. Finally, to leave them utterly confounded, we pulled up at a crossroads and, with the amplifier set very low, we kept them sweeping past the car windows for fully 35 minutes —searching for the distressed crow they were so eager to aid. When we stopped, they were still looking for that crow!

But a PA system isn't gear that I'm willing to carry every time I set out to shoot crows. Good hunts may knock off 50 to 500 crows in a day, and the needed ammunition for hunts of that scope is far more important. I can recall scores of times when I wished we'd brought along more ammo. And, to an avid crow hunter, there's nothing quite so frustrating as having to quit and get out, while there are still all those wonderful crows and plenty of targets—but no ammunition!

The late "Red" Watt, with whom I hunted crows for six wonderful years, came along on his first go at crows with what he called "plenty of shells; a whole boxful!"—25 rounds! Three hours later, we'd shot up an entire flock of some 200 to 300 crows. In the rounds I'd carried in a pack-basket. And the main roost-bound flight was then just nicely getting underway!

John, my elder son, and Red and I worked out a rotating system of crow shooting. In our blind, I was generally in the center, did virtually all the calling, and loaned the services of my gun only when three or more crows swung within range at the same time. On such flocks, we stuck very rigidly to taking the birds on our respective sides; the guy who crossed over and took a crow that wasn't rightly in his range of fire promptly got his guns chewed.

Crow calling offers several advantages. Each hunter knows that a crow on his side of the flight-line is exclusively his, can wait for the exact moment when he wants to take the shot, secure in the knowledge that no other hunter is going to beat him to it. We also stuck very strongly to the premise that only one shot was allowed on any single crow. Thus the hunter, knowing that it was strictly up to him to ring up that kill, or instantly bear about the miss, put his pattern where it counted.

Aside from encouraging deadly marksmanship, this one-shot-per-crow practice gives us much greater assurance of killing is in hand. We kill crows at a rate of one to two a flock for each 100 rounds of ammunition expended. I've been in parties where a well-hit crow that didn't instantly fall was shot at once or twice more, sometimes by different gunners.

About one out of every 100 crows shot produces an unusual spectacle that, for want of a better name, I call a "spinner." The bird seems to be rigidly paralysed in the air, with body and wings fully extended, floating on a cushion of air for a moment or two. Then it starts lazily turning in a pinwheel effect, with body, wings and tail horizontal to the earth. That lazy pinwheeling gradually picks up speed until, by the time the crow falls from 25 to 40 yards, it is whirling furiously.

Crows undoubtedly require finer shotgun marksmanship than any other varmint or game bird. They don't fly exceptionally fast and, except during their spring and autumn migrations, rarely make any unusually long flights. But, in contrast to a hunting bird, they feint in one direction and go in another with exquisite dexterity. Many a novice gunner puts his shot patterns from four to six feet off target with discouraging regularity. But shooting them "where they ain't" isn't confined to tyros. Even the experts occasionally forget the flying, twisting, change-of-pace crow flights, and collect nothing but exercise for their efforts.

Crow hunting is a challenge. Cuning for these wily birds can tax your gunning skill, your calling, your intelligence. It becomes a habit, a way of life. And who wants to kick that habit? Not me, brother, not me!
The fascination of the West possessed Jake first and, between 1805 and 1807 (records here are contradictory), Jake landed at St. Louis, then a small settlement on the Mississippi. He had no money but lots of ambition. Doing any sort of work he could find, saving his money, by 1815 Jake had the resources to open a small gunshop of his own.

Business was slow at first, but Jake made a living. On June 8, 1822, Sam walked into Jake’s shop in St. Louis, plunked down his carpet-bag, and the partnership of J. & S. Hawken was formed.

Sam had left Hagerstown, Md., and tried his hand at a gun store in Xenia, Ohio, for a time. But there was now a stirring of the western movement, and Sam believed St. Louis would be the logical outfitting point.

The Hawkens gun shop was housed at various addresses during its years of operation. Hawkens shops are said to have been on Main Street, First Street, and Second and Washington—the accompanying Hawken advertisements giving the address at 33 Washington.

Eugene W. Hawken recalled that a forge was located near Valley Park, and here the barrels were formed. The iron used is believed to have come from the Massey furnace near St. James, Mo. Four masonry piers are all that remain there today. My friend, Judge Paul S. Hollenbeck, who lives nearby, still remembers them.

On the 20th of April, Sam Hawken, then 27 years old, started his journey, Sam replied, “I am one amongst the friends, Sam had heard interesting things about the climate and bright future of the Colorado territory. He longed to see the Rocky Mountains. Sam decided to turn the operation of his St. Louis gun shop over to several of his workmen; Watt, Eterle and the younger Meier, and J. P. Gemmer. It is also claimed that J. P. Clabrough and Frank Wesson worked at the Hawken shop.

In 1859, Sam Hawken made a big decision. His son, S. William Hawken, wrote of the big Pike’s Peak gold run. From his frontier friends, Sam had heard interesting things about the climate and bright future of the Colorado territory. He decided to try the operation of his St. Louis gun shop over to several of his workmen; Watt, Eterle and possibly Gemmer were believed to have shared the proprietorship.

On the 21st of January, 1837, the greater number of Hawken rifles bore the J. & S. Hawken barrel stamp. Many of these earlier rifles were fitted with locks purchased from commercial lock makers like Goler. The fore-stock slots were without metal escutcheons to prevent wear on the wood through which the barrel keys passed. Sam Hawken guns were equipped with fine hand-made locks, often signed on the inside by the Hawken workman who made them, and there were some other refinements.

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The course of events in the next half century proved him to be right. Thus, because of the strategic location, the needs of the times, and the skill to put together a good, dependable product, the Hawken brothers shared the proprietorship.

Although the firm of J. & S. Hawken had its heyday, the business was slow at first, but Jake made a living. Jake had left Hagerstown, Md., and tried his hand at a gun store in Xenia, Ohio, for a time. But there was now a stirring of the western movement, and Sam believed St. Louis would be the logical outfitting point.

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True West, Frontier Times, and A Gallery of Western Badmen for four measly bucks!

We ate some loco weed, pulled off our bridles and are RUNNING WILD! Just to introduce you to our magazines, we're turning our heads so you can steal us blind!

**MAN, WHAT A BARGAIN!**

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averaged 1½". The complete finished guns would average somewhere around 10 pounds. Stocks were made usually of maple, but there were some made of birch, being one of the toughest woods. The butt is shaped in the form of a modified crescent and is of substantial deep and wide proportions. A curved cheek piece shaped somewhat like a beaver's tail is found on practically all Hawken guns. Another standard feature is the double barrel-key slots in the fore-stock. The barrel is secured to the stock by flat keys passing through the wood and through slotted projections on the underside of the barrel. At first these slots in the wood were unproctected, but then slotted iron escutcheons were let into the wood and this held the keys more securely and prevented war.

