The Perfect Brush-Country Deer Rifle

Look at it this way: You go big-game hunting maybe once a year, certainly not very often — you have to travel some distance and meet many expenses, some of which are substantial. To say it simply, there is time and money involved, and you have gladly provided these because of your urge for sporting adventure. The hunting itself will be arduous to some degree — walking or riding all day, climbing, waiting, carrying that rifle by the hour. Can there be a more painful disappointment than the loss of a trophy because your rifle was wrong — not able to do the job you expected? Or because you shot badly? The point of this is plain enough — the successful hunter is inevitably something of a rifleman. He practices before going afield, he understands his firearm, and selects the right rifle for the hunting conditions he expects to encounter.

We make only one rifle — our .44 Magnum Carbine and we make it because we firmly believe that in this world of specialization it is outstandingly superior for a particular kind of hunting — deer hunting in thick cover. It has loads of power, it is light, short, and handles fast. Thousands of expert hunters carry the Ruger Carbine and swear by it. You will find that it improves your performance and adds fresh enjoyment to your hunting adventures.

Model RS Ruger with “Built-In” Receiver Sight and Sling Swivels — $115.00.

Standard Model — $108.00

.22 Automatics

Single-Action Revolvers
the shotgun that’s

MEASURED IN GENERATIONS

...not merely in years

A Browning Automatic family, like you’ll find almost anywhere in America. And it’s not surprising that age has affected neither the enthusiasm of the eldest hunter nor the reliability of his Browning, purchased 50 years ago.

Brownings are made to give this kind of service. Today’s are a mite better, thanks to improved materials and technological advancements, but the ageless performance built into these Automatics has been and will always be their most distinguishing characteristic. That’s why the true worth of a Browning Automatic is measured in generations, years are not enough.

Hand-engraved, Standard & Lightweight models. 12, 3" Magnum 12, 16 or 20 gauge. All popular choke and barrel lengths, with or without ventilated rib. From $139.75 to $169.75. Slightly higher in Canada.

Write for catalog giving complete facts and data on Browning guns plus special chapters containing practical shooting information. For shotgunning: chapters on stance, swing and lead, gauge, gun weight, barrel length, choke, and shot shell recommendations for various game. For rifle shooting: chapters on how to shoot a rifle, sighting in; bullet trajectory; where to aim for clean kills, recommended calibers and bullet weights.

BROWNING® Automatic-5

Browning Arms Co., Dept. 606, St. Louis 3, Missouri
—in Canada: Browning of Canada, Dept. 606, P.O. Box 991, Montreal 9, P.Q.
Questions submitted must carry a Shooter’s Club of America number or must be accompanied by one dollar. Questions lacking either number or dollar will be returned.

Shotgun For Deer
If I'm able to stand the extra recoil, will it be safe to use the heavy Super-X 2½” magnum loads in my new 6 lb. Marlin Premier Mark I 12 Ga., shotgun?

What choke would you recommend for use with buckshot for deer hunting?

John Mabarak
Brooklyn 9, N.Y.

Yes, you can use the Super-X 2½” shells in your Marlin, but as with any arm you should always watch for signs of loosening or any undue stress.

Assuming that you have a choke device on your shotgun I would advise using full choke for deer hunting with buckshot. You'd best pattern the piece to get an idea of the drop and the pattern itself.

A deer can walk through a pattern of “00” buckshot. No.

John Mabarak
Brooklyn 9, N.Y.

German K98
I have a German gun, Model 98, series K, that my father picked up during World War II. A friend of mine said it was an 8 mm, but I think it is a 7 mm. Who is right?

Bobby Land
Mckin, Alabama

Your friend is right. The cartridge involved is the 792 x 57 mm, normally called 8 mm in this country.—c.b.

Mounting A Sight
I have a U.S. Army Colt auto-loading pistol which I am making into a target model. I am planning on using a S & W K-38 rear sight, mounted in a notch milled out of the top of the slide. My problem is, how can I calculate the correct height for the blade front sight?

Neil W. Pheiner
Yankton S.D.

I would measure with a steel rule and determine that the rear sight would be at least as high as the front when in a neutral position. The easy way is to have the front sight obviously high, and then work it downward slowly until it hits where you want it to.

Even if there were a mathematical way of mounting those sights, your particular hold and sight picture may be such that the method wouldn't work.—c.b.

An Iver Johnson
I would appreciate any information you can give me on the following: a small frame revolver, apparently .30 cal, break-open (top) type, the only markings on it are: U. S. Revolver Co. made in U. S. A. The barrel is 3½ inches. It has a 5 shot cylinder, and is a hammerless model.

WALT’S WEAPONS
Avondale, Ariz.

There never was a company by the name of “U. S. Revolver Co.” This was a brand name that was used by the E. K. Tryon Co. of Philadelphia during the period of 1905 until W. W. I. The revolvers were made—least in part—by the Iver Johnson Arms & Cycle Works of Fitchburg, Mass.—c.b.

A What-is-it
I have just acquired a revolver and have no idea as to its make or caliber. It is a fire-shot, about five inches in total length, with proof marks which I am reproducing as well as I can. I'm pretty sure it is European, and a .32 cartridge is slightly too big.

Gary Perlstein
Kansas City, Mo.

Your revolver was manufactured in Belgium. The oval proofmark has—or should have—an E. L. G. and a star within the oval.

Although the .32 Smith & Wesson cartridge will not quite chamber, I think it is still a .32 caliber revolver and probably takes the European .320 revolver cartridge. That has a smaller diameter case. This .320 round is called .32 Short Colt in this country, and is available through normal channels.—c.b.
IN THIS ISSUE

special...

CIVIL WAR BULLDOGS ........................................... Richard E. Geyer 20
A REPORT FROM THE FIRING LINE ............................... R. A. Steindler 24

collector...

A FAKE SMITH & WESSON ........................................ Dr. Duncan McConnell 31
THE WINCHESTER THE CZAR WANTED—AND GOT .................... Ray Beanes 34

western...

GUNS OF THE TEXAS RANGERS (Part One) ...................... James E. Serven 16

hunting...

FOR COMFORT OR SURVIVAL IN THE WOODS ..................... Warren Sipe 19
DUCKS FOR TEENS ............................................. Milton Grassell 26

technical...

THE W. W. GREENER TRAP GUN ................................. Douglas Hough 22
NEW SLUGS FOR NEW ACCURACY .................................. George N. Vitt 28

gun education...

SMALL BOY—BIG RIFLE ........................................... Richard H. Stansfield 32

departments...

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ....................................... Graham Burnside 4
KNOW YOUR LAWMAKERS .......................................... 6
HANDLOADING BENCH ............................................. Kent Bellah 8
CROSSFIRE ....................................................... 10
GUN RACK ....................................................... 12
SHOOTERS CLUB NEWS ........................................ 14
PULL! ............................................................... 36
SHOPPING WITH GUNS .............................................. Roslyn Wallis 64
THE GUN MARKET .................................................. 72
INDEX OF ADVERTISERS .......................................... 72

THE COVER
In 1857 the United States adopted the 12 pound Napoleon as field artillery piece. This replica is made from copies of the original drawings on a scale of one inch to the foot. Early Napoleons were heavily ornamented, later ones are devoid of decorations. Photograph was taken by Dick Friske, a California gun collector and professional photographer.
 KNOW YOUR LAWMAKERS

Senator J. W. Fulbright
Arkansas

While the Militia was vital for local defense at the time of the adoption of the Second Amendment, it has been replaced in our modern world by the Army Reserve and the National Guard. However, I believe the right of our people to own firearms should not be abridged beyond the limitations needed in the interests of public safety.

Senator Paul H. Douglas
Illinois

While I personally am not a hunting enthusiast, I am very anxious that our wildlife species have adequate conservation areas in which to live in order that the American public may be able to see them, and, if desired, hunt them in their native habitat.

The Constitution and the Bill of Rights protects the right to bear arms, and I do not believe Congress will enact legislation which will violate that Amendment.

Congressman Don H. Clausen
1st District, California

The Constitution of the United States is absolutely clear, in my opinion, on the matter of requiring that there shall be no infringement upon the people's right to keep and bear arms. I recently attended the Washington convention of the National Rifle Association of America and assured them of my support in this matter. Any imposition upon the right to bear firearms, whether for hunting, target shooting, or simply collecting weapons, would be a violation of a basic, guaranteed right.

Senator Peter H. Dominick
Colorado

Many thanks for your letter concerning legislation which would require Federal registration of firearms.

I have opposed such legislation while in the State Legislature and the Congress. It seems to me these anti-gun laws crop up every session of Congress. Frankly, I don’t believe there is much chance of passage, but if any of these bills should reach the floor of the Senate, I shall oppose them.

Congressman Donald C. Bruce
11th District, Indiana

Since I am a firm believer in personal freedom and the inviolability of individual rights, I would have to abide by the Second Amendment to the Constitution in its most strict interpretation. This amendment is clear in its meaning. It states that no laws shall be made to infringe the rights of citizens to keep and bear arms. Once we attempt to skirt around this amendment and begin to place undue restrictions on the maintenance of firearms by private citizens, we are taking a fearful step toward State Dictatorship. For a people denied the right of defense of their person, family and property are no longer a free people, but are at the mercy of the State.

Readers Note: All Congressmen may be addressed at “House Office Building,” and all Senators at “Senate Office Building,” both at “Washington 25, D.C.” Address all Governors at State Capitol, name of capital city, name of State.
Discover the difference between merely good and great.

A great shotgun is born fully formed in the mind of its craftsman-builder. It cannot be designed. It must be created. Only then can the perfect mating of functional beauty and mechanical perfection be fully realized. Stoeger-Franchi is such a shotgun.

There are a few indications that help to point out a superlative shotgun. Certain features stand out above all others. Like the simple fact that the Stoeger-Franchi is the lightest automatic shotgun in the world, yet has, because of its inspired construction, the lightest of recoils. The Stoeger-Franchi twelve, weighing only 6½ pounds, feels like a twenty against the shoulder.

You can see greatness in the hand-honed action, feel greatness in the velvety smooth operation. The checkering on the hand grips, the chrome plated bore, the bolt's mirror finish, the final hand tooling: these are the marks of greatness.

The final test of true greatness is in the field. The Stoeger-Franchi swings smooth and points true. So light that it feels like an extension of your arm... lets you get on your target fast... and stay on your target.

Discover the greatness of a Franchi for yourself... and discover the really startling thing: A Stoeger-Franchi is no more expensive than a standard-model mass-produced shotgun.

Write to Stoeger for your beautifully illustrated Franchi catalog. Stop into your local gun shop and see it for yourself. Twenty superb models... twelve and twenty gauge; standard, 2-¾ or 3-inch Magnum chambered... prices start at $158.00.

STOEGER-FRANCHI

STOEGER ARMS CORPORATION

55 Ruta Court, Dept. GM-12, South Hackensack, New Jersey
SPEER'S MANUAL lists their excellent .357 Magnum load with 16.0 gr. CCI 500 primers at 1319 fps, in the 25,000 psi pressure range. For a hotter, more accurate load use 16.5 gr. with CCI 500 Magnum primers. Velocity in a test barrel is 1670 fps at 37,400 psi. Revolver velocity is less, due to gas leakage between cylinder and barrel.

You should work up to this load. It's safe enough, even in our light (K) frame Smith & Wesson Combat Magnums. These fine guns are made with the original 4" barrel, or a new 6" tube, that I long ago suggested the factory bring out. The gun was designed primarily as a superb target grade gun for lawmen. The company told me that most lawmen used the handier, faster handling 4" barrels. I doubt they knew how popular these guns were with sportsmen for hunting, plinking, and all-around use.

Many sportsmen prefer a 6" tube for the longer sight radius, or the slight velocity gain. Now we have it in the most versatile revolver in the huge S & W line. They handle faster and are easier to pack than the heavy (N) frame S & W original .357 Magnum, long considered by many as the world's finest revolver. Despite the light weight, the Combat are suitable for all loads I consider safe in the N frame models. Combats are beautifully finished in quite durable S & W bright blue. Inside fitting and finishing is of fine target grade. Walnut target stocks for all-around use are standard.

My "Pair & Spare" have digested many thousands of factory loads that varied from 30,200 to 51,900 psi (the latter being one lot of 1935 vintage original WRA ammo that is entirely too hot today) and reloads up to 48,800 psi. The guns are still perfect. I don't recommend reloads much over 40,000 psi in any .357 Magnum caliber revolver, and less is better for a steady diet. My top load with the deadly and destructive Speer H.P. is hot. It won't do so with any pistol primers we have tested except CCI Magnums. You can cut the charge as low as 14.0 gr. and still hold accuracy.

For reduced velocity use 6.0 to 8.0 gr. of Unique with the same primers. For hotter loads use 2400 powder.

There is quite a difference in Speer's pressure figures and mine, even with my increased charge and different primers. This isn't unusual. Different barrels and loading technique may result in considerable variation. CCI Magnum primers burn more powder in the bore rather than ahead of the muzzle. In the high pressure range a bit more powder increases pressure rapidly. We tested fired 17.0 grain to be sure of an adequate margin of safety.