Hardware was invariably of iron, for this was not only strong but it did not reflect light as did brass or silver. We shall find butt plates, fore-stock caps, escutcheons and trigger guards all of iron. The Hawken triggers were especially dependable and were highly regarded. Unlike the set triggers on most eastern-made guns, these triggers were made integral with a long bar which extended well beyond both ends of the trigger-guard bow with its rear extension curve (which in effect formed a pistol grip). Only one Hawken rifle with a true pistol-grip stock has come to my attention, and you will see that one illustrated.

As mentioned previously, early Hawken guns were fitted with locks made by commercial lock-makers such as Golcher. But the quality of these locks did not long please the Hawken brothers, and they decided to make their own locks. These locks made in the Hawken shop bear no marking on the face, but occasionally they will be marked on the inside of the plate with the name of the Hawken workman—T. Gibbons, for instance—who finished the lock and installed it.

Patch boxes are a rarity on Hawken guns, but some rifles were so equipped. Hawken rifles were not designed to attract attention but to give long, useful service. They were plain, but sturdy and thoroughly dependable.

The waters of the Mississippi have flowed past St. Louis many years now since sounds of activity could be heard from the Hawken shop facing toward the old levee—yet, men from all parts of America still speak of these two master-craftsmen, Jake and Sam Hawken, with respect and admiration. I could not make a better appraisal of the Hawken rifle in its hey-day than that of my good friend and one of our most knowledgeable men in the muzzle-loading rifle field, the late Ned Roberts, who summed it up this way: "The Hawken rifle was the most noted of firearms in its hey-day than that of my good friend and one of our most knowledgeable men in the muzzle-loading rifle field, the late Ned Roberts, who summed it up this way: "The Hawken rifle was the most noted of firearms, and it is by far the most desirable, the best big game, single barrel hunting rifle in existence."

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TOO MUCH HEAT—TOO LITTLE LIGHT

(Continued from page 27)

ment. Then, for kicks, shoot ten rounds as
rapidly as you can. Then shoot another
three-shot group. God out why you missed
that buck last year, when sighted in with
the barrel hot.

Ammunition is another variable. The care-
fully handcrafted loads you brewed up won't
shoot as you planned if you throw the box
containing them up back of the seat, where
the less-than-ideal temperature would
focus the hot sun on the box. Powder decays slowly
at any temperature, but the decay is
accelerated with heat. After several
heatings and coolings, the powder charge so
carefully weighed may produce considerably
greater or lesser pressures than it would
have in its original state. Either will result in
accuracy changes; changes that are often
blamed on "barrel wear."

Just recently, a man whose opinions I
normally respect in gun matters made
the bald statement that the .264 Win-
chester would "shoot a barrel out in around
the 300-barrel life."

I don't believe it and, if I did, the .270
would deliver 5000 rounds before giving
up the ghost. For the love of Hahah, why?
My 7 mm on the .264 Winchester case
handles 69 grain of 4350, with a 140 grain
bullet, a load very similar to the 140 grain
.264 loads. The 300-66, with a 150 grain
bullet, delivers 61 grain of 4350. Doesn't it
seem unlikely that a 15% per cent increase in
loading density would cause a 60 per cent
decrease in barrel life?

Few shooters keep accurate records of
just how many rounds of what loading
density have been run through their rifles.
With the help of several gun buddies, I
have obtained some dependable data from
carefully kept records, and have done some
solid experimental work on barrel wear.
The following are facts, not theories.
The 100 grain .25 caliber bullet, when driven at around 3500 feet per second, is definitely in the "hot barrel" class. The 257 Weatherby Magnum is one cartridge that will deliver such performance. Another is the .250 Curry Magnum, designed by George Curry, who operates the Custom Gun Shop in San Angelo, Texas. The .250 Curry Magnum is a necked-down and blown-out .30-06 case which will hold about 66 grains of 4831. It has been chronographed at around 4000 feet per second with an 87 grain bullet, and around 3500 with a 100 grain bullet.

I have long used the .250 Curry Magnum as a combination varmit-deer-antelope rifle. After 15-20 shots in a prairie dog town, the barrel does heat up noticeably. I noted this fact one day to George Curry and, as a result of our discussion, he agreed to build two identical rifles, which would be equipped with identical scopes. We would then fire the rifles until, by mutual agreement, the bores were worn beyond the point where acceptable accuracy could be obtained.

While George was building the rifles, I obtained 2500 100 grain bullets from Sierra and Hornaday. We split the cost of primers and powder and, with the finished rifles, set up shop at the San Angelo Gun Club range, accompanied by two complete handloading outfits.

We began by sighting in the rifles and firing control groups. Both delivered one-inch five-shot groups. We fired additional control groups after each 500 rounds. Our load was 62 grains of 4831 and the aforementioned 100 grain bullets.

We fired continuously, until the barrels and action got so hot we were afraid to chamber a load for fear it would pre-ignite before we could touch it off. (We were operating near top loading also, and could not afford to risk a change in powder characteristics and consequent possible intolerable pressure increases.) Thus, by far the greater part of the shots were fired with the barrels operating at elevated temperatures; a fact that should have contributed to far greater erosion than would be present in a hunting rifle fired normally.

After the first five hundred rounds, we could see a little discoloration at the throat. The erosion was visible at 1000 rounds. At 1500, the erosion at the throat was plainly visible, but we were still not able to detect any rounding of the lands. At 2000 rounds, the erosion had crept forward for perhaps two inches, and the edges of the lands showed definite roundness for approximately 6 inches from the breech end.

At the conclusion of firing (2500 rounds), we fired several record groups under the same conditions as described for the first record groups. From the one inch groups we obtained in the beginning, the rifles now opened up to an average 1½" grouping; still a mighty respectable performance.

Back at the shop, the guns were completely disassembled, and the barrels minutely inspected. After 2500 rounds, the throats were eroded for a distance of approximately three inches. The edges of the lands showed detectable rounding for approximately half the length from the breech end. The remaining half showed no detectable wear, though undoubtedly some had taken place. (As a matter for the record, the rifles used had Ackley chrome moly barrels, and were of medium sporter weight.)
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was packing a side-by-side twelve, loaded with No. 7½ trap loads. My gun was a Marlin over-under in 20 gauge, and I was using No. 8 shot. Both guns were alike in choke, each having one modified and one improved cylinder barrel. These chokes and these loads are excellent for snipe, in my opinion, since they give enough spread at killing erratic flight pattern. Heavy shot is not needed; the snipe is not hard to kill—if you hit him. But that final proviso is important.

Circling a small patch of willows, we slowed expectantly as our boots sunk into the spongy grass of a low spot. We glanced at each other with the certain knowledge that, if the snipe were in, they would be here.

Suddenly I heard the familiar “scaip-scaip” as a jack took wing. I swung toward the sound and picked the bird up over the superposed barrels of the Marlin 20 gauge. He was winging away in typical snipe fashion, low to the ground and zigzagging like a halfback heading for the goal line. I was drawing circles in the sky with the muzzle trying to follow the bird’s erratic flight. Taking a guess at where he would be next, I sent a load of 8’s chasing his fast departing tail. But I rigged when he zagged and missed by at least a mile. The modified barrel barked on the second shot and it, too, was a miss.

Bad, off to my left, put up a double and fared equally as bad. Popping two fresh hulls in the barrel, I took a few cautious steps forward. Again a jack “yipped” three or four times as he turned on steam for his getaway. This time, I outgessed him and he folded twenty yards out. But whammed two loads out of his double, scoring on his second shot. Seven shots; two birds. But don’t laugh, try it.

After rounding up our first kills, we checked the soft mud for signs of their feeding and found small holes where snipes had probed for insect larva, beetles, and worms with their long beaks. Not unlike a woodcock in its habits, the snipe is slightly slimmer but with somewhat the same coloration. The bill is normally about three inches long. Legs are pale green, the belly is white, with a tannish mottled chest. The back and wings are both mottled browns and blacks, flecked with white.

The Wilson snipe is a sort of lone wolf in the shorebird family. Unlike the protected Dowitcher or Yellowlegs, with whom he is often confused, the snipe is found in the wet, boggy meadows. The Dowitcher is most often found wading nervously about in an inch or so of water searching for food. This is true also of the Yellowlegs. Their coloration, though similar to the snipe, is distinguishable. The Dowitcher is lighter in color and sports a patch of buffish white on the small of the back which shows up well in flight. The Yellowleg’s easiest identification is, of course, its bright yellow legs. The surest identification of the snipe for those unfamiliar with it, is the call that he seldom fails to emit when flushed. It’s best described as a sort of an abbreviated “escape,” emitted

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in a hurry, ending up "scaip-scaip-scaip."

Evidently, Bud and I had stumbled on a heavily-used area. We had no more than retrieved our guns, when another snipe winged in toward us and swooped low as if it wanted to land.

"Let's step back into that patch of reeds and see if one will come in," Bud offered. "They seem to like this spot."

It was a good suggestion. We had just settled down in the reeds when a jack came zooming in, dropped his flaps, and landed less than fifty feet away.

"Let's see if you can hit this one," I challenged. "I need a good picture of a bird rising in front of a hunter. You go in on him fast, and I'll be right behind you with the camera."

Bud stood up, got a good grip on his nerves, and rooved up on the bird. The snipe held tight—another of its virtues—until Bud was within 25 feet. He then rose with the wind about 12 feet, yelled "scaip!" two or three times, and power-dived to pick up more speed. Bud was on him the climb, but he didn't allow for the change in flight pattern and his shot went high. The snipe then zipped along the ground at what seemed better than 30 miles an hour, darting first to the left, then to the right. Bud saw the second barrel, touched it off, and dumped the bird just short of the edge of the marsh.

"This shooting is crazy," Bud shouted, walking over to pick up his prize. "I never pointed a gun in so many directions at one bird!"

"You're so right!" I chuckled. "Your gun barrel was swinging back and forth like a man being attacked by a pack of wolves and not able to make up his mind which one to shoot!"

With the action slowed a bit, we continued along the edge of the marsh. Two more singles flushed in the next quarter mile, and we both scored. Bud got his on his first shot: 1, on my second. Two small pot holes at the north end of the marsh looked "birdy," so we crossed a small piece of meadow and split up, each taking the noon out of the first small area. It was very similar to our first hot-spot, but in looks only. We drew a blank. Bud and I had just cleared the point, on the second pothole when a bird came up out of the pasture just ahead of me. He stayed close to the ground, and I dropped him on the first shot. A second came up on the spot and I dropped him within ten feet of the first.

"Boy, are you getting salty," Bud called.

"Two for two. You can't do any better than that."

"I'm not doing any bragging yet," I answered. "We're both a long way from our limits of eight birds each."

I had never made a truer statement. As they were on, we worked up and the cold front became colder. Low clouds came scudding in over the marsh, carrying the smell of snow. The elements made the snipe harder to hit than ever as we worked the meadow lands for them. By three o'clock, we had fired better than a half a box of shells. Bud, the quiet but steady member of our duo had six; I had five.

"How about trying that first spot again?"

Bud offered. "That one jack wanted to come back in. Maybe with a few hours rest, some more are in there again," Bud said. Three jacks got out of the little bog and we easily managed to scratch another one.

"How many should I get to get 13 jacks? Well, as Bud says, "I would like to see more shooters give the snipe a try, so don't tell them how many shells we fired on the last ones." As I said before, snipe don't take much killing, but they sure do take lots of shooting. Which is okay by me; I like shooting."

With no lunch to tide us over, we were ready to call it quits. We had a day of real sport with the scatterguns, sport that brings a glint of excitement to the eyes of men like my father, sport that tests the skill of the best. On your next trip to your favorite marsh, you will probably flush a snipe or two. For the fun of it, try them. I'll bet you miss.
or poise. So far as I know, aiming skill and self-control under stress are both acquired in the same way, and in no other way: by practice.

The real nature of combat targets, and their non-similarity to inert cardboard, was brought out early in the Trainfire I research from interviews with combat veterans. (Combat memories were fresher 9 years ago!) Careful review of the responses in preparing this article reveals not one mention of an enemy exposure which would resemble the static silhouette targets we use in training. Fleeing, darting, moving—these are the characteristics of personnel targets. Enemy grenadiers are frequently mentioned at ranges of 50 yards or less; but even they do not present a fixed aiming point. Practically no human targets were commonly observed beyond a range of 150 yards. To cope with such close and dangerous targets requires different technique and practice than we are now providing, in present training; and training is all the young fellow will have to rely on if he has to use his rifle in combat.

Seven years after those interviews took place, to explore the practical implications of these statements, a clothed mannikin was improvised, towed by winch and cord. At the press of a button behind the firing area, it would leap from cover, run zig-zag through the brush, legs pumping and arms swinging, then go down as the button was released. It was so life-like that many, on first seeing it, were afraid to shoot, thinking it a real person.

About 50 soldiers who had completed their advanced Infantry training fired at it, in various situations, with the M-1 and the BAR. Shooter proficiency was poor (the understatement of the year). On these targets, at all ranges, the "Army" were barn shots. But so was everyone else who shot at them—officers, non-coms, civilians, trophy shooters, and tyros—until they got some practice at handling the rifle with poise and speed, more like a shotgun.

Unsuitable for training, because it is slow to re-set and presents only one aspect of combat target appearance, this target revealed beyond all question a basic deficiency in our marksmanship training: we need a "mechanical enemy."