After firing several thousand loads, many hot ones, in one Combat Magnum, I sold it to Monroe Thomas. Monroe liked the slick action, the excellent trigger, and the way it shot and handled. In 6 years he fired about 60,000 reloads, including many hot ones with jacketed bullets. The gun bagged enough varmints and game to fill a truck. It's good as new, except the stocks are badly worn and the blue shows holster wear. Did you ever hear of a center-fire rifle firing some 60,000 rounds and still have equal-to-new accuracy? I know of a .30-06 "hunting grade" rifle that was fired in the CCI laboratory over 60,000 times with CCI primers behind 30.0 gr. of 4895 and 130 gr. Speer bullets. It still had hunting accuracy, but wasn't equal to new. It proved CCI primers are very easy on a bore. The jacketed bullets had much higher velocity than a .357 Magnum, and the smaller bore contributed to faster wear. Monroe uses CCI primers exclusively, except a few others for testing, and he wouldn't trade his Combat for a new one. I'll report on how it's holding up from time to time. Many rifles have the bore ruined with less than 1000 rounds. One chap ruined a .257 Weatherby for fine accuracy with 300 rounds that were too hot. It was an old model. Weatherby's new Mark V barrels and actions are much better and stronger.

I never got a double charge, and never will, although I've reloaded since I was in grade school. There is no excuse for it. Beginners may worry about it with fast pistol powder, and once in a blue moon it happens. The damage is nearly always to the gun rather than to the shooter. If you worry about it, look in every charged case of Bullseye and you can detect a blank or double charge. Or use 5000 powder in the usual 3.0 to 3.5 grain target .38-357 charges. We loaded 7.0 grains to test in a Combat Magnum. It didn't damage the gun, but don't ever fire this load! Magnum revolvers provide a much larger margin of safety than .38 and .44 Specials, which is an advantage with any loads.

I've never damaged any hand fired gun, and I've worked up top loads for a great many. The only ones I ever damaged were fired by remote control to obtain data for your information. The only damage was slight chamber expansion, except a few wrecked deliberately. There is no reason for you to damage a fine gun.

Most chaps use .38 Special ammo for plinking and practice in .357 Magnums. Ad-
Marlin 39-A
- see why expert shooters call it "the world's finest .22"

"Deer rifle" action — traditional lever design. The 39-A handles like the classic Marlin 336 deer rifle. Heft a 39-A — and you see why shooters go for the feel, the looks of its traditional lever styling for small game, practice shooting.

Micro-Groove barrel for "dead center" accuracy. Only a Marlin .22 has an Ordnance steel barrel that's Micro-Grooved. This gives your 39-A barrel a smoother, harder bore surface — improves accuracy 25 per cent. Range, lab tests prove it!

Low, centered scope mounting. The Marlin 39-A has a solid top receiver and side ejection. You can center your scope, mount it low — the "natural" way. The 39-A's receiver is factory-drilled — you can mount your scope with just a screwdriver!

No plastic. You can't match the heft, the warmth of your Marlin 39-A's walnut stock. Get a Marlin 39 — four models — today.

Marlin 39-A, $79.95, gun alone. with 4X scope, $89.95 Slightly, higher west of Rockies

You pay less — you get more — with a Marlin... symbol of accuracy since 1870

FREE! Marlin Catalog
Marlin Firearms Co., Dept. 9-12, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.
Send me the free colorfully illustrated Marlin Catalog. I want to know more about safe, dependable Marlin .22's, high-power rifles and shotguns.

Name:
Address:
City... Zone... State...

For a quick, slick shave... Marlin Micro-Edge Blades.
Help Wanted

As a gun-starved Englishman, I frequently look longingly at the rifles advertised in GUNS Magazine, for I am a collector of military-type weapons. One rifle I am particularly anxious to obtain for my collection, and for use, is a Czech VZ-24 7.9 mm Mauser rifle.

All my attempts to obtain such a rifle have failed, although they seem to be plentiful in the U.S.A. However, those firms who advertise these weapons seem to limit their sales to your continent.

Perhaps one of your readers would be good enough to assist me? I am at present on a long hunting trip to Kenya, but letters carrying the address below will find me.

Martin Button
P. O. Box 30011
Nairobi, Kenya

Welcome, Bill

Enclosed you will find my father's check covering the fee for my birthday present, a membership in Shooters Club of America. I think it is just about the best birthday present a fellow could have.

I am only 13, but I am an avid reader of your magazine, and I love guns very much. My favorite gun is the Winchester M94 in .30-30 caliber, and I plan to have money enough by this fall to buy one in time for deer season.

I am proud to be a member of the SCA, and good luck in your gun-legislation fight. Your new "Questions & Answers" department is great.

Bill Hodge

The Ladies, God Bless 'em!

Just a line to let you know that there are some women interested in our right to keep and bear arms! Having eight firearms of my own (three rifles, two shotguns, two revolvers, and one semi-auto pistol) I want to keep them and be able to use them.

I belong to the NRA and the California R. & P. Association, read all gun magazines, absorb all I can, and leave the too-technical-for-me things to my husband.

I only wish more women and girls would learn about guns and shooting and the many hours of enjoyment and the sense of achievement one gets from them. Incidentally, my sixteen-year-old daughter is often my companion on hunts.

How about articles by women?

Julie M. Weaver
Fontana, California

Sacco-Vanzetti

Your fine article on the Sacco-Vanzetti case makes it clear that we must all keep our eyes and ears open to prevent such unfortunate incidents.

I would like to point out, however, that the field of technical investigation and the expert testimony resulting from such investigation is no longer the hit or miss thing it was in those days. Today, the profession is carefully and closely controlled, and is organized into groups of people who cannot be bought or pressured. The International Association for Identification is composed of members of NRA, and are delighted to become members of another organization which is so actively assisting the light to possess and use firearms.

Being a woman and a comparatively recent newcomer to the ranks of gun lovers, I nevertheless have no sympathy with any form of legislation which will deprive me of the use and ownership of my guns. I live alone with an elderly mother, and believe me, it is a great comfort to know that, should the necessity arise, I have something more than a cry for help as protection! My friend, Richard Green (the other member included in my check), has been interested in guns since he was a small boy, and we have many enjoyable hours target shooting with handguns and rifles, and we have recently been bitten by the reloading bug.

It is unfortunate that more women are not interested in shooting. They miss a sense of security from knowing that they can defend themselves, as well as missing a lot of fun. I regret not having started years earlier.

Frances M. McKay
Shrewsbury, Mass.

Attention Col. Springer

In the August "Questions & Answers" department, Col. Robert C. Springer of San Antonio, Texas, asked about brass shotshell cases. I have two boxes, 12 gauge, new Remington brass, that he can have. Trouble is, no street address was given with his letter. Can you get this word to him?

H. V. Atkinson
Atkinson Chevron Service
Miles City, Montana

Please tell Col. Springer that we have small amounts of Remington brass cases on hand except in 20 gauge. We can fill orders up to 500 quantities. Also, I believe Alcan Incorporated has brass cases in shotshell gauges.

Clen L. Mittelsteadt
Herter's, Inc.
Waseca, Minn.

Sacco-Vanzetti

Your fine article on the Sacco-Vanzetti case makes it clear that we must all keep our eyes and ears open to prevent such unfortunate incidents.

I would like to point out, however, that the field of technical investigation and the expert testimony resulting from such investigation is no longer the hit or miss thing it was in those days. Today, the profession is carefully and closely controlled, and is organized into groups of people who cannot be bought or pressured. The International Association for Identification is composed of
highly trained experts in numerous fields, such as firearms identification, polygraph, fingerprinting, document examination, chemistry, and many more. These people are not all police or judicial officers; there are a great many private experts and consultants who are not interested in any false testimony, but in getting at the truth with the help of the best modern equipment and the aid of other specialists in that particular field in which the expert will testify.

There are still charlatans in technical investigation, as there are in any profession; but when they are exposed to the cold and penetrating light of truth, they do not survive very long. The courts and science have come far, and it isn’t fair to lead the majority to believe that corruption is commonplace.

DON H. BANNING
Consultant in Identification,
Police Department, Rockport, Tex.

Know Your Lawmakers

Your September issue is great, and the greatest thing about it is the revival of the “Know Your Lawmakers” department. I get around among shooting people a good deal, and have heard many rate this as the best aid yet offered in the fight against gun legislation. It provides a ready check-list of friends and non-friends when we need to go to bat against bad laws pending in Washington or in the states. The interview with Senator Frank Church tags him very definitely as a friend of shooters, and God bless him!

But you were wrong when you said that this department had been “featured in GUNS from November ’59 to March ’62.” I keep a complete file of GUNS, and “Know Your Lawmakers” first appeared in June, 1959, not November! I don’t know why I bothered to check, but I did.

Incidentally, it now appears that “Know Your Lawmakers” had even more admirers than the ones I met! Just picked up the September issue of one of your competitors in the field, and they’ve copied the idea.

John Haynes
Miami, Florida

Imitation, they say, is the sincerest form of flattery.—Editor.

The Price of Freedom

Just want to tell you how much I appreciate your the Shooters Club of America.

There are large pressure groups in this country that actively campaign for anti-gun legislation, financed, I presume, by groups that seek to render the people of the United States harmless.

GUNS Magazine is to be commended, in that it has taken up this fight to protect “The right of the people to keep and bear arms.” This is why I seek membership in your organization. I am a Life Member in the NRA, and joined that organization for the same reason.

It boils down to this: lose your right to weapons and you’ll lose your freedom. History has proven that in any number of nations.

Please keep up the fine job and accept my check for Charter Membership in the Shooters Club of America.

Roy B. Keaneally
Boston, Mass.

Suddenly
You’re A Kid Again
(With A Flite-King Pump)

Take one bracing morning with the smell of autumn in the air and the dew still on the grass. Add one eager dog (you name it) with a nose for birds. Stir up one explosive covey of quail. Man! No matter what the calendar says, you’re a kid again — and really living.

Ideal companion for this scene is a High Standard Flite-King Pump, 20 gauge or .410. Light to carry, lightning fast on target. These are the guns that make tall shooting tales come true. With regular shells they’re in a class by themselves for introducing youngsters to the robust sport of field shooting. With 3-inch magnum shells they’ve got range and wallop to satisfy even shellback “meat hunters”.

The name High Standard is your guarantee of a proud choice for the years ahead. In important features like Lock-Aligned barrels, receivers machined from a solid steel forging, superfinished operating parts and 100 percent individual factory inspection and testing — including test-firing with normal loads and extreme overloads. And, in such aristocratic details as rich American Walnut stocks and forearms, and polished exterior metal parts. Each has five-shot capacity of standard shells, including one in chamber. Prices start at $76.95. See them at your High Standard dealer.

(Illustrated at left) Flite·King 20 gauge Trophy with ventilated rib and adjustable choke. Price $98.95.

More Great Guns from
HIGH STANDARD
HIGH STANDARD MANUFACTURING CORP., HAMDEN 14, CONN.
Pre-Serv Gun Oil

Gun oils, we have always heard, are to be used on steel only, and getting oil on the stock is bad for the wood. While attending the Grand American Trap events, we had a demonstration of a new kind of oil that can be applied to wood and steel with excellent results on both.

Pre-Serv Gun Oil is applied with a soft cloth to stock, action, and barrel; even if you get too much oil on the gun, it won't harm the firearm. After application, wipe the gun down with a soft cloth—an old piece of terrycloth will do fine. The amazing thing is that Pre-Serv Gun Oil does not leave a greasy or oily film on wood or steel, that you cannot see fingerprints, that wood takes on a beautiful sheen, and the bluing looks bluer.

After a treatment with this oil, you can put the gun into the rack without having to worry about rust or finger marks. At Van dalia, we saw a four-year-old, hard-used trap gun that had been treated with Pre-Serv Gun Oil, and it looked the way it did the day it left the factory. A four-ounce bottle costs one dollar, and you should be able to get Pre-Serv Gun Oil in your gunshop. If you can’t, write Pat Sugrue, Pre-Serv Gun Oil, Woodbury, Conn.

For Trap and Skeet

Tired of trying to dope your trap or skeet averages? If you are, stick 35 cents into the mail to Federal Cartridge Corp., Minneapolis 2, Minnesota, and they’ll send you a handy little slide calculator that will give you your average with one simple setting. Number of targets goes from 50 to 2000, and the number of breaks goes from 1 to 1,000. A handy gadget that will save you some math homework.

Browning Guarantee

Browning Arms Company now issues a lifetime guarantee with the purchase of a Browning Superposed shotgun. The guarantee is good for the time the gun is in the possession of the original owner, even for his entire lifetime. If a Superposed under this guarantee ever should require service, the company will repair the gun without charge.

Custom Barrels

For years we have had a pet .270 that shot MOA without fuss or bother. The gun had seen considerable wear and tear, and the day came when it required a new tube. Upon recommendation of a friend, we asked Bill Hobaugh of The Rifle Shop, Box 657G, Philibespburg, Mont., to fix up a barrel for the gun. Bill has been making fine custom and standard barrels for a number of years, and those who are particular about their barrels, have been getting Hobaugh tubes.

Bill’s barrels give MOA easily, and we know of several Hobaugh barrels that do quite a bit better. Barrels are pre-turned before drilling and only finest steel and machines are used to produce these barrels. You can get Hobaugh barrels either through your gunshop, or you can ship your gun to the above address, but barrel installations are on first come, first served basis. Barrels are chrome-moly steel, and our barrel is a Wheeler Lovejoy H17 Ten B-340 with a Brinell rating of 270/290. All stress is relieved and thus straightness and stability in use are foregone conclusions.