Such a device, the "mobile target," was suggested 9 years ago, along with the proposal which resulted in Trainfire I. After many narrow escapes, the idea still survives, has even been brought to the prototype stage.

I saw this machine in the plant of the developing contractor. It is a simulation of a human being, mounted on a small armored vehicle which contains the power and electronic controls. Each trooper, whose duty at the moment is to play enemy, has slung around his neck a small box with a joy-stick and some buttons. With it he can cause his own target, but no other, to roll off the truck under its own power, anywhere, and send it as much as a mile away, causing the 3-D representation of his own body to creep, crawl, walk, run, or stand still while his

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In using an expanding dent plug you eliminate the making or buying of expensive solid plugs, several of which are needed in the making or buying of expensive expensive weapons.

The virtute of the mobile target and its like is not alone in improvement of target/shooter interplay; it would concurrently provide training in stealth and evasive tactics as well as marksmanship. If it can induce reliability tests and be engineered to economic feasibility, it could be incorporated in Trainfire I, advanced marksmanship, squad and platoon training, and maintenance training in a combat area under actual conditions of terrain and weather.

Then there are a couple of civilians who developed a running deer target. I met them last summer in Ft. Benning, when they were trying to interest the Army in a "man" version of the target. They were told to bring it up later, perhaps in the next fiscal year.

While it is encouraging to see the concept of a mechanical enemy persistently raising its head here and there, the Army's languid approach and piddling expenditure to date reveals no continuous resolution to perfect combat marksmanship. The above sketches the progress in nine years. At this rate, we will be commencing to the moon before a single GI receives truly realistic combat rifle training.

For even if we were to get the targets, we don't know the technique of hitting them under combat stress. The whole great literature of the rifle is astonishingly sterile on how to cope with living military targets. We will have to find the techniques where we can, perhaps in the backwoods, perhaps from experimentation, and then learn to teach them in a short time to millions of lads, many of whom may never have seen a rifle except on TV. Best teaching methods for marksmanship is itself an enormous subject, hardly explored.

Let's get a sense of proportion in our research and development. If we can bet an 800-mile-high stack of dollars on a weapon's "improvement," surely we can afford to lay out a little more than we have been doing on man improvement. I know it is hard to squeeze out budgeted dollars in competition with the dazzling innovations of the day, which scare civilians but are no more frightful to a ground soldier, and less likely to arrive, than a bullet in the gut. But we need not think in terms of 800 or even 80 miles of dollars—a few miles, for now, would take us far down the road of marksmanship improvement, of which Trainfire I is only the first milestone.

Know-how is as great a part of our national resources as material goods. We have great numbers skilled in agriculture, manufacturing, transport, etc., and we would depend heavily on these skills to carry us through a war. My theme is that we also need a great pool of personal weapons skill, active and reserve, to assure that we win one. Every citizen has a personal stake in this, now; for even if never used, skills in being are as important as rockets, bombs, and ships in being, to help deter a war. Let none of them be too little or too late in their development. In other words, the existing ejector screw fulfills its original function efficiently.

The trigger is a modified version of the original .303 component to suit it for the 7.62 mm cartridge, but which fits directly into the existing magazine aperture of the rifle without modification of the rifle body. As a result of the new shape and slightly reduced size, although still holding 10 rounds as did the earlier rifle, the magazine is more robust and presents a slightly better silhouette, promoting a more comfortable hold in the prone position.
given it by the crowds that witnessed the shooting. Newspaper stories reported admiringly on the "camaraderie and good sportsmanship displayed by the contestants," and upon the safe-and-sane observance of rules and caution with which the matches were handled.

The people directly responsible for making the Lincoln County Fast Draw Contest a huge success are the Directors, Paul Payton, Charles Jones, A. E. Hunt, Edward Penfield, and Gerald Dean, together with the many fine people of Lincoln County who displayed real Western hospitality to one and all. Sheriff W. G. Bradley of Lincoln County, and his staff deserve special commendation for consideration of the shooters and for cooperation with The Roving Gunslingers—three Chicago-area men, Chuck Monell, George Virgines, and Vince Vaccarino, who planned, promoted, and managed the contest.

The Roving Gunslingers also toured Lincoln County and appeared on television, demonstrating fast draw and staging their unique and entertaining Western Variety Show. This includes fancy rope spinning and bull whip manipulation by Chuck Monell, "The Happy Singing Cowboy," a clown act by Vince (Haysed) Vaccarino, "The Original Gunslinging Clown," and demonstrations of fast draw and fancy gun handling, by George Virgines, "Deputy Marshall of Dodge City." Safe gun handling was stressed at all shows and at the contest, with a lecture on good gun manners. The Roving Gunslingers were honored by being presented official Special Deputy Sheriff badges and cards by Sheriff W. G. Bradley.

The climax of the contest was the presentation of awards and trophies. The contest was a two-day event, September 22nd and 23rd, 1962. Each day was a separate contest, and a shooter could compete in either day or both. There were three phases of fast draw: a standing reaction match with wax bullets; a walk-and-draw contest with wax bullets; and a walk-and-draw shoot-out with blanks. There were matches for women as well as for men.

The winner in the wax shoot for both days was C. E. Hook of Brownfield, Texas. Hook not only won Top Gun trophies and cash awards, but was also the recipient of the "Billy the Kid" trophy which was made special for the contest by Pat Smith, a sculptress from Corrales, New Mexico.

In the two-day contest, Top Gun winner in the blank walk-down men's event Sept. 22nd was George Narasaki of California, who also had the lowest timing of 22/100 in the blank shoot. In the blank shoot, Sept. 23rd, Top Gun was Roy Guthrie of Arizona.

The wife of winner C. E. Hook, was winner who also had the lowest timing of 22/100 in both days in wax shooting, and Fay Howell "Billy the Kid" trophy which was made sculptress from Corrales, New Mexico.

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(Continued from page 23)

COLT NEW SERVICE

will only fit in alternate chambers of .45 Long Colt sixguns. Ammunition for the .45 Colt M 1909 was made only in government arsenals and manufacture of it was discontinued shortly after the adoption of the Model 1911 Colt automatic pistol.

A few New Service Revolvers were made up for 1906 Army Ordnance trials. These are known as caliber .45 US Gov’t Revolver, Model 1906, or caliber .45 Colt, Model 1906. This was a rimmed case similar to the .45 ACP case; and was made at Frankfort Arsenal. The case was .290-.295” long and the rim diameter was .328-.329” inch. The bullet, like the .45 ACP, was a 230 grain metal cased round-nose slug.

The United States Marine Corps adopted the New Service as its standard sidearm in 1909. This gun was identical to the Army & Navy Model 1909, except that the butt was rounded and the walnut stocks were checked. Only a small number of these guns were manufactured, and they are now scarce. The commercial version of this gun was discontinued in 1911.

The World War I demand for sidearms forced Colt’s to subcontract manufacture of M 1911 pistols. But even this proved inadequate, and Secretary of War Newton Baker authorized the purchase of Colt New Service revolvers and Smith & Wesson Triple Lock revolvers, both chambered for the .45 ACP cartridge. The cartridge problem was solved by using a “half-moon clip.” The gun was loaded with two of these three-shot clips, and cartridges and clips were ejected simultaneously. Early Model 1917’s (as both the New Service and S&W’s were called) had the chambers reamed straight through, but later a chamber was placed in the chamber so that the rimless auto cartridge would properly chamber and fire. Empty cases, however, had to be shaken out individually.

Between April 6, 1917 and December 1918, Colt manufactured 151,700 M 1911 guns, while S&W made a total of 153,311 guns during the same time for the Ordnance Department. The Colt M 1917 was the standard New Service model equipped with 5½-inch barrel, weighed 40 ounces, had plain walnut stocks, square butt, and lanyard swivel.

After the war, the standard New Service was chambered for the .45 ACP and, after 1921, for the .45 Auto-rim cartridge. This is the .45 ACP cartridge equipped with a rim so that it is not necessary to use the half-moon clips.

During World Wars I and II, Colt manufactured a substantial number—exact figures are unknown—of New Service revolvers chambered for the .455 Colt and .455 Eley cartridges. The .455 Colt cartridge was for many years the standard sixgun cartridge of the Canadian Army. The .455 Eley (sometimes called Webley) was the long-time British service cartridge.

British cartridge nomenclature is complicated and somewhat confusing. The .455 Eley, .455 Webley, and .476 Eley are one and the same cartridge. The .455 Enfield, long obsolete, will fit a New Service chambered for any of the above rounds. All four rounds will chamber in the .455 Colt, which is identical to the .455 Eley, .455 Webley,
and .476 Eley except the Colt case is .885 long while the .455 Webley and Eley and .476 Eley case is but .750 inches long. The .455 Webley is but the American appellation for the .455 Eley. We named the cartridge after the weapon for which it was originally chambered; the British named it after the commercial manufacturer of the ammunition.

Many .455 Colt New Service and S&W revolvers are currently being offered for sale in the states. Some of these .455's are offered in their original caliber; others have been converted to .45 Long Colt. The New Service .455 Colts offer no problem, but the S&W (and some converted Webleys) have shorter cylinders, so the bullet must be seated deep to permit free cylinder rotation.

During the 1920's, Colt manufactured the standard model with a new CCI No. 476 Eley. To satisfy target shooters, Colt in 1932 produced the New Service "Shooting Master." Chambered for the .38 Special cartridge, with a heavy, tapered 6-inch barrel, the "Shooting Master" weighed a substantial 44 ounces. The trigger, and the back and forestraps were deeply checked, while the topstrap and the back of the frame, alongside the hammer and down to the top of the backstrap, was stippled to reduce glare. Stocks were figured walnut, with inset silver Colt medallion, and stocks were round, except in .357 Magnum. The Partridge type front sight was adjustable for elevation, the rear sight for windage. The "Shooting Master" was also chambered for the .45 Colt, the .45 Auto, and the .44 Special.

The final version of the New Service, "the .38 Special Model," was brought out in 1933. It is identical to the standard model, except for the round butt, the tapered barrel, and the choice of calibers. The standard model had never been offered in .38 Special. In 1936 the gun became available in .357 Magnum, length of this model was four, five or six inches, while the standard model was available with 4½, 5½, or 7½ inch barrel. The .357 Magnum was made only with square butt. A lanyard swivel was available on special order.

(HANDLOADING BENCH (Continued from page 6)

Many didn't like the old detachable box stock. Senior and Senior Turret have about twice the M.A. (mechanical advantage) of the old Senior for bullet wagging, a good improvement.

Hollywood's rifle or pistol Bullet Swaging Dies are well made. A new .354" wadcutter die is for target pistol bullets, using their .354" hole. Half-jackets and .38 Special gas checks are too large for this die. Bullets shot without lube do not lead bore at target velocity. Too acts as lube. Pure lead is not recommended with these bullets. It may cause bore leading and other troubles.

Pills are perfectly formed on one down stroke and automatically ejected on the up stroke. Bleed-off is on the nose. Dies can be cast in Hollywood's rifle or pistol Bullet Swaging Dies are well made. A new .354" wadcutter die is for target pistol bullets, using their .354" hole. Half-jackets and .38 Special gas checks are too large for this die. Bullets shot without lube do not lead bore at target velocity. Too acts as lube. Pure lead is not recommended with these bullets. It may cause bore leading and other troubles.

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TELESCOPIC SIGHTS produced in 2½X, 4X, 6X and a 3X-9X Variable (pictured) are also available from Browning Arms Co., Dept. C-2, Ogden, Utah. All standard reticles will be offered as well as an exclusive Range Finder reticle available on all fixed power models. The Range Finder permits quick calculation of range without interfering with speed of sighting or firing, accomplished through use of a series of graduations in the upper quadrant of the reticle. Prices on the new sights range from $51.50 to $103.50. A companion line of scope mount rings and a streamlined one-piece mounting base designed for Browning Hi-Power rifle are also available. Also scheduled for introduction is a line of archery equipment offering a precision quality bow.

WESTERN STYLE .22 Six Shooter features single and double action with slide ejector, adjustable hammer and trigger spring, steel rifled barrel, and side gate loading. Excellent for plinking or varmints. Rich, satin blued finish with contrasting ivory plastic grips. Shoots both .22 short and .22 long ammo. Priced at $12.95 plus 25 cents shipping; professional jig with Weaver bar, $31.95 plus $1.00 shipping. From B-Square Corp., Dept. G-2, Box 11281, Ft. Worth 10, Texas.

"GLOW WORM" SIGHT now standard equipment on all new Double shotguns of Dakin Gun Co., Dept. G-2, 1739 Locust St., Kansas City 8, Mo. New sight designed for quicker pointing and better shooting, even under poor light conditions. Simmons, "Glow Worm" gathers more light so shooter can tell when he's on target. Can be permanently and quickly installed on any shotgun.

DYNALITE FLASHLIGHT, 80,000 candlepower with super 4½" reflector illuminates objects up to a mile away. Made for outdoors, Dynalite is waterproof, corrosion-proof, and won't dent. It even floats with beam shining upwards if dropped in water. Easy to handle and carry while hunting, fishing, or camping. From the sporting goods line of Bill Boatman and Co., Dept. G-2, Bainbridge, Ohio.