Winchester’s New Magnum

Well over a year ago we got the word about this newest Winchester cartridge—the .300 Magnum. Chambered in the Model 70, the new .300 Winchester Magnum spells the end of the much cussed and also much beloved .300 H&H Magnum. Let’s say right now that the Model 70 that tracked our testing lab did everything the advanced publicity said it would do—and then some.

Using the new B&L mounts and B&L’s new 2½X to 8X Variable scope, the gun without any tuning, performed exceptionally well, with
BRAND NEW, FIRST QUALITY

NEW FAMED FIREARMS INTERNATIONAL MATADOR!

U.S. MODEL 1917 MILITARY RIFLE 30/06 CALIBER
NRA Very Good or Better

Famed Firearms International MATADOR! 10 Gauge Magnum Double

Exclusive at KLEIN'S! Attendance Brand New Factory packed deluxe models with full functioned with all of the recent improvements. Reliability and versatility with every top grade feature. Stock, forehand and sights all are new. The most modern and accurate way to shoot! Very Good or Better! $127 78

DELUXE MARLIN 336G HIGH POWER CARBINE WITH RECOIL PAD, SWIVELS AND SLINGS

PERFECT FOR DUCK, PHEASANTS, ETC. SHOTGUN OTHER 12 GA. OR 8 GA. MAGNUM SHELLS, 2 1/2" FULL CLOTHED BARRELS. ENSURES NICE BIRD SHOTS! WITH MOUNTED SCOPE. SCOPED 2 POWER SCOPE, SEPARATELY ON ALL. IMPROVED TOP LEVER ACTION. WEIGHT 78O. STOCK MASON"S "C" GRAY WELDED WOOD. ALL MILLED PARTS. MILITARY SURPLUS. ALL IN N.R.A. VERY GOOD CONDITION OR BETTER! $71 78

U.S. M1 30-CAL. CARBINE

The only U.S. Military small arm used with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps, U.S. M1 Carbine. All parts and finish in good to very good condition. Original and serial numbers. Reconditioned receiver. $78 78

U.S. M1 GARAND RIFLE

Famous World War II 30/06 cal. automatic rifle. 8 bolt, semi-automatic. New in box or opened box, original accessories, gun, sight, etc. $84 95

NEW M-1 "TANKER" CARBINE

New production of the very rare M-1 Tanker Carbine. 30/06 caliber, semi-automatic. Factory new and in original box. $119 78

6.5 ITALIAN CARBINE

Late military Italian issue of the .243 caliber, semi-automatic rifle. Used and in original condition. $12 78

10 GA. 3 1/2" MAG. SHOTGUN

Single barrel shotgun chambered for 3 1/2" shot. Sharply ribbed, hand polished, clean, unmarked, ready to shoot. Weighs 7 lbs. $47 78

9 TRANSISTOR WALKIE-TALKIE

Perfect for hunters, photographers, farmers, campers, police, emergency services. Miniature radio. Magnesium body. Switch, volume control, telescoping antenna. $37 78

12 GA. BOLT ACTION SHOTGUN

Special Harris 4-outlet repeating shotgun with adjustable chokes. First time ever at this low Klein's price. New! Overall 30 in. Double trigger, 2 3/4" barrel. Serrated and hinged for easy recharging. $119 78

SPECIAL TASCO VARIABLE POWER SCOPE (3X TO 9X)

Perfect for hunting, fishing, farmers, campers, police, emergency services. Magnesium body. Switch, volume control, telescoping antenna. $37 78

FREE KLEIN'S ALL-SPORTS CATALOG

MAIL TODAY-IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

KLEIN'S - DEPT. 488
227 W. Washington St.
Chicago 6, Illinois

KLEIN'S GUARANTEES YOU 100% CREDIT

C.O.D. CUSTOMERS-Enclose 10% C.O.D. Deposit.

EXACT TO YOUR SPECIFICATIONS.

KLEIN'S LOW PRICE!

SHORT WAVE AM-FM PORTABLE RADIO

A Great Value at KLEIN'S Low Price

$37 78

No Money Down CASH OR CREDIT

PLAYS OVER 300 HOURS ON 2 6 D BATTERIES

FREE! KLEIN'S ALL-SPORTS CATALOG

KLEIN'S Guarantees You 100% CREDIT

C.O.D. CUSTOMERS-Enclose 10% C.O.D. Deposit.

WORLD'S FINEST SPINNING OUTFIT!

REEL, KOD & ACCESSORY KIT

GARCIA-MITCHELL WORLD'S FINEST SPINNING OUTFIT! REEL, KOD & ACCESSORY KIT

GARCIA-Mitchell World's Finest Spinning Outfit. Comes complete with all of the Garcia-Mitchell's finest features. 384 Giant of Sport, Tackle and Fishing! $37 78

RARE 303 JUNGLE CARBINE

Military model, but never issued. Single barrel. 30-06 caliber, 16 1/2" barrel. Excellent condition, original finish. $29 78

10 GA. 3 1/2" MAG. SHOTGUN

Single barrel shotgun chambered for 3 1/2" shot. Sharply ribbed, hand polished, clean, unmarked, ready to shoot. Weighs 7 lbs. $47 78

12 GA. BOLT ACTION SHOTGUN

Special Harris 4-outlet repeating shotgun with adjustable chokes. First time ever at this low Klein's price. New! Overall 30 in. Double trigger, 2 3/4" barrel. Serrated and hinged for easy recharging. $119 78

SCOPED 8-GUN CABINET!

Ideal for the shooter who has 8 or more guns. Cabinet, lockable, 3 shelves, 3 compartments. Inside dimensions: 31 1/2" W, 26 1/2" D, 53" H. $57 78

12 GA. BOLT ACTION SHOTGUN

Special Harris 4-outlet repeating shotgun with adjustable chokes. First time ever at this low Klein's price. New! Overall 30 in. Double trigger, 2 3/4" barrel. Serrated and hinged for easy recharging. $119 78

BASCH & LOMB 10X SCOPE

Lightweight, only 9 oz. Compact. Made for fast handling, fast accuracy. Guaranteed not to erode. $19 78

BAUSCH & LOMB 10X SCOPE

Lightweight, only 9 oz. Compact. Made for fast handling, fast accuracy. Guaranteed not to erode. $19 78

CASH OR CREDIT

No Money Down

FREE! KLEIN'S ALL-SPORTS CATALOG

MAIL TODAY-IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

KLEIN'S - DEPT. 488
227 W. Washington St.
Chicago 6, Illinois

KLEIN'S Guarantees You 100% CREDIT

C.O.D. CUSTOMERS-Enclose 10% C.O.D. Deposit.
2 DIE· RIFLE SET


$13.50

RCBS RESIZING LUBRICANT

Ideal for lubricating cases before sizing or forming. Packed in convenient 2 ounce Plastic bottle.

50¢

RCBS CASE LUBE PAD

Designed for applying RCBS Resizing Lubricant to cases.

$240

SLIGHTLY HIGHER IN CANADA

Buy from your gun dealer and be sure!

write for FREE CATALOG!

RCBS INC.

Dept. E-12, P.O. Box 729, Oroville, Calif.

ALL-OUT MEMBERSHIP DRIVE is off to a roaring start! Here's a sampling of the response from members all over the country:

"I am definitely interested in promoting your organization. Please send promotion material and application forms immediately for about 40 people" . . . "I know many who would be interested in joining the SHOOTERS CLUB OF AMERICA. Send any promotional ideas and I'll get right on it" . . . "Your list of prizes are really worthwhile. I'm talking up the SHOOTERS CLUB to all my gun friends and will have them signed up very shortly." . . . "When I go to my Police Reserve meeting I will distribute the applications for membership in the SHOOTERS CLUB and I am certain that I will be able to sign up a large number of them." The SHOOTERS CLUB OF AMERICA is your organization. Help build it into a strong new force to defend your right to use and enjoy guns. You are rewarded with valuable firearms products from leading manufacturers in the field—famous make rifles, shotguns, handguns, scopes, reloading equipment, gun cases, firearms accessories, books, official club jewelry and many other exciting gifts—all given away free for signing up new members. Start your personal campaign drive now! Talk up the SHOOTERS CLUB among your friends—at local club meetings. Send for promotion material and application forms today. Write to: George Tsoris, SHOOTERS CLUB OF AMERICA, 8150 N. Central Park Avenue, Skokie, Illinois.

SECOND AMENDMENT IS NOT ENOUGH! This is the title of a feature article which will appear in the next issue of GUNS Magazine. We talk a lot about the Second Amendment and how it protects our right to private ownership of arms, but the fact is that the right to own and bear arms is infringed—by federal law, by state statutes, and by city ordinances. This provocative article perceptively analyzes the problem and asks the question: "Why not a pro-gun law?" SHOOTERS CLUB and GUNS has an answer, and a plan of action you'll surely want to know about. Don't miss it in the January issue!
Will long range rob you of a kill?

Not when you carry the hard-hitting .300 Weatherby Magnum!

The reason is simple... out at 300 yards, the .300 Weatherby Magnum delivers about twice the striking energy of that old favorite 30-'06! Even at 400 yards and beyond, the added punch of the .300 Weatherby Magnum (or indeed, any of the Weatherby Magnum calibers) can make the difference between failure and success.

Since its introduction 17 years ago, the .300 Weatherby Magnum has earned an envied reputation by providing hunters on five continents with extra long range killing power. Go and see for yourself the ultimate in big game rifles; the Mark V, available in any of the Weatherby Magnum calibers: .257, .270, 7mm, .300, .340, .378, and .460. All are famous for flat trajectory and long range killing power.

Notice too, the beautifully shaped and polished classic Monte Carlo stock and the high quality of workmanship. The barrel is hammer-forged by an exclusive Weatherby process and the action is today's safest and strongest.

ORGANIZED TO PROTECT LIFE AND PROPERTY IN THE NEW REPUBLIC, THESE MEN LEFT THEIR MARK ON TEXAS

Photo of Rangers in Temple, Texas shows that they wore ’em high (See Oct. GUNS).

By JAMES E. SERVEN

THE NAME OF John Coffee Hays is highly honored in Texas—and rightfully so. Although the Texas Rangers were given legal status in 1835, the best traditions of that famous organization are said to have had their beginning a few years later, when Jack Hays (sometimes spelled Hayes) was authorized by the new Texas Republic to raise and lead a company of mounted fighting men. The Rangers’ job was to protect Texans and their property and to pursue the lawless over a vast territory from the Red River to the Rio Grande—especially along the southern and western frontiers. On the west were the fierce Comanches and Apaches; on the south were vengeful and wily Mexicans. The horse made them all potentially dangerous and elusive through mobility.

Among those in Jack Hays’ company were many fearless men, some whose names loom big in Texas history—Samuel H. Walker, Ben McCulloch, W. A. A. (Big Foot) Wallace, and John S. (Rip) Ford, to name just a few.

Our purpose here is to examine the use of firearms among the Rangers, so we shall proceed directly to the few available records and see what can be learned about the early weapons of this unique force. First-hand information has been preserved for us in the following account given to Frederic Remington by Ranger Captain Rip Ford: "A merchant of our country journeyed to New York, and Colonel Colt, who was a friend of his, gave him two five-shooters (Paterson Models of 1836)—pistols they were and little things. The merchant in turn presented them to Captain Jack Hayes. The captain liked them so well that he did not rest ’till every man Jack of us had two apiece. "Directly, we had a fight with the Comanches—up here above San Antonio. Hayes had fifteen men with him—he was double around the country looking for Indians. He found 'sign' and after cutting their trail several times he
could see that they were following him. Directly the Indians overtook the Rangers — there were seventy-five Indians. Captain Hayes said, 'They are fixin' to charge us, boys, and we must charge them.'

"We charged and in the fracas killed thirty-five Indians — only two of our men were wounded — so you see those five-shooters were pretty good weapons. Of course they wan't any account compared to these modern ones, because they were too small, but they did those things. Just after that Colonel Colt was induced to make bigger ones for us, some of which were half as long as your arm." This is the now famed Walker Model of 1847.

Prior to the advent of Samuel Colt's five-shot repeating pistol in Ranger service, the Rangers had carried a brace of single shot pistols, a hunting knife, and caplock rifles or shotguns of the style used in Tennessee, Missouri, or other earlier frontier states whence many of the Rangers had originally come.

None of these weapons was well suited to fighting while mounted, and it was not until the Colt repeating pistols were obtained that the Rangers changed their old tactics of pursuing as cavalry, but fighting as infantry when the...
enemy was engaged. The repeating pistol revolutionized border warfare by making mounted engagements effective. The early Rangers were primarily a guerrilla military force; they had not been long organized before the Mexican War was upon them, Texas, having been admitted to the Union as the 28th state in 1845, placed her Rangers under the national command. The Rangers rendered especially valuable service to General Zachary Taylor as scouts and hard-hitting light cavalry. Ranger Samuel H. Walker was selected to go north to obtain arms and to help Samuel Colt redesign his repeating pistol from a five-shot to a six-shot weapon, more rugged in structure than the original Paterson models, and easier for mounted men to reload. Walker's negotiations resulted in production of a little over 1000 big 4 pound Colt pistols in the manufactory of Eli Whitney—these are known today as Colt Whitneyville 1847 Dragoon pistols. These big six-shooters were delivered to the Rangers at Vera Cruz, and saw some good service before the Mexican War was ended by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Thus was born the Colt "six-shooter," a side arm with a six-chambered cylinder which, in one model or another, was a great favorite with Texas Rangers during the remaining 88 years of their existence as a separate organization.