CONTOUR HOLSTER to fit smoothly over user's hip is designed and introduced by the George Lawrence Co., Dept. G-2, 306 S. W. 1st Ave., Portland 4, Ore. Features metal reinforced drop to hold gun butt away from body. Gun is claimed to be easier to reach with quicker, sorver draw. Owner can easily adjust drop to his individual comfort and shooting style. Holster made of premium saddle leather with hand-rubbed oil finish and decorative leather laced rawhide thong on loop. Features exposed sight and trigger and is available in exact sizes to fit revolvers. New No. 131 contour holster priced at $12.50 in plain leather.

SCOPE MOUNTING drill jig quickly installs on gun, exactly locates and aligns all holes so that they can be drilled at one time, without adjustment and without measurement. Jig automatically positions itself so mount recoil shoulders are correctly located on gun. Weaver drill jig bar spaces and guides drill to match Weaver scope mount blocks. Weaver bar $8.95 plus 25 cents shipping; professional jig with Weaver bar, $31.95 plus $1.00 shipping. From: B-Square Co., Dept. G-2, Box 11281, Ft. Worth 10, Texas.

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SNAP-PROOF GOKEY boots puncture-proof by even large Diamondback rattlers. Cut from extra heavy, soft, 8-oz. bull hide leather, hand-crafted to individual measurements. Boots are of genuine moosehide construction. Can be worn all day without tiring.

TWO RARE OLD GUN BOOKS, fully illustrated, compiled by L. D. Satterlee. Both priced at $3.95. "Fourteen Old Gun Catalogs" includes the period 1855 to 1902; "Ten Old Gun Catalogs" the period 1864 to 1880. Each volume completely different, an important impressive addition to every gun fancier's library. From: Gun Digest Association, Inc., Dept. G-2, 4540 W. Madison St., Chicago 24, I11.


WALTER H. CRAIG, Dept. G-2, 413 Lauderdale St., Selma, Ala., has announced liquidation of his entire lifetime collection of collectors and shooter-type weapons. The catalog is free of charge and lists about one-third of his several items. It is on best grade, slick paper and contains about 100 pages and pictures of literally hundreds of guns. Cost of catalog printing and mailing is $1.00 and amount would be appreciated, though not necessary. Makes good reference book for weapon identification.

GUNS • FEBRUARY 1963
operate, entirely safe, can be conveniently "HANDY-GARD" effective self-protection constructed from Yama wood, said to be
THUMB HOLE SPORTER gun stock features 1 ½" drop at heel, assuring gun of proper shoulder positioning for fast shots roll over cheek piece with high comb to assure proper eye-scope alignment; large
thumbhole for heavily gloved hand: wedge shaped forearm for positive sure grip holding; palm swell to encourage trigger squeeze instead of pull; and long thumb approach to avoid fumbling for the hole. Stock is
constructed from Yama wood, said to be 25% to 40% lighter than walnut, yet 50% stronger and harder than walnut. Contact: Richard Longarini, Yama Wood, P.O. Box 395, Dept. G-2, 34095 Zarzito Dr., Dana Point, Calif.

"HANDY-GARD" effective self-protection device does no permanent harm. Simple to operate, entirely safe, can be conveniently carried on person. Tear gas device shoots a choking cloud of eye-watering gas at any attacker. Precision-crafted of aluminum and stainless steel, it can be used effectively at range of eight to 10 feet. Retail for $4.98; replacement cartridges available at 98c ea.

From Handy-Gard Corp., Dept. G-2, P. O. Box 1421, Philadelphia 5, Penna.

PLASTIC GUN CASE Model 017 features an improvement, according to manufacturer. The Boyt Co., Iowa Falls, Iowa. James O. Boyt, vice-president, sales, points out new case features full length zipper with double pull, sewn in under new quilting method that eliminates "zig-zag" stitching pattern on outside. Improvements, adding to both serviceability and appearance of case, are incorporated in both regular and scope-equipped models.

THE PHILADELPHIA DERRINGER is perfect reproduction of infamous gun used by John Wilkes Booth in 1865. Beautifully engraved with gold embossed metal, fine walnut stock and checkered handle, it is .44 caliber percussion, 16 oz., with 18" overall length and 4" barred. A fine shooting antique, 100% guaranteed, true in every detail. List price: $24.95 from Hy Hunter Firearms Mfg. Co., Dept. 43-G2, 8255 Sunset Strip, Hollywood 46, Calif.

MINOLTA 16EE fully automatic subminiature camera. Ultra-sharp four element 25mm Rokkor 1/2.8 lens. Easy two-position zone focusing for closeups and distant scenes.


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DUELING PISTOLS cased with all loading accessories made in Central Europe around middle of 19th Century. This set, along with 1500 other interesting, authentic, hard-to-find guns, edged weapons, armor, and related items offered for sale in current catalog of The Museum of Historical Arms, 1638 Alton Road, Miami Beach 39, Fla. Send $1.00 for catalog, refunded with first purchase.

RANGER 45 COMBAT HOLSTER fast belt holster designed for the .45 Automatic. Unique feature allows shooter to draw and cock the slide with one hand. When gun is partially drawn, the tip of muzzle is pushed down into pocket around trigger guard, forcing slide back and loading weapon. Recommended for use by police and other professional combat shooters. Should be used on 1½" belt or larger. Specify belt width up to 2½" when ordering. Comes in jet black or tan color. Plain model, $6.95; Basket, $7.95 from Protector Brand Holster Co., Dept. G-2, 509 Hacienda Dr., Monrovia, Calif.

U.S. AIR FORCE Flite Trousers offer winter warm-up for outdoorsmen. Made of 18-oz. serger, Flite Trousers feature wool and nylon reinforced seat and knees for added warmth, adjustable back belt, two deep twill side pockets, heavy duty snap top closures and knitted cuffs to keep out cold at ankles. Practical, inexpensive trousers for all outdoorsmen. Only $5.95 pair plus postage, 50c east of Mississippi, or 75c west of Mississippi. Available in Sage Green, sizes 30 and 34; in Air Force Blue, sizes 28, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. Manufactured by I. Goldberg & Co., Dept. G-2, 429 Market St., Philadelphia 6, Penna.
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component. Adjusting a charge up or down, or switching powders, often makes a great difference. I’ll report on this load again after it’s tested in several other .22’s.

**Speer Target-38’s**

Speer Air Force Training Target-38’s are available for civilian indoor practice. They were designed by the people who make the eminent Speer bullets, and fulfill the outstanding $2.05 Speer Reloading Manual. It’s strictly for reloading, without powder or tools. A box of 50 red plastic cases, or 50 black plastic 15 grain hollow base bullets cost only $1.50. Cases, headstamped Speer .38, take up to 40 firings. Bullets can be fired in all .38 Special revolvers. Indoors accuracy equals gallery loads! Credit is due to the short case designed for this type bullet, or vice versa.

Velocity is a whooping 500 fps plus, enough to cause an injury at 25 yards or so. Yet bullets are easily stopped and trapped by a swinging terry cloth bath towel in a cardboard box. At close range the full wad-cutter pills penetrated 5 corrugated double cardboards, using CCI No. 350 Magnum primers. That’s pretty potent for only a primer charge!

Cases use Large Pistol primers only. Rifle primers won’t work. You can quickly assemble loads at the dining table with bare hands, fuse, or me. You can decap with a nail, or a pencil. For a delicate decapper, drive a 6d common nail about an inch in a wood handle and cut off the head. Place primers crown down on the table and lightly press cases over them. Slightly oversized primer pockets speed this work. Insert bullet bases (small diameter) in cases, and you are loaded for indoor practice. Loads are completely safe for normal use indoors.

The protruding bullets give an overall cartridge length equal to factory .38 Special wadcutter loads. They work in all .38 Special, .38 Special revolver, or .357 rifle conversions. Bullets are undersize for brass hulls, for better accuracy and longer life at Hi-V.

Plastic hulls cushion the firing pin blow a bit. A maker of Large Pistol primers fired in equal-to-new S & W, Colt, and Ruger guns that were not tuned-up. My K-38, tuned for best target accuracy, has a minimum hammer fall. Some factory Loads or reloads in brass cases with excessively hard

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**AMMUNITION**

**NEW LOWER PRICES**

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**RUSSIAN PYROTEC Nicholls PISTOLS**

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For cast bullet and handgun bullets SOLID or HOLLOW Stick — 50¢ each

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**THE OIL FINISH**

As is well known, the oil finish has been used to finish the stocks of “best quality” guns for many, many years. However, as done with ordinary finished oil, the finish leaves much to be desired. For that reason it became the inclination of Sporting writers some years ago to discourage the use of the oil finish in favor of the more modern surface finishes. In 1950 the trend was reversed when Geo. Brothers offered the first of the now famous GB laboratory refined linseed-oil. Once more the oil finish became the preferred finish for fine stocks of “best quality” guns for many, many years. How­ever, as done with ordinary finished oil, the finish leaves much to be desired. For that reason it became the inclination of Sporting writers some years ago to discourage the use of the oil finish in favor of the more modern surface finishes. In 1950 the trend was reversed when Geo. Brothers offered the first of the now famous GB laboratory refined linseed-oil. Once more the oil finish became the preferred finish for fine gunstocks, and with good reason. GB Lin-Speed, the modern much improved linseed oil, combines ease of application with results of the very highest order — a true oil finish within the surface of the wood, revealing all the beauty while pro­viding the utmost protection. Moreover, to all this is added the capability exclusive with the oil finish of being easily refreshed after extremely hard use with no necessity to re­finish the entire stock. It is the finish for valued gunstocks.
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Are you a gun trader? Gun collector? Or are you just plain interested in guns? If you are, you'll profit from reading the bargain-filled columns of SHOTGUN NEWS. Our gun parts department is now open for business and we can supply by return mail, gun parts which we can supply by return mail.

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Jim Harvey

JAMES WILLARD HARVEY, 69, of Lakeville Arms, Lakeville, Connecticut, died September 16, 1962, after a long illness. During his productive years he made many inventions in the firearms field—over 300, many patented and some not, but they all worked. He tried to improve nearly everything he saw.

Jim's greatest contribution to handgunners was a major breakthrough in pure, soft lead swaged bullets. Harvey's zinc base Prot-X bore came out in 1951. They were successful, but paved the way for the better Harvey Jacketed Jugulars, which hit targets and varmints in our tests in 1955, and hit the market early in 1956. It was my pleasure to write the first widely circulated story on Jugulars for the May, 1956, GUNS. Jim's first love was guns, but many of his inventions were not related to firearms. Some were described in my article on him in the May, 1959, GUNS. Jim once told me that any interested shooter or handloader could think up improvements. He gave much credit to his good wife, Starr, for her interest and cooperation. C. I. shooting world has lost a friend. May Jim's tribe increase.
WITH Fast Draw struggling for a place among the shooting sports, it is a source of some amusement and more amazement to me to see how hard and bitterly some people argue about it, and how much of their heat is due to complete lack of understanding of what Fast Draw is—and isn't. Speed with a gun has always challenged the shooter, and it need not necessarily have anything to do with shoot-outs at high noon, whether true western or Hollywood version. It may not necessarily even involve a handgun!

Gun speed was, as a matter of fact, one of the primary causes of firearms development. Countless men spent years of study and work to produce satisfactory breech-loading systems and simple self-contained ammunition to reduce the time factors of muzzle loading. Other men devoted years to the development of repeating actions, for faster firing. Gun speed is not necessarily melodrama; it may be merely good, clean fun—or it may be an essential factor of shooting efficiency, in hunting or in the target sports.

A long time ago (1949, if you must have a complete confession) I wrote an article titled "How Fast Is Fast?". It wasn't an original title; at least two men used it before I did, and more than two have used it since. But since my article had only limited circulation, it may not be out of place to repeat parts of it here. (One of the hazards of writing is that the printed word is damnably heat is due to complete lack of understanding of what Fast Draw is—and isn't. Speed with a gun has always challenged the shooter, and it need not necessarily have anything to do with shoot-outs at high noon, whether true western or Hollywood version. It may not necessarily even involve a handgun!

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"... Today, only a few men measure gun speed in terms of personal survival. For most of us, speed with a gun is merely a factor in getting more game or in getting an extra bird or two at skeet or trap. But the questions 'How Fast Is Fast?' is still a topic of perpetual argument wherever shooters gather—and today, it's a question that can be answered. What with electrically operated timing devices, flash photography, etc., it's possible not only to measure the speed of a man with a gun but to measure also the speed of the gun itself, and the speed of the bullet, and put it all together into comparable fractions of a second. It has been done, many times.

"For example, suppose I told you that a good man with a shotgun, starting with the gun at the crook-body 'port' or 'ready' position, can get off a shooting shot on a live-game or clay-bird target in .376 of a second. Would you say that was cutting it too fine? Well, the boys at Winchester-Western's lab can cut it a lot finer than that, dividing even that small fraction of a second into its smaller component fractions. Here are those fractions, as recently reported:

- Time required to see and recognize target ............... 0.1 sec.
- Time required to mount gun, aim, and pull trigger .......... 0.2 sec.
- Mechanical delay:
  - Trigger to firing pin 0.008 sec.
  - Ignition and barrel time .003 sec.
- Shot flight time (20 yards) ....... 0.065 sec.
- Total time .................................. 0.376 sec.