Although seeing but minor action, Colt six-shot cylinder rifles made at Paterson, N. J., about 1840 were used by a few Rangers. Captain Rip Ford has recorded an encounter during 1851 wherein his lieutenant, Ed Burleson, and seven men, all armed with these caplock Colt repeating rifles, killed or wounded twelve Indians who had charged them.

The Walker model Colt six-shooters had a long 9 inch barrel, useful as a head-cracker for close-fighting after its charges were fired, but for general purposes the long barrel made the pistol muzzle heavy and awkward to handle. Some mechanical improvements were made and the barrel shortened to 7½" in subsequent Dragoon pistols produced by Colt from 1848 on. One of these later pistols, owned by the famous Ranger Ben McCulloch, is now in the Joe W. Bates collection in Wortham, Texas. It is worthy of note that 49 Texas counties were named in honor of Rangers, including Hays, Walker, and McCulloch.

The ten years following the Mexican War found the Ranger organization reduced almost to non-existence. Federal troops were given the responsibility of guarding the Texas frontiers, but they were too few and their efforts met with little success. One newspaperman commented that the soldiers were about as useful in the Texas chaparral as a sawmill on the ocean. Sam Houston was once moved to declare publicly, "You may withdraw every regular soldier from the borders of Texas if you will give her a single regiment of Texas Rangers."

Texans began to realize that, with an increase in widespread fighting and bloodshed along her frontiers, they must put more reliance on their own fighting men than on the small and rather impotent Federal forces then deployed.

Governor Hardin R. Runnels decided drastic action was needed. Realizing that no service is better than the men of which it is composed, the governor called on a man who had already served Texas well as a Ranger, Rip Ford, making him Senior Ranger Captain in 1858. Capt. Ford was authorized to select 100 extra men and wage an aggressive war to end the Indian depredations and any other threat against the people of the state.

John S. Ford's nickname "Rip" (Continued on page 42)
A BASIC FIELD KIT

For Comfort or Survival
In the Woods

By WARREN SIPE

Red plastic panel, most frequently used kit item, protects hunter in many ways.

Too much and yet not enough, is a paradox, but it is exactly the situation encountered every day whenever hunters are in the field. Though their pockets may bulge with a hundred and one items, too many times they are without the one all-important article when an emergency arises.

The items listed here won’t cover every possible contingency—that would be well nigh impossible. But in my six years in the field, my kit has never let me down.

To carry the smaller items, cut three pockets from a GI issue cartridge belt, checking to be sure to get three full sized pockets without partitions. Sew a loop on the back so that it can be worn on a web issue belt.

Now, for the first pocket, let’s consider ammunition. Most every hunter burdens himself with too much ammunition. Let’s figure out how much should you carry. Ralph Totten in the July, 1948 “American Rifleman,” writes that in 40 years of hunting in the U.S., Africa, Europe, South America, and Canada, he has fired but 200 serious shots at medium and big game to collect between 85 and 100 heads. Jim Corbett writes that a friend “takes five cartridges, never more and never less, when he goes after big game.” Corbett, himself, hunted the Champawat man-eater with only three rounds. You may not want to shave it that close, but why carry a ten year supply for a single day’s hunt? I fill my rifle magazine and carry four extras—and that’s too many. As a substitute, in the first pocket, you could carry some of the new signal-flare cartridges if they are legal in your territory.

In the same pocket carry a 39 inch square of red plastic. This has been the most frequently used item I carry, serving in many ways. It can be used as a signal, you can sit on it, and twice, as I remember, it served as a windbreak when my clothes were not heavy enough. Two years ago, I was deep between two ridges, the spot thick and brushy where two deer trails crossed. I heard several shots and then the shouts of excited hunters, and knew I was in the line of fire. I bent a slender (Continued on page 50)
An exact replica of the famous Model of 1861 3" Ordnance Rifle belches smoke and flame in battle re-creation.

CANNON WERE FEARED FOR THEIR EFFECTIVENESS, BUT

OFTEN WERE SILENT FOR LACK OF AMMO

By RICHARD E. GEYER

THE ANONYMOUS AUTHOR of "The Light Artillery" aptly described the field pieces of the Civil War—the Parrots, Ordnance Rifles, and field howitzers—whose bark made brave men tremble—when he wrote:

"Hurrah! Hurrah! Our bulldogs bark,
And the enemy's line is a glorious mark;
Hundreds fall like grain on the lea,
Mowed down by the light artillery."

The "bulldogs" of the Confederate and Union armies repulsed attacks and helped turn the tide of battle. At Antietam and Fredericksburg, fear of the mighty Yankee guns influenced the Southern Army in deciding against attacks. The Rebs failed to use such caution in an assault on Culp's Hill at Gettysburg and were mowed down by five batteries of the vaunted Yankee guns.

Field artillery was identified by its lightness and mobility, and those used in the Civil War were generally improved in both respects over those of previous eras. A gun was mounted on a two-wheeled carriage, but to ease the towing task for the artillery horses, a "limber," two-wheeled carriage, was attached for transport. The limber also carried an ammunition chest. Extra rounds were hauled on caissons, two-wheeled rigs which carried two ammunition chests and a spare wheel.

Ammunition supply was a headache, for what the Civil War field cannon lacked in abilities, they made up in variety. Different ammunition was required for almost every gun, and there were more than a dozen different basic cannon models. Some were cast iron, others bronze, and either smoothbore or rifled.

Rifled cannon, with greater range and improved accuracy, were introduced in the 1850's, but despite their advantages were still outnumbered as late as 1863. The smoothbores most popular for field work had effective ranges of only 600-700 yards, although they could fire up to four times as far. Larger smoothbores had ranges up to three miles, and some rifled cannon reached five miles or more. Though some military people still favored the smoothbores, by 1860 the U.S. Ordnance Department officially accepted rifles—three years after the Army be-
Confederate 12 pounder Napoleon cannon at Gettysburg, named after Napoleon Bonaparte's nephew, Napoleon III.

The 20 pound Parrott Rifle lacked ease of mobility, especially in the rolling Civil War battlefields.

gan to specify rifling in its muskets.

Rifling lagged behind the switch in metals used in weapons. Although cast iron was cheaper and more readily available than brass (today called bronze), the U.S. Ordnance Board wavered between brass and iron, until it was discovered that rifled bronze guns would not hold up when fired. Most of the cannon available at the beginning of the war were smoothbores. But more important, rifles were less effective against dispersed infantry than were the old, riflable 12-pounder smoothbores that could spray a target better because of their larger bores.

Though cannon types were many, three guns dominated artillery on both sides. The workhorse for both armies was the 12-pounder Napoleon, muzzle-loading bronze smoothbores named after Napoleon Bonaparte's nephew, Napoleon III. The Union used the U.S. 1857 model; the South a gun supposedly copied from Union drawings.

While its maximum range was some 1,600 yards, the Napoleon was used most effectively against infantry at 600 yards or less. At that range, it became a huge shotgun when it fired the 12-pound canister projectile from its 4.62 inch bore. The 1200 pound Napoleon was considerably heavier than the other two popular guns, both rifles, yet it was ideal for the Civil War since the wooded and rolling battlefields minimized the value of long-range artillery.

The Napoleons were principals in many heated battles. The famous Battery B, 4th U.S., armed with six Napoleons, withstood scorching musket fire from Rebel riflemen hidden in the cornfield at Antietam. Unsupported by infantry and facing well-protected enemy soldiers as close as 30 yards, cannoneers of Battery B rammed home double canisters and held the ground, despite 40 per cent casualties.

One round from a Napoleon killed or wounded 30 attacking Confederates at Gettysburg's Peach Orchard. The shot came from a gun of the 9th Massachusetts Battery, which held a weak portion of the Union line without infantry help for 30 minutes.

In these two incidents, the cannoneers were, by necessity, abandoning artillery's primary tactical missions—support and reinforcement—assuming an infantry role though they were seldom armed with. (Continued on page 40)

Union cannon aimed toward stilled Seminary Ridge, is silent reminder of the battle on July 2, 1863.
Lever, fully down, will pull shell out this far. Faster "snap" of lever will eject case completely out of gun.

The Greener trap gun looks like a rifle, but performs the way a trap gun should. Inset shows right side of receiver with GP "General Purpose" marking. Safety is up, or "Fire" position.

The proud English gunmaking firm of W. W. Greener Limited, Birmingham, England, has long been associated with the manufacture of some of the world's finest sporting arms. Their "Best Grade" shotguns and rifles are held in the same esteem as those of Boss, Purdey, Westley Richards, Holland & Holland, and others.

With the British preference for the double and single barrel sporting shotgun, it is not surprising that Greener would invade the realm of the target shooter with a one-shot trap gun. They are offering their GP "General Purpose" gun with 30 inch, 32 inch, and even 34 inch ventilated rib barrels, choked a good and tight "Full."

My first trip to the range with my Greener—I have the

OLD BRITISH GUNMAKER IS OFFERING
A FINE "GENERAL PURPOSE" GUN

By DOUGLAS HOUGH

Model No. 6 with 32" barrel—began with this distressing comment from the club official, "Sorry, Mac, no rifles allowed on the trap range."

The lever action and long fore-end do suggest the image of a repeating rifle, or perhaps a bench-rest arm, but underneath this misleading visage is a dyed in the wool shotgun and, because it is a single shot, it is ideally suited to the needs of the trap shooter.

This trap gun utilizes an improved Martini-type action, with two notably unique features: a lever safety and a split ring receiver.

The receiver allows quick takedown and assembly of the shotgun. When the takedown screw, on the left receiver wall, is turned counter-clockwise, the threaded portion of the receiver opens up, and the barrel may then be easily screwed in. The takedown screw is then tightened firmly, clamping the receiver sidewalls inward onto the barrel.
threads and solidly locking these two pieces together.

The foolproof safety, which automatically goes on "Safe" when the action is opened, does not engage the trigger itself. Operating directly off the "tumbler," it blocks the firing pin's forward travel—a very safe method.

The tumbler is a single unit used to transmit movement of engagement and disengagement from the trigger to the firing pin on a very simplified basis. Therefore, our firing process uses a minimum number of moving parts, resulting in very quick lock time. These parts are: trigger (with integral sear); tumbler (acting as messenger); and the firing pin itself.

Moving the safety lever from "Safe" to "Fire" is as easy as it is comfortable. With the gun cocked and ready for action, and the trigger finger away from the trigger (following good gun habits), the upper knuckle of the trigger finger is just touching the safety lever. When the gun is being brought to the shoulder and the hand is moved forward onto the trigger, the knuckle of the hand automatically pushes the safety off and the gun may now be fired. This eliminates the need to look down for the safety.

English guns have, for many decades, been fitted with stocks which have never proved too desirable for shooters over here. Essentially straight grip stocks, without a Monte Carlo comb but with excessive drop, leading to one chief complaint—magnification of the gun's recoil to the shooter's shoulder. The drop of my Greener stock is 2½", compared to the average 2¾" to 2½" drop of U. S. gun stocks. This difference is only a quarter to a half inch, but it means a great deal in proper fit.

When I first fired this gun, shortly after buying it, I was beaten quite noticeable on the cheek. A satisfactory improvement, though temporary, was made by the addition of a Pachmayer recoil pad directly to the end of the stock after the buttplate was removed, and applying a cheekpiece pad. The pad I used is the "Shock and Stock Pad," useable either as a cheekpiece for the gunstock or applied to the shoulder pad area of a shooting jacket. Made by the Penguin Associates, Inc., Pennsylvania Ave., Malvern, Pa., it sells for a modest $1.59 in either ½" or ¾" thickness.

The Greener shotguns currently being imported into the U. S., such as those brought in by Bob Sanderson, 724 W. Edgewater, Portage, Wisc., now have an improved stock design with a Monte Carlo comb that solves most of the problems mentioned above.

(Continued on page 49)
A REPORT FROM
THE FIRING LINE

THERE WERE MORE SHOOTERS ON THE FIRING LINES IN THE BIG MEETS,
AND COMPETITION WAS TOUGH. WHO'LL BETTER THE SCORES?

By R. A. STEINDLER

THIS WAS A BUSY summer for competitive shooters.
The skeet addicts had their innings at the Rochester,
New York, Brooks Gun Club. Pistol and rifle shooters
gathered once again at Camp Perry, and the Grand
American was fired at its traditional home in Vandalia,
Ohio. Attendance was excellent and the weather favorable.

All of the shooting events had exciting and tense mo­
ments, and there were moments of heartbreak and of tri­
umph. One of the most sensational events I have ever
witnessed, either as spectator or as competitor, was the day
Army Sergeant First Class William B. Blankenship, Jr.,
took the National Pistol Championship title—for the fourth
consecutive time!

Bill had made history in 1962 when he collared the title
against a very strong field. But in the course of the year,
he had suffered defeat several times and the very same men
who had outscored Blankenship during the year would be
his opponents again on the firing line at Perry in 1963.
With the intense psychological pressure on the top-ranking

Focal point of all activity at the Grand American is
Commercial Row, just east of famous ATA water tower.

The world famous firing line at Vandalia, permanent
headquarters of the Amateur Trapshooting Association.

Proud wife pins the rare 100 x 100 medal
on Albert Kees, Richmond, Indiana, who
won Handicap Championship at 21 yards.
Pistol firing line is always a beehive of activity at Perry, with Range Officers on hand to keep things moving smoothly.

Hawaiian small-bore team, facing the camera, worked for two years to finance trip to compete at the Camp Perry Matches.

What makes a champion? I was fortunate enough to spend almost an entire day with Bill Blankenship, and I have never seen a more unassuming man. Here is a champion shooter, but instead of talking about his scores, his trophies, and his triumphs, he talks about other members of the Army Pistol Team, about his friend Sg t. Merx of the Air Force Team, Sgt. Joe Benner who is a close personal friend and frequent opponent on the firing line—in short, Bill Blankenship is a likeable fellow, the sort of guy who admits that he works at his scores, that he has dropped points when he had no excuse for it.

On Tuesday, August 6, Sgt. Blankenship scored the incredible 890-49X in the rim-fire competition. The following day he swept the center-fire competition, racking up a score of 882-51X. Wednesday, Camp Perry was ripe with excitement, and lights in the competitors' huts burned much longer than usual. Would Blankenship take the .45 caliber matches? Would he be able to stand the pressure of shooting against the nation's top pistol shooters?

On Thursday, August 8, Blankenship did it again, scoring 882-51X. This gave him the three Aggregates, plus the Grand Aggregate, made him the first U.S. Army man to sweep three old records and hold the Grand Aggregate.

GUNS DECEMBER 1963
WHERE CAN A TEENAGER find a place to hunt without bucking the normal adult competition, and yet receive the proper guidance and advice, not only on hunting procedures, but on the important principles of firearms safety and good sportsmanship? Where can all this be accomplished without losing the close relationship that comes of learning these fundamentals from a parent, friend, or guardian?

There is such a place in Oregon, the E. E. Wilson Game Management Area—75 miles south of Portland on U. S. Highway 99-W. Recognizing the problems that juveniles face, the Oregon Game Commission came up with a double barrel program that works, and works well. How?

First, the members of the Commission established a hunting area abundant with waterfowl, and opened it exclusively for boys and girls from 14 to 17 years of age. The area provides every type of duck, goose, and coot hunting, with a pond of substantial size bordered by fields.

**Ducks for Teens**

*By Milton Grasell*

Youngster, above, sets out decoys before the hunt. Below — Area superintendent, Don Kirkpatrick makes sure that adult, as well as youngsters, have a valid license.

Adults cannot hunt on the Wilson Game Refuge, but do supervise and teach the youngsters. Roland Fisher, like many other proud fathers, enjoys making movies of his son, Tom, during the hunt.
of unharvested corn and sudan grass. This natural feed assures the young shooters a good supply of fast-flying targets. Well-built blinds are strategically located around the pond, and are assigned to the teenage hunters by a drawing held at the check-in station.

The second, and most important, phase of the program is set up in such a way that the proper use of guns and good sportsmanship habits are developed in a safe, efficient manner. Don Kirkpatrick, game area superintendent, says, “We are able to carry out part of this ourselves. We answer questions, and review general safety precautions at our “check-in” and “check-out” station. In addition, our men patrol the actual hunting area to make sure that these teenage hunters are learning as well as shooting. But, we can’t do it all. That’s why each hunter must be accompanied by an adult 25 years old or older.”

The accompanying adult may be a parent, guardian, or friend, either male or female, and both the adult and the teenager must hold a valid hunting license. However, no adult may carry a gun. “That would destroy the whole purpose,” Kirkpatrick says. “The adult is there to assure safety. That’s his primary purpose. But we hope the adults will go further—and they do. For instance, the adults teach the juveniles where to set the decoys, how to call ducks, when and when not to shoot, and teach waterfowl identification.” Each adult may sponsor one or two youngsters, no more, and must assume full responsibility for the activities and welfare of his charges. The limit of two youngsters assures adequate supervision at all times.

Many of the young hunters bring decoys, others use calls, some use both techniques. But the important thing is that there is enough waterfowl so that the beginning juvenile hunter with just a gun and a supply of shells can bag his limit. This is one place where it is not necessary for the beginning hunter to purchase numerous gadgets and accessories in order to find (Continued on page 58)
It took 6 years of designing, loading, and constant shooting to produce the improved Vitt shotgun slug. New Vitt slugs are extremely accurate and also offer the hunter improved and deeper penetration on big game.

NEW SLUGS FOR NEW

THOSE SLUGS, DESIGNED BY AN AERONAUTICS EXPERT AND SHOOTER, GIVE TOP ACCURACY AND PENETRATION

IN MORE AND MORE areas of our country, the shotgun is the only firearm permitted for deer hunting. This is especially true in the East and Middle West, where the population explosion is encroaching on the available hunting lands at an ever increasing pace.

Because more hunters were depending on the commercial rifled slug to bring down game, I began to wonder if the slug, as available to hunters today, was doing a good job. Modern developments in rifle bullet designs have increased accuracy, stability, and penetration, but the old slug has not changed in many years. The Brenneke slug is expensive, and, being an import, it is not too well distributed. It is an improvement over the standard American rifled slug, but those that I have examined were considerably oversize for American guns. They fit snugly in a cylinder bore, and are oversize for all chokes. I bulged one full choke barrel of an expensive double with the Vitt slug provides better expansion in game.
Groups shot with newest Vitt slugs demonstrate the accuracy potential. 1. Group shot using the Browning I.C. barrel is the best. 2. Excellent group with new Browning Buck Special. 3. Group using commercial slugs shows wide dispersion.

ACCURACY

By GEORGE N. VITT

first Brenneke slug fired. Examination showed it to be about .050” larger than the choke diameter.

About five years ago, in northern Maine, I witnessed my friend and neighbor, Henry, miss the broadside of a standing buck at some 40 yards with a carefully aimed 12 ga. rifled slug. He wasted two more slugs, which only served to speed the deer into the next county. Back at our camp, we tested Henry’s pump gun, one of he best and oldest makes, and found that it could not keep five rifled slugs in a 15 inch circle at 40 yards, yet Henry is an artist with this gun on ducks, pheasants, and woodcock. After returning home, I discovered why Henry’s shotgun cannot be accurate with the commercial rifled slug—the slug did not fit any part of his choke-bored barrel; the cylinder portion measured .731” and the muzzle .705”, while the rifled slug averaged .685”. This made it a loose .016” in the cylinder and .020” in the choke. Thus, the slug was certainly safe to shoot even in a tighter choke, but never accurately, because each shot would strike the taper of the choke constriction at a different point, resulting in a deflection from the line of aim with practically every shot. The claim that the slug expands to the diameter of the barrel doesn’t seem to hold water. If it were true, commercial slugs would shoot better, and could, conceivably, bulge some thinner barrels with tight chokes.

I decided to try to develop a better slug, and find that “ideal” shotgun: the ideal, all-around, shotgun would be equally as good with slugs as with birdshot with one standard and accurate barrel.

I went back to my early experiences in Siberia, during 1910 and 1917, when I first learned the delicacies of reloading, ballistics, and shooting from my uncle. In addition to
being a guncrank, he was the ranking general of artillery and a part-time professor of ballistics. The secret of good slug accuracy and power is the centuries-old principle of starting with an accurate, standard bore barrel, then tightly fitting the slug to that barrel (not the other way around); making the slug at least as heavy as a good load of bird-shot; and carefully selecting an optimum powder charge. There were two “best” combinations that I remember: A tightly patched round ball weighing about 550 grains for true cylinder bores, and for choked barrels an equally heavy cylindrical slug with a solid lead head smaller than the choke, fitted with a long, longitudinally grooved, wooden tail, which was a tight fit in the cylinder. The wooden ridges easily and safely swage in the choked muzzle with only a small loss of shooting accuracy.

I set up a goal of developing two techniques: One for the round ball, and one for the more useful cylindrical slug.

In analyzing and testing our present slug and shot combinations, I found that most guns give good shot patterns with factory ammunition. The picture changes abruptly when you come to the commercial rifled slug or the “pumpkin” round ball—few of our standard bore shotguns will shoot them accurately. I also found that, instead of fitting the slug to existing barrels and doing something about the safety of shooting it from chokes, we use reverse-gear thinking by fitting special barrels to the existing rifled slug. This gives good results, but sacrifices the bird shot patterns. One such 12 ga. slug barrel is actually 14 ga. and is a true .700” cylinder which fits the 12 ga. rifled slug with an initial looseness of about .015”, but shoots accurately. However it is much too tight for the 12 ga. shot column, squeezing it excessively and resulting in deformed pellets and poor patterns at the standard distance of 40 yards. There also is an appreciable increase in recoil. This could be considered to be worthwhile if the commercial rifled slug were a really good projectile.

I based my approach on fitting the slug to the standard barrels in order to create the ideal 2-in-1 shotgun for those who do not have Drillings or cannot afford a diversified battery of guns. Thus, my goals became:

1. Find gun barrel combinations, which would shoot a round ball or a new slug design accurately and also be capable of good bird shot patterns (a) without any changes, or (b) by changing the amount of choke to suit.
2. Improve the potential slug accuracy by (a) tight fit of the entire slug body in the cylinder with complete safety in the tightest choke, and (b) induce greater rotational speed for gyroscopic stabilization during the flight through air. This was achieved by making the helical ribs on the slug high and thin, and working out, with the help of aeronautic principles, an optimum rate of twist.
3. Greater energy over a longer range and better penetration and nose expansion by providing about 40 per cent greater weight (575 grains against 400 grains) and elongating the body of the slug.
4. Better utilization of powder gas expansion by using the Alcan Air-Wedge over-powder wad, which also forms a concentric rear face of the slug for better accuracy.
5. Simplify handloading by making the slug and wads a single component with a flat nose, ready to seat on the powder charge.
6. Making the forward ends of the helical ribs square for a neat unfolding of the roll crimp to prolong the reloading life of paper shells. (Continued on page 56)
WHO MADE THIS S&W FAKE THAT IS NOT MARKED, HAS UNDESIRABLE DESIGN IN THE HAMMER?

By DR. DUNCAN McCONNELL

THE SOLID FRAME .32 rim-fire revolver illustrated, an imitation of the early Smith & Wesson models, has a cylinder locking mechanism actuated by the hammer raising and lowering a bolt which also serves as the rear sight. Somewhat simpler than the original version, the hammer does not glide through a split ring fastened underneath the sight as on the S&W's, but merely raises and lowers the sight by sliding under a curved ridge that begins at the extreme rear and lower portion of the sight.

This simple system has the undesirable feature of unlocking the cylinder momentarily as the hammer falls—something avoided by the Smith & Wesson and the Manhattan copy of the first issue .22 S&W.

Do not mistake this revolver for a “suicide special.” It has no patent date or trade name, and is very well made. The frame is brass and the steel barrel is well rifled. None of the usual save-a-penny tactics were employed here.

The only mark of identification is the number 13, found in several places; on the underside of the barrel near the frame, on the left side of the butt under the wooden grip, on the front of the cylinder, on the cylinder pin, and elsewhere. The grips seem to be mahogany or butternut wood. Everything except the hammer, trigger, cylinder pin lock, and sideplate screw is nickel plated.

This “sleeper” was discovered at the March 1963 meeting of the Ohio Gun Collectors Association, on the table of a well-known Pennsylvania dealer, and with a very modest price tag. It seems that it was contained in a collection that he had acquired “only a few days before the show” and he “hadn’t had a chance to examine the individual items carefully.” In response (Continued on page 72)
Bob’s smile reflects his pride in ownership of first big-bore rifle.

Transition from rim-fire to big-bore rifle came only after Bob had shown a responsible attitude toward care and handling of a firearm.

DIPPING WET, and with a box of ammunition stuffed into the hip pocket of his jeans, my boy, Bob, tips the scale at a scant 66 pounds. But he takes to big bore rifle shooting as eagerly as a buck muley takes to the nearest hill at the sight of a hunter.

At Fox Valley Rifle Range, near Carpentersville, Illinois, we’re practically part of the scenery on weekends. Several times I’ve been amused when Bob glanced condescendingly at the .22’s with which other boys—some several years his senior—plink away. From his expression, it’s obvious that he considers the rim-fire a fit round for beginners, but lacking in appeal to the man with gun-savvy.

Bob didn’t acquire his big bore know-how over night or become proficient by sheer chance. Bob acquired his love for a big bore naturally enough. From the time I traded knickers for long pants I’ve been fond of the outdoors and have loved guns, shooting, and hunting. I want my boy to know the joy of the outdoors, the thrill of the stalk, the fun of the hunt, and the spiritual satisfaction of soaking-in the splendor of our majestic wilderness areas. Since shooting is the key to hunting, I wanted Bob to learn to shoot, and fortunately he felt the same.

Guns have a powerful attraction for boys. Their earliest toys, once they’ve passed the plastic rattle and stuffed animal stage, are apt to be a pair of fancy six-shooters chambered for a roll of caps, or perhaps a bolt-action “training” rifle. With these make-believe arms they blast away at the flickering fantasy of TV bad men, and open fire at savage squirrels, man-eating chipmunks, and other untamed inhabitants of suburbia.

As sure as you’re a foot high, boys are going to shoot—with or without adequate instruction, with the parents’ blessings or without. Unless they have a bank of experience on which to draw, all of the elements of tragedy are there. Childish curiosity and firearms do not mix.

Thorough instruction, carefully supervised, is the only way to instill an abiding respect for firearms and to make sure that caution and care become ingrained habits. Give a boy a gun of his own, then teach him how to use it so that “safety first” becomes second nature. That was my approach, and one with which my wife concurred when I got Bob a single-shot Stevens .22 rifle.

First sessions were held in the living room. To teach sight-picture, we used the Army’s classic steady-rifle, moveable-target method, and for a rifle rest I nailed a pair of X-shaped pieces of 1 x 2 lumber onto a wooden box.

As Bob lay in a comfortable position behind the .22, I sat on another wooden box some twenty feet away. I moved a one-inch bullseye, attached to a short length of yardstick, up and down, from front to back, in contact with a sheet of blank paper thumbtacked to the box.

When the sight-picture looked right, Bob called, “Mark!” With the pencil I then made a dot on the backing paper through a hole in the bull’s center. All of the elements of tragedy are there. Childish curiosity and firearms do not mix.

Thorough instruction, carefully supervised, is the only way to instill an abiding respect for firearms and to make sure that caution and care become ingrained habits. Give a boy a gun of his own, then teach him how to use it so that “safety first” becomes second nature. That was my approach, and one with which my wife concurred when I got Bob a single-shot Stevens .22 rifle.

First sessions were held in the living room. To teach sight-picture, we used the Army’s classic steady-rifle, moveable-target method, and for a rifle rest I nailed a pair of X-shaped pieces of 1 x 2 lumber onto a wooden box.

As Bob lay in a comfortable position behind the .22, I sat on another wooden box some twenty feet away. I moved a one-inch bullseye, attached to a short length of yardstick, up and down, from front to back, in contact with a sheet of blank paper thumbtacked to the box.

When the sight-picture looked right, Bob called, “Mark!” With the pencil I then made a dot on the backing paper through a hole in the bull’s center. After each shot I moved the bullseye out of position, and Bob then tried again for a perfect sight alignment.

Group sizes of his shots testified that he learned quickly, that the sights were lined up properly.

I reiterated time and again the prin-
Bob's early sight picture training with a .22 helped him score with the big-bore. Kick of the .30-06 was reduced by using lighter power mid-range loads that Bob and his father handloaded at their basement workbench.

That a small boy can do well with a big-bore rifle is shown by this 100 yard target, a culmination of his dad's training skill and his honest efforts.

ciples of safe gun handling during Bob's dry-firing sessions, and each evening's practice period ended with an oral examination. Replies to the test questions showed the boy recognized this as serious business, not kid's play.

At no time did I attempt to frighten him. I always pointed out that guns are for fun, but I stressed also that they could be dangerous. Never did I let Bob forget that supposedly empty guns are the worst offenders, and soon it was a point of pride with Bob that, when I handed him his rifle, he immediately threw open the bolt, looked into the chamber and then stuck a finger in to be positive it was empty. And this was with a rifle that had never had a shell in it!

He also took to heart the tenet that to earn the right to retain ownership of his shiny new .22, he must always know where the muzzle pointed—and the direction must be a safe one.

Bob's gunning grade school came on a sunny Spring day when he squeezed off his first .22. Early that morning we went to the range and, despite his eagerness to burn powder, I first took him to an (Continued on page 48)
The WINCHESTER the RUSSIANS

By RAY BEARSE

AS A BIG GAME GUN
OR AS MILITARY WEAPON, THE
MODEL 95 DID THE JOB WELL

THE MODEL 95 WINCHESTER rifle is probably the most “international” big bore, lever-action rifle made. Though it was first marketed in 1896 and has not been produced since 1931, it is still in use by big game hunters from Africa to Alaska. It saw military service with the Imperial Army of the Czar from Poland to the North Pacific, and with Russian troops in World War II. A few Model 95’s (in .30-40 Krag caliber) were with the American Army in the Philippines, and more than 50 years later some of these same 95’s were used by Castro in his fight for and then against freedom.

At the time that John Moses Browning created the design of the Model 95, Winchester was already cashing in on the products of this fertile and versatile Mormon genius. Earlier products of the Winchester-Browning marriage included the Model 1885, the Model 1886, Model 1892, and the venerable Model 1894.

The advent of smokeless powder, the resultant higher velocities, and the development of the spitzer (sharp point) bullet came at a time when sportsmen were not completely sold on the bolt-action rifle. The tubular magazines of the popular lever-action rifles were unsuitable for the sharp pointed spitzers, recoil often causing the point to strike the primer of the cartridge ahead with enough force to result in ignition. This wrecked a substantial number of guns, and relegated the lever-action rifle to the use of lower velocity ammunition with round nose bullets.

This was just the sort of challenge needed by at least two American inventors. Arthur Savage was working on his spool magazine, and John Browning, on November 19, 1894, filed a patent application “for an improvement in Box-Magazine-Breech-Loading Guns.”

Browning noted, in the prelude to his patent application, “My invention relates to an improvement in that class of magazine breechloading firearms which have box instead of tubular magazines, the object being to produce a convenient, safe and effective arm, constructed with particular reference to having a compact, narrow frame.”

Nearly a year later, November 5, 1895, the U. S. Patent Office issued Patent #549,349 with rights assigned to Winchester. Production began in February of 1896.

Browning’s first working model of the 95 is now in the Browning Collection of the Utah National Guard’s John M. Browning Armory, in Ogden. Specifications of this model are: .30 U.S. Army (.30-40 Krag) caliber; 30” barrel; weight, 8 lbs. 13 oz.; 5 shot magazine; 48” overall; receiver length, 6”. This model has a full-length wooden military type forearm, but no handguard, and is equipped with a one piece cleaning rod.

The Model 95 was initially offered in three calibers; .30-40 Krag, and two black powder calibers, .30-40-275 and .40-72-300, both later loaded with smokeless powder. The first Winchester catalog to list the M-95 and an advertisement in “Shooting and Fishing,” March 26, 1896, listed the rifle in caliber 6mm Lee Navy (.236 U.S. Navy). However, Winchester records show that none were produced in this caliber.

Two calibers especially designed for the 95, .35 WCF and .405 WCF, were introduced in 1903. The Model 95 was chambered for the .303 British cartridge in 1903, and for the U.S. Service cartridge, .30-06 around 1904. When the .30-06 replaced the .30-03, the 95’s were chambered for this new round. Some 300,000 95’s were chambered for the 7.62 Russian service cartridge during World War I—more on this later.

The Model 95 was offered in several styles: Sporting rifle (plain or fancy), military (Continued on page 59)
Val Browning, son of inventor John M. Browning, holds first Model 1895 rifle. Note lever cut away to fit around the magazine. Photo of John Moses Browning (1855-1926) taken in 1890, at age 35.

Inventor's working model of 95 Winchester rifle is at the John Browning Museum of the Utah National Guard Armory in Ogden.

Winchester Model 1895 Musket with short model bayonet, caliber .30-06. Identical to Russian model, but lacking charger guide.
WOMEN AND KIDS walked off with a major share of the honors in the 1963 Skeet national championships at Rochester Brooks Gun Club in New York. Or, perhaps more accurately, one woman just out of the "kid" category, and one bona-fide youngest, male species, grabbed a major share of the 1963 national skeet titles.

Junior shooter J. A. Bellows from Encino, California, broke 250 straight targets in the tough all-gauge event, and disposed of five other amateur shooters for the top trophy in 50 extra birds. Bellows also took the junior trophy in 410 and 28 gauge events, and wound up high-over-all junior with 542 of the total 550 targets.

Port Miss Kathy McGinn, the pride of Houston, Texas, set a new world record in the Woman's high-over-all competition with a score of 550x550. Along the way to the new world standard, Kathy won the special college trophy in all-gauge with 246 of the total 230 targets, the 28 gauge woman's race with 99x100, and repeated her 1962 victory in Ladies 20 gauge with 99x100. Her victory in the high-over-all was also a repeat of the 1962 Skeet nationals.

For the benefit of our readers who are uninitiated in skeet terminology, skeet championships are awarded in a number of categories. Shooting is divided into four gauge classifications, and separate championships are returned in each gauge. The gauges are .410 (called sub-small bore, and shot with 2½ inch shells) 28 gauge (called small bore, and shot with either 28 gauge or 5 inch .410 shells), twenty gauge, and all-gauge. A shooter in the all-gauge may use any gauge gun (except ten gauge) that he chooses, but for the advantage of more shot and pattern, almost every shooter relies on the twelve gauge in this classification. There are further championships in each of the gauge divisions.

Shooters receiving a major portion of their income from arms and/or ammunition companies compete in the industry class, and do not compete against amateurs. Separate championships are awarded the high man and high woman in each event, and to junior shooters (16 years and under). A special trophy for shooters of college age has been awarded for several years in the 250-target all-bore classification.

Another special event, called the Champion of Champions contest is limited to top winners in state, provincial, and territorial championships, who are present at the Nationals. This year's Champion of Champions was Ken Pendergrass of Jacksonville, Fla. The Skeet nationals are a real test of shooting ability, because they require a shooter to keep at tournament pitch both physically and mentally for a week of shooting. In most years, the .410 gauge championships are decided on Monday, 28 gauge on Tuesday, 20 gauge on Wednesday, and the all-bore 250 targets are fired at the rate of one hundred each on Thursday and Friday, with the final fifty on Saturday.

Any of our readers who has shot in competition will grant that getting "up" for one day's shooting, or any other contest is difficult, but that getting up and staying up for seven days takes a lot of doing.

For this reason, the National High-Over-All championships are especially coveted trophies. This trophy is awarded on the basis of total score in the three 100-target small gun events, plus the long 250-target all-bore (or 12 gauge) event, for a total of 550 tournament targets. It has always been said that consistent shooting over the entire week contributed much toward the High-Over-All trophy, and this year's winner, M. Hambrick, of San Pueblo, California proved this by winning his trophy with 544 of the 550 targets, yet he did not win a single championship along the way. In other words, he dropped only six targets all week, yet did not win a single trophy in addition to his High-Over-All victory.

The 1963 Nationals showed a steadily increasing interest in the game by attracting many more shooters, instructors, gun clubs, program chairman, and a host of others have clamored for so many years that a good instructional film on trapshooting was sorely needed. Trouble was, films cost money and who would make the film.

A happy wedding of the skill and patience of one hundred each on Thursday and Friday, with the final fifty on Saturday.

The box score:
High-Over-All:
M. Hambrick—San Pueblo, Cal.—544x550—Champion
Ladies—Kathleen McGinn, Houston, Texas—542x550
Junior—J. A. Bellows, Encino, Cal.—542x550
Industry—Barney Hartman, St. Lambert, Quebec—542x550
All-Gauge:
Champion—J. A. Bellows, Encino, Cal.—250x250, plus 50 straight, shoot-off
Women's Champion—Mrs. W. H. Muchnic, Atchison, Kansas—248x250
College—Kathleen McGinn, Houston, Texas—246x250
Junior—J. A. Bellows
Industry—D. Lee Braun, San Mateo, Cal., and Barney Hartman, St. Lamberts, Quebec—Co-Champions—250x250 plus 225 each in shoot-off.
Twenty-Gauge:
Champion—Ken Scotteicky, Baldwin, Michigan (after shoot-off with E. Tuvo, Montreal, Quebec—Sedlucky 225x225—Tuvo 229x229)
Ladies—Kathleen McGinn—Houston, Texas—99x100
Junior—J. Thomas, Oulu, Florida—99x100
Industry—Fred Missildine, Sea Island, Georgia—100x100
Twenty-Eight Gauge:
Champion—Ed Lee, Norwich, New York—100x100
Ladies—Kathleen McGinn, Houston, Texas—99x100
Senior—J. A. Bellows, Encino, Cal.—99x100
Industry—Barney Hartman, St. Lambert, Quebec—100x100
All-Gauge:
Champion—Al Shuley, Roselle, Illinois—98x100
Ladies—Mrs. Kit Dinning, Ruxton, Maryland—94x100
Junior—J. A. Bellows—Encino, Cal.—96x100
Industry—Fred Missildine—Sea Island, Georgia—96x100
** **

Shooting, instructors, gun clubs, program chairman, and a host of others have clamored for so many years that a good instructional film on trapshooting was sorely needed. Trouble was, films cost money and who would make the film.

A happy wedding of the skill and patience of the great Joe Hiestand, and the devotion, know-how, and generosity of Lou Greenblatt (not to slight in any way Corinne Greenblatt—the Corin of Corin Productions) has produced "Trapshooting Tips," available for $50 for two days, plus postage.

"Trapshooting Tips" is in 16 mm Eastman color and sound, and has the unqualified endorsement of this column, both for the film, and a couple of nice guys and a great lady. For details, write Lou Greenblatt, 12 Ladue Manor, St. Louis 24, Missouri.
CI BRASS DECAPPER AND PRIMER POCKET SWAGER
A must for those reloading .30/06 and .270 brass. Item needed for crimped primers and swages, perfect primer pocket in one convenient work station. Hardened, accurate primer pocket. Decapping rod and swaging rod included. Fits conveniently anywhere on reloading bench. Used primers are carried in chute to neat area on bench.

#237 $7.00
Including swaging arm.
#707 $10.00

CAST IRON UP OR DOWN STROKE
Extra rigid, change from up to down stroke in seconds. Sturdy iron construction. Fits all standard dies, priming arm, and shell holder bodies. "No spring" construction.

#224 press $14.95
* Dies, shell holder, priming arm extra.

FULL VIEW SEATER
Universal bulletin seating die is standard with wide range of bullet sizes and styles. Bullet is loaded from full-view slot, no loader is needed. Full-view seat is in position at seating depth in one convenient work station. Hardened, accurate seating die. Die is included in package.

#103 $10.95
Additional dies $2.50

C-H NYTRAL DIE
Replace tungsten carbide for most high volume seating jobs! 

#416 $24.95
* Dies, shell holder, priming arm extra.

NEW RELOADING TIPS ON SIZING • SEATING • SWAGING
Of interest to metallic and shotshell reloaders.

GI BRASS DECAPPER AND PRIMER POCKET SWAGER
A must for those reloading GI 50/06 and .270 brass. Removes crimped primers and swages perfect primer pocket in one convenient work station. Hardened, accurate primer pocket. Decapping rod and swaging rod included. Fits conveniently anywhere on reloading bench. Used primers are carried in chute to neat area on bench.

#416 $5.95

SUPER POWERFUL SEMI-STEEL CAST IRON "O" TYPE PRESS
Completely rigid: no spring whatsoever. Offset "O" for full view. Extra hand room when working. One piece handle and toggle is offset so reloader stands comfortably. Extra safe because you always see what you're doing. 1 3/16" surgical steel ram designed for all swaging jobs; yet accepts standard shell holder heads for sizing and seating! 1/4-18 threads are especially designed for bullet swaging dies; a standard reducer is available to convert threads to 5/16-18 which fit all reloading dies. The most powerful press on the market!

#207 $49.95
- Includes 1 3/16 surgical steel ram (please specify whether ram is for full length bullet swaging or for sizing and seating). Dies, shell holder, priming arm extra.

NEW RELOADING TIPS ON SIZING • SEATING • SWAGING
Of interest to metallic and shotshell reloaders.

CH Die Company, 1805 Potrero, El Monte, California, P.O. Box 404, El Monte California.

Please send me the booklet "Reloading Procedures by CH" (please send 2 to cover postage and handling.

NAME
STREET
CITY

The name and address of my favorite sporting goods dealer. (Please fill in if known to you).

NAME
STREET
CITY
WORLD'S LARGEST COLLECTION OF AMERICA'S GREATEST SHOOTERS' BARGAINS

FINE ISSUE PISTOL CARTRIDGES
- 7.62 NATO (M.C.) (.308 Win.) Non-Cor. $15.00
- 7.62x39 Russian Short (20 rds.) Non-Cor. $4.50
- 7.62x51 NATO (.308 Win.) Non-Cor. $6.00
- 7.62x54R Mannlicher (20 rds.) $3.50
- 7.62x25 Tokarev (Pistol) (M.C.) .. $5.00
- 7.62x39 Tokarev (20 rds.) Non-Cor. $4.50
- 7.62x39 Long (20 rds.) Non-Cor. $4.50
- 7.62x39 Russian M74 (20 rds.) Non-Cor. $4.50

FIRE ISSUE MILITARY RIFLE CARTRIDGES
- 7.62 Russian Soft Point (20 rds.) $3.00
- 7.62x54R Mannlicher (20 rds.) $3.50
- 7.62x39 German Mauser Issue (20 rds.) $4.00
- 7.62x51 NATO (.308 Win.) Non-Cor. $5.00
- 7.62x39 Russian M74 (20 rds.) Non-Cor. $4.50
- 7.62x39 German Mauser Issue (20 rds.) $4.00
- 7.62x39 German Mauser Issue (20 rds.) $4.00
- 7.62x39 German Mauser Issue (20 rds.) $4.00
- 7.62x39 Russian M74 (20 rds.) Non-Cor. $4.50

NEW PRODUCTION KYNOCH 9 X 57 MAUSER Soft Point ammo (245 Gr.) ONLY $3.50 per 20 Rds. (Almost half-price)

WORLD WAR II GERMAN MODEL 98K MAUSERS!

Only $29.95!

GERMAN MADE ARGENTINE MAUSERS!

ONLY $34.95!

U. S. ARMY MODEL 1917!

ONLY $29.95!

IMPROVED M40 TOKAREVI

ONLY $34.95!

REGISTRYED DEALERS. Write on your official business letterhead for new sensational discount choices unadvertised items at special low prices!

The Old Hunter uses only unretouched photos so you can see how they really look.
P-38’s made by Walther MacAOUSAER

“EICHMETALL” ALUMINUM GRIPS! “BRAUNMETALL” RUSTPROOF FINISH! “SVW” SECRET CODINGS! Without ANY DOUBT the rarest and most unique military pistol discovery EVER! For a short time, while this truly “once in a lifetime” small stock lasts, the rarest of all Walther’s, the rarest of all Walther’s, the rarest of all Walther’s, is again available to the favored few who move NOW to make this the financial investment of a lifetime. THE RAREST OF ALL WALThERS! THE RAREST OF ALL WALThERS! THE RAREST OF ALL WALThERS! The unequalled Walther P-38 faithfully produced for TWO masters. Available only with SPECIAL “CODES” to incontestably forever classify this hitherto unknown and never-recorded in America model. The only P-38 incorporating as standard Nazi small arms features developed too late to assure victory in WW II, such as SPECIAL ALL ALUMINUM “LEICHMETALL” grips, SPECIAL “BRAUNMETALL” RUSTPROOF GLARE-PROOF STEEL FINISH, and SPECIAL SVW SECRET CODINGS! In recent years one or two specimens of this ultra-rare Walther have mysteriously turned up on the American market via the Far East and were sold at prices in the $50,000 range. This P-38 pistol can be yours for a fraction of this at these bargain prices.

RARE MODEL 1940 LAHTI!

NEW! NEW! NEW!

BRAND NEW!

Cal. 9MM

ONLY

FREE!

NEW LEATHER HOLSTER! FREE!

NEW CLEANING ROD!

THE WORLD’S GREATEST PISTOL!

The pistol that EVERYONE wants. The never-to-be-again duplicated creation of the great Georg Luger. Officially designated by the German Army as “Pistole Parabellum Model ’08”—the year it was originally adopted by the German Army. Guaranteed completely serviceable and trouble-free. The most popular semi-automatic pistol in history. Cal. .32 and .380, 6-shot, partial safety which blocks BOTH hammer and slide. £50.00 or more.—$39.95! Cal. .45, 3-shot, full safety. $69.95—$59.95.

NEW ORIGINAL ACCESSORIES!

Original Black Nylon quick draw type shoulder holster only $9.95. Extra original magazines only $4.95 each.

SWISS ARMY REVOLVER!!

The compact, efficient Swiss Army .38 caliber revolver designed for the Swiss Army but now available to the public. Very popular with foreign police forces. 6-shot .38 Special. Only $26.95!

FREE: EXTRA MAGAZINE

RARE ORIGINAL ACCESSORIES!

Original Leather Holster w/Extra Magazine Pocket ONLY $4.95 each.

UNIQUE .32 AUTOMATIC!

MAUSER HSc AUTOMATIC!

WALThER P-38!

Cal. .22

ONLY

$19.95

RARE MODEL 1940 LAHTI!

Cal. 9MM

Parabellum

ONLY

$19.95


FREE ORIGINAL ACCESSORIES!

Extra Magazine. Stamped “SNF—French Army Armory.”

SMITH & WESSON .38 SPECIALS!

Cal. .455

ONLY

$45.95

For the first time this famous .455 revolver is available in .38 Special. An excellent side arm. Both .38 Special and .455 official police issue.smiths.

FREE EXTRA MAGAZINE

SMITH & WESSON .45 REVOLVERS!

Cal. .455

ONLY

$29.95

Enthusiast of the breed—truly the famouse Smith & Wesson. A hammerspring revolver in .45 caliber. 10-shot. Only $29.95! Excellent in all respects. Recommended for serious shooters.

SWISS ARMY REVOLVER!!

Cal. 7.5

ONLY

$16.95

Another fantastic A.W. Import from Switzerland. The Swiss Army revolver is always built well. This one mfgd. by the famous Swiss Arms Co. with fine craftsmanship. .32 caliber and in very good condition. A genuine army model. Only $16.95.

SEND PERMIT IF STATE OR CITY REQUIRES.

MEMBER OF THE

HUNTERS LODGE

DEPT. G-2
200 S. UNION ST.,
ALEXANDRIA 13, VA.
340 GUNS
this dependable, accurate Savage rifle-
And, one of the fastest facts about the 340
32-page illustrated catalog of Savage,
what you save buys a fine Savage scope to
is the price. At only $64.95 you can own
attractively priced
about the most
high power rifle
you can buy

| 1 | Alloy steel barrel, proof-tested, precision rifled. |
| 2 | Outstanding calibers for deer and varmint: 30-30, .222 Rem., .22 Hornet. |
| 3 | Rear sight folds for carrying or scope use; snaps back to same setting. |
| 4 | Precision head spacing for maximum accuracy. |
| 5 | Front lock-up for rugged strength. |
| 6 | Detachable clip magazine holds 4 shots (30-30; three shots). |
| 7 | Receiver tapped for aperture sights or side mount scope. |
| 8 | Bolt cocks on opening; lightning fast ignition. Handle directly in line with trigger for speedy operation. |
| 9 | Handy thumb safety locks bolt and bolt. |
| 10 | Selected walnut stock with fluted comb; capped white-line pistol grip. |
| 11 | Attractive white-line butt plate. |

And, one of the fastest facts about the 340 is the price. At only $64.95 you can own this dependable, accurate Savage rifle—what you save buys a fine Savage scope to go with it! Visit your sporting arms dealer today. Prices subject to change. For a free 32-page illustrated catalog of Savage, Stevens, Fox firearms, write:

Savage Arms, Westfield 157, Mass. model 340 Savage

CIVIL WAR BULLDOGS
(Continued from page 21)

more than sabers. Sometimes, however, results were not as favorable. Battery B, 1st Rhode Island, was nearly demolished when it took position a mere 150 yards in front of Confederate infantry and artillery entrenched behind a stone wall at the crest of the slope behind Fredericksburg. There was not enough infantry fire to cover the battery. The same situation contributed to the silencing of two Yankee batteries in the war's first major battle at Bull Run, although a tragic error was directly responsible. During the Yankee offensive, Regular Army batteries commanded by James Ricketts and Charles Griffin were sent to face the Union Army, with the promise that infantry would soon be along to help. Noticing a battle line forming to his right front, Griffin prepared to fire on what he thought were Confederate soldiers. But a military superior who was certain they were the promised Federal infantry support, said to wait, Griffin was proved right, but too late to prevent exposure of his and Ricketts' batteries to murderous musket volleys that rendered the batteries ineffective for the rest of the day. A smashing Confederate victory followed.

A second popular Civil War cannon was the 10 pounder Parrott Rifle, a muzzle loading, cast iron gun that fired a 95 pound projectile out of a three-inch bore at a range of some 3,000 yards. Weighing about 900 pounds, the Parrott was reinforced at the breech by an encircling wrought iron hoop. Invented by Captain Robert Parker Parrott, it appeared just before the start of the Civil War.

Lightness of the Parrott proved to be beneficial, particularly at Gettysburg when a Union battery dismantled its Parrots and lifted them to the top of Devil's Den, a steep-sided mass of craggy boulders. Unfortunately for the North, some of the Parrots, having lost mobility, were eventually surrendered when Confederates overran the position. There was a 20 pound Parrott Rifle, but that gun was unpopular, since it was too bulky for field use and too light for siege war. Parrots were also made in 30, 60, 100, 200, and 300 pounder sizes. The heavier guns, when built for field use, were less mobile and were used at longer ranges. But their success was limited. Yankee guns firing from 2,000 yards or more failed to weaken Confederates entrenched at the crest of the slopes surrounding Fredericksburg. It was one of the best examples of the ineffectiveness on offense that plagued artillery of both sides throughout the war.

Although Confederate artillery came to be known as "The Long Arm of Lee," Yankee guns were generally considered to be better. Southern General D. H. Hill was vainly to have exclaimed, "Give me Confederate infantry and Yankee artillery and I'll whip the world!"

The Union army was fortunate to start with a nucleus of artillery available from the U.S. Army. The industrial North was better equipped to produce cannon and the mechanically-minded Northern soldier was better prepared to maintain and serve the weapons. The South was tactically weak. Southern artillerymen did not catch on as rapidly as their enemy to a principle that remains today: As cannon ranges lengthen, artillery fire can be massed with less repositioning of the field pieces. They still held to the belief that massed fire had to come from massed guns.

Lightest of the artillery pieces that regned over Civil War battlefields was the 3 inch Ordnance Rifle, a wrought-iron piece which weighed only 850 pounds. First of the rifles to be used by the Federal Army, it was made by wrapping sheets of boiler iron around a mandrel. The cylinder thus formed was heated and passed through the rolls for welding, then cooled, bored, turned, and rifled. With a 1 1/2 pound charge, it could hurl a 10 pound projectile a maximum of 2,000 yards.

Other cannon appeared at various times and places throughout the war, including three types imported from England by the Confederates. One was the Whitworth Rifle, an accurate gun that helped introduce the breech-loading concept to American armies. Few breech-loaders were used in the Civil War, but artillerymen who manned them considered themselves fortunate. Unlike their compatriots with muzzle-loaders, they were able to load the round and still face the enemy.

The Confederate Ordnance Department came up with some of its own creations, and one of these was the Brooke Rifle, similar to the Union's Parrott Rifle. Like the Parrott, it was made of cast iron. Another, the James Rifle, had a 3.67 inch bore and took a 12 pound charge. It was bronze, a rarity for rifles, and had an unusually short range.
Howitzers were invented during the 17th century by the Dutch to combine the high angle of fire of a mortar with the mobility and light weight of the field pieces. Early howitzers were relatively heavy, but during Civil War times had been shrunken down—towards the end of the American Civil War to about 1,000 pounds in the case of the smaller 12 pounders. Two other field howitzers, 24 and 32 pounders, saw use, the 32 pounders weighing just under 1,900 pounds. Field howitzers had ranges of from 1,000 to 1,500 yards, and their calibers varied from 4.62" (12 pounder) to 6.4" (32 pounder).

Six guns were normally found in a field battery. Theoretically, each cannon was fired by a crew of nine men trained in the art of artillery fire. But during battle, when a cannonner fell, battery crews often drafted passing infantry men. A young bugler was even pressed into service once at Antietam and won a medal for his efforts. When replacements were not available, the abbreviation gun crews did double or triple duties. Firing procedure was prescribed in minute detail, and each crew member was assigned a number with specific duties and positions.

Civil War artillerymen worked with four basic types of projectiles: solid shot, exploding shell, case shot or shrapnel, and canister. Solid shot, as the name implies, was a completely solid sphere, most often of cast iron. It worked especially well with smaller bore rifles, being most effective at long ranges where accuracy and penetration were important.

The exploding shell was simply a hollow cast-iron sphere with a single hole where powder was funneled in. It was activated by a fuze, and was adapted for destroying buildings and similar bombardment work. Case shot or shrapnel was the forerunner of the shrapnel that came into wide use in World War I. Like the exploding shell, it was basically a hollow, thin-walled iron projectile, but filled with musket balls. A small charge, activated by a fuze, turned the projectile into an effective weapon against scattered personnel.

The last major ammunition type, canister, probably caused more casualties in the Civil War than all other types combined. It was an elongated tin can, filled with 27 to 48 musket balls of various sizes, that burst as it was being fired from the cannon. The canister had the cannon a huge shotgun. At ranges of less than 150 yards, double canister charges were used. It worked best with the larger-bore smoothbores, and the combination of a Napoleon with double canister was feared by all infantrymen.

Most of the ammunition of Civil War times was fixed—that is, it was an all-in-one cartridge containing both shot or shell and powder charge. The canister could be reloaded.

The different types of projectiles, along with the many gun models, made for a great number of different kinds of ammunition. Before the war was two years old, there were an estimated 600 different varieties in the North. It was by no means unusual for a battery to stand without ammunition, and when batteries were re-supplied, it was usual for a day's worth. Such a day's worth of ammunition was fixed—that is, it was an all-in-one cartridge containing both shot or shell and powder bag, fastened together by a sabot or collar-like wooden disc.

The types of projectiles, along with the many gun models, made for a great number of different kinds of ammunition. Before the war was two years old, there were an estimated 600 different varieties in the North. It was by no means unusual for a battery to stand without ammunition, and when batteries were re-supplied, it was usual for a day's worth. Such a day's worth of ammunition was fixed—that is, it was an all-in-one cartridge containing both shot or shell and powder bag, fastened together by a sabot or collar-like wooden disc.

The different types of projectiles, along with the many gun models, made for a great number of different kinds of ammunition. Before the war was two years old, there were an estimated 600 different varieties in the North. It was by no means unusual for a battery to stand without ammunition, and when batteries were re-supplied, it was usual for a day's worth. Such a day's worth of ammunition was fixed—that is, it was an all-in-one cartridge containing both shot or shell and powder bag, fastened together by a sabot or collar-like wooden disc.

The different types of projectiles, along with the many gun models, made for a great number of different kinds of ammunition. Before the war was two years old, there were an estimated 600 different varieties in the North. It was by no means unusual for a battery to stand without ammunition, and when batteries were re-supplied, it was usual for a day's worth. Such a day's worth of ammunition was fixed—that is, it was an all-in-one cartridge containing both shot or shell and powder bag, fastened together by a sabot or collar-like wooden disc.

The different types of projectiles, along with the many gun models, made for a great number of different kinds of ammunition. Before the war was two years old, there were an estimated 600 different varieties in the North. It was by no means unusual for a battery to stand without ammunition, and when batteries were re-supplied, it was usual for a day's worth. Such a day's worth of ammunition was fixed—that is, it was an all-in-one cartridge containing both shot or shell and powder bag, fastened together by a sabot or collar-like wooden disc.

The different types of projectiles, along with the many gun models, made for a great number of different kinds of ammunition. Before the war was two years old, there were an estimated 600 different varieties in the North. It was by no means unusual for a battery to stand without ammunition, and when batteries were re-supplied, it was usual for a day's worth. Such a day's worth of ammunition was fixed—that is, it was an all-in-one cartridge containing both shot or shell and powder bag, fastened together by a sabot or collar-like wooden disc.

The different types of projectiles, along with the many gun models, made for a great number of different kinds of ammunition. Before the war was two years old, there were an estimated 600 different varieties in the North. It was by no means unusual for a battery to stand without ammunition, and when batteries were re-supplied, it was usual for a day's worth. Such a day's worth of ammunition was fixed—that is, it was an all-in-one cartridge containing both shot or shell and powder bag, fastened together by a sabot or collar-like wooden disc.

The different types of projectiles, along with the many gun models, made for a great number of different kinds of ammunition. Before the war was two years old, there were an estimated 600 different varieties in the North. It was by no means unusual for a battery to stand without ammunition, and when batteries were re-supplied, it was usual for a day's worth. Such a day's worth of ammunition was fixed—that is, it was an all-in-one cartridge containing both shot or shell and powder bag, fastened together by a sabot or collar-like wooden disc.
is said to represent an abbreviation of “Rest In Peace,” words which he had numerous occasions to utter over marauding Indians, Mexican bandits, or lawless Americans.

Captain Ford added to his force of Rangers 113 friendly braves from the Brazos Indian Reserve and headed toward the home territory of the Comanches. Unlike the federal soldiers, Ford’s little army of Rangers and friendly Indians pursued the hated Comanches relentlessly, not at all bothered by going north of the state line and into the Comanches’ hunting grounds. They did not turn homeward until they had killed 76 Comanches, captured 300 horses and taken 18 prisoners. On this campaign two Texans were killed and two wounded—a rather one-sided score. And never again did the Comanches attack Texans with the reckless confidence they had demonstrated in the past. The Indians knew now that they had no immunity from pursuit into their homeland by as ruthless a group of fighting men as ever took up a trail. Many of the Rangers were spurred on by memories of loved ones brutally butchered or captured and outraged by these savages.

Rip Ford tells us that some of his force was armed with “Yager” rifles. These are the Model 1841 caliber .54 rifles which had their baptism of fire during the Mexican War and which were the favorites of the Mississippi militia. Sometimes collectors refer to them as “Mississippi” rifles. This particular brass-bound rifle was a great favorite all through the West, and numerous accounts of its use are to be found—the U.S. government loaned 60 Model 1841 rifles to the Pony Express in 1860 during Pah Ute Indian troubles in Nevada. Records show that the Texas Republic ordered 1500 rifles of this type from Tryon Son & Co. of Philadelphia and that up to the time Texas joined the Union, only 600 had been delivered. Guns delivered under this Texas Republic contract are rare and eagerly sought by collectors. The lock-plate bears the marking REPUBLIC OF TEXAS encircling a five-pointed star, as well as the TRYON name.

The bowie knife, a most useful implement and weapon, hung from every ranger’s belt. For side arms in the late 1850s the Colt cap and ball six-shooter was the favorite, either in the heavy .44 Dragoon size or the lighter .36 Navy size. At about the same time as the Indian troubles were acute in the West, a particularly wily Mexican named Juan (Cheno) Cortinas was giving the Rangers serious trouble along the Rio Grande in the Brownsville to Rio Grande City area. Raids on ranches north of the Rio Grande were made by Cortinas and his men and they would retire with their loot to comparative safety on the Mexican side of the river. The regular soldiers observed the polite amenities by pursuing Cortinas’ bandits only as far as the river; the Rangers on occasion had no such luxuries. If stock was stolen and driven across the river, the Rangers splashed and driven across the south side, often killing bandits and recovering stolen horses or cattle—ignoring American censure or Mexican indignation. They had a job to do—and they did it. A favorite saying was that they would charge the fires of hell armed with nothing more than a bucket of water!

During Sam Houston’s 1859-1861 term as governor he wrote to Secretary of War John B. Floyd and requested that the Federal government furnish Texas 2000 percussion rifles (presumably Model 1841), 1000 Sharps carbines, 3000 Colt pistols, and 1000 cavalry acetates.

With war between the states threatening, Floyd advised Houston that Texas was then entitled to only 169 muskets, in accordance with allotments permissible to the militia of the various states. Thus it was that Texas and her Rangers had to wait until after the war to obtain the Sharps carbines which for a short period became the standard saddle gun of the Ranger service.

Failing in his request for arms from the Federal arsenal, Houston wrote to Ben McCulloch, asking him to ascertain the availability of rifles designed by Geo. W. Morse. Geo. W. Houston stated that the model he had in mind should have a 36” barrel, a .44 caliber bore, and the rifling was to have no twist—it was to be perfectly straight. Weight was to be between 7 and 8 pounds.

In 1861 Ben McCulloch was authorized to purchase 1000 Colt pistols and 1000 Morse rifles for the state of Texas. McCulloch advised he found it impossible to obtain the rifles. The Colt pistols were obtained, but...
9mm luger ammunition, loose, packed 2,000 rounds to a case. Close out special price $35.00 per case.

9mm Steyr ammunition, $3.50 per 100 rds.

.43 Spanish, a few misfires to be expected. Price special $5.00 per 100 rds.

.42 Berdan ammunition at $10.00 per 100 rds.

A small lot of Grade 2 Berdan ammunition at $5.00 per 100 rds.

7.35 Italian at $4.50 per 100 rds.

8mm Mauser, non-corrosive, at $4.00 per 100.

6.5 Swedish at $6.00 per 100 rds.

Standard .303 British, non-corrosive at $6.00 per 100 rds.

30-06 and 30/40 Krag. mixed, for salvage at $15.00 per 1000 rds.

Rifle ammunition, 308, at $8.00 per 100 rds.

7mm, slightly tarnished but all shoots, close out price $3.00 per 100 rds.

TRACER CLEARANCE SALE

303 8british Tracer at $3.50 per 100 rds.

7.62 Russian Tracer at $4.00 per 100 rds.

30-06 Tracer at $7.50 per 100 rds.

30 Cal. Carbine at $7.50 per 50 rds.

BLANK AMMUNITION SALE

30·06 Blanks at $4.00 per 100 rds.

303 British Blanks at $3.00 per 100 rds.

9mm Luguer Blanks at $7.00 per 100 rds.

8mm Mauser Blanks at $5.00 per 100 rds.

6.5 Swedish Blanks at $5.00 per 100 rds.

PLASTIC BLANK CARTRIDGES

30 Cal. Carbine at $10.00 per 100 rds.

308 Blanks at $10.00 per 100 rds.

30-06 Blanks at $7.50 per 100 rds.

Send for new catalog listing thousands of guns, ammunition and accessories for the collector, shooter and sportsman. Price $1.00

* Service Armament Co.
689 G Bergen Blvd., Ridgefield, N. J.

GUNS • DECEMBER 1963
before payment was made, war was declared and Texas "deferred" payment inasmuch as Samuel Colt was "a citizen of the government with which we are at war."

As had been the case during and after the Mexican War, activities of the Texas Rangers in the Civil War period were sharply curtailed. Many of the Rangers joined the Confederate Army and went off to eastern battle fields. For nine years after the war, the Federal government refused to permit the state to maintain any armed bodies of men. Policing the state and its far-flung borders were assumed, if not performed, by troops of the U. S. Army, many of them inadequately trained colored troops. There was great unrest, financial chaos and an influx of desperate, destitute people. The saying "Gone to Texas" was coined and it was applied to persons who left their debts, errors, and troubles behind them and headed for the vast frontier.

In January of 1870 E. J. Davis was placed in the governor's chair. He was very unpopular with many Texans. To hold power, Davis formed a substitute for the Texas Rangers called the State Police. The Davis police force was born July 1, 1870 and was thrown out in April of 1873. There were some good men in this organization, but most Texans held the view that its record was one of legalized murder and oppression. The Adjutant General, commander of the Davis State Police, absconded with $34,000 of the people's money.

The year 1874 marked the beginning of a brighter future for Texas. The Texas Rangers were brought back on the job under Governor Coke, and the Ranger Frontier Battalion was organized under one of the ablest of all lawmen, Major John B. Jones. A special force was sent to the Rio Grande under Capt. L. H. McNeely, a man who was to bring terror to the hearts of Mexican bandits—he seldom took a prisoner. In those days a large number of marauding Indians, Mexican bandits or American outlaws were shot "resisting arrest" or a la ley de fugas (attempting to escape). The Rangers were given unusually broad authority, and theirs was a stern directness of purpose.

One of Capt. McNeely's more spectacular exploits was to lead a forage into Mexico near Las Cuevas with a small force of Rangers. Learning a herd of 100 stolen Texas cattle was at that place, McNeely led his men across to the Mexican side. Each man had 40 rounds only for his pistol and for his rifle. The Mexicans at this place numbered several hundred. Soon, under leadership of General Juan Flores, the Mexicans charged the Rangers. At the first volley General Flores was shot from his horse, his men advanced in all these he was unlike any other constabulary.

Perhaps it may be well to take a moment here to comment on the appearance, equipment, and duties of the Texas Ranger, for in all these he was unlike any other constabulary.

Some men of small stature were taken, but most of the Rangers were men of above-average size; they