"Fast, huh? But what does it mean? "Well, it means, for one thing, that the shooter is three times as much to blame for whatever happens as is the gun, in point of speed—a thing we'd all do well to remember whatever happens is the gun, in point of speed—a thing we'd all do well to remember whenever a miss occurs. Note that the human reaction time (seeing and recognizing the target, mounting, aiming and firing the gun) is 72 per cent of the total, while the mechanical time (trigger to firing pin, ignition, barrel time, and shot flight) accounts for only 28 per cent.
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"It explains, at least as far as mathematics can explain, the things you've seen exhibition shooters do: things like tossing a dozen or so eggs into the air, turning a back flip, bowing to the blonde in the front row, picking up a gun—and breaking each egg separately before they hatch... Maybe it explains, too, why breaking 100 straight at trap or skeet is so easy! After all, anything that takes only that small part of a man's time ought to be easy!

"You can take those same figures as applying also to rifle work, and you won't be too far wrong. Of course you can argue that the finer aim needed to score with a rifle bullet would require more aiming time; but Captain Hardy, famous exhibition shooter, used to eject empty cartridges from a slide-action .22 rifle and then hit those cases, one after another, with bullets fired from the same rifle—so you can figure that he didn't use up much time in aiming, even at those tiny targets. Ernie Lind, another famous exhibition shooter, brings a rifle from his 'quick sling carry' (muzzle down, trigger forward, sling over the left shoulder), aims, fires, and hits flying targets in half a second—which, allowing for the extra time needed to bring the gun up from that low position, is not exactly slow, either."

End quote. That article is practically ancient history, considering the speed of modern progress; but it is interesting to note how closely is parallels the "reaction time" and "performance time" speeds claimed by modern Fast Draw performers. Not many of the Fast Draw boys claim reaction times quite as low as Winchester-Western's 0.1 second—0.12 to 0.17 are about the figures they mention; but the overall reaction-plus-performance time tallies pretty closely with Fast Draw records.

What has all this to do with practical shooting? Maybe not much, for the average shooter. But the next time you're inclined to toss off those sage remarks about "only hits count, and nobody can shoot that fast with accuracy," just remember these figures. Only hits counted. Remember Captain Hardy, and Ernie Lind, and Ad Topperwein, and a lot of other exhibition shooters. Remember Ed McGivern. It just happens that some men can be accurate a lot faster than others. It happens, too, that the man with the broadest sneer is not always the wisest.
bullet puller and a Nylon cartridge holder that is lightweight and sturdy. The holder takes most of the belted magnum rifle cases and is large enough to hold 60 rounds of ammunition.

The shell holder rams for the C tools also have been redesigned. A Universal ram is now used, and the shell holder head is held in place with the now popular spring clips. This makes changing the shell holder head a lot faster and easier. Announced, but not yet received for tests, is the new C-H Powder measure. We will report on it as soon as we have had a chance to test it in our equipment testing shop.

**"Flying Holster"**

Taking a gun along on a flight can be a downright nuisance. Most scabbards and cases are not suitable for airplane and airport handling, and a good many hunters have complained bitterly about the way their guns were handled on route to hunting areas. United Air Lines has done something about this. Free of charge, you can get a special, heavy-duty gun container made of corrugated cardboard and with enough heavy paper padding to insure safe arrival of your gun. If your duffel and gun weighs more than the allowed maximum, United makes it possible to ship your gun through their "Personal Reserved Air Freight" plan that gives you a lower rate than straight overweight payment.

**CCI Magnum Primers**

A recent visit to the CCI plant in Lewiston, Idaho, and some prolonged bull sessions with George Fairchild, the V.P., and Elmer Imthurn, CCI ballistician, produced some interesting sidelights on their Magnum primers.

Here is the method Elmer has worked out for testing ignition properties of Magnum primers. Using a 300 Weatherby Magnum and the 150 grain Speer bullet, charges were reduced until no ignition occurred with the primers. The charge was 60 grains of H-570. Two out of five rounds had partial ignition, but ignition was not adequate to ignite the powder charge. Under controlled atmospheric conditions, another set of five rounds were worked up, but primers used this time were the CCI #250 primers. Action time, expressed in microseconds, averaged 0.00512 and average psi was around 9,450. All rounds fired with a normal sound, although the same and highly reduced powder charge was used. The classic piece of understatement came when Elmer wrote his report after a series of similar experiments. Being a good scientist and knowing that internal ballistics are often puzzling, Imthurn summarized his finding by stating that "the CCI #250 primers appear to give definitely superior ignition in this series of tests." He should know, he pops more caps in one day than most shooters do in a lifetime.

**Rifle Sling**

Bob Brownell, that genial gun whiz from Montemna, Iowa, makes a dandy rifle sling. Bob calls his creation the Latigo sling and claims that it is the fastest one made. We have not timed it, but we have a suspicion that he is right. It is a simple matter to adjust the sling for length and position, and it is equally easy to use the Latigo sling for carrying or shooting. We put one of them on our pet Griffin and Howe rifle and liked it fine during several hunting trips. The Latigo sling does not require fussing around with frogs, keepers, hooks, or other gadgets. A simple pull will adjust the sling for you in a hurry.

**Gun Club Targets**

Dave Fisher, 1540 N. 28th St., Altoona, Pa., will send you a set of his sample targets when you mail him 50 cents. These targets are copyrighted No Argument targets that have found increasing favor with gun and sportsmen clubs for their turkey shoots and other events. Dave prints turkey-shotgun targets, targets for .22 no-scope events, and for high power rifle shoots. Best of all, orders are shipped prepaid and each shipment also contains entry and tally sheets that will make it a lot easier for your official scorers.

**Gander Mountain Catalog**

Gander Mountain Shooters Service, Inc., has recently changed its name to Gander Mountain, Inc. The company is still located in Wilmot, Wisconsin, and Al Melka, general manager, has expanded the line carried by the company. The new catalog, which is the third published, is now available to interested shooters.
mother, father, or even grandparents, along with your neighbors, friends, and business associates or professional contacts, can compete with every hope of achieving honor and distinction, trapshooting is that sport. And the chances are very good that none of you will have to wait a lifetime for your hour in the sun. Many major tournaments, including the national tournament, are won by shooters in their first year of competition, and even by shooters in their first match. During this month, in many parts of this continent, you can begin now to enjoy that sport offering more to more people than any other. You will be surprised to find that those very shooters whom you may soon be beating will be the first to help you get the hang of breaking clay targets, when you present yourself and your family at the nearest gun club.

Up to this point in the case for trapshooting, all the emphasis has been on the opportunity for achieving recognition, and for winning. Trap offers more than these. In addition to teaching sportsmanship, coordination, discipline, self-control, safety in firearms handling, self-confidence, and honesty, the game owns an esprit de corps that is unusual. You will find that you will look forward from week to week to seeing the very shooters whom you hope to beat, and who will be doing their best to beat you.

Strong bonds exist between participants in other sports, but in many cases these contacts can at best be for no more than a few years, during active playing life. Shooting together for 50 years is not too rare, and shooting companionships or over 25 years are not rare. If you are not yet convinced that my opening statement was correct, ask another trapshooter. Or, better yet, take up the game, and prove me wrong—if you can.
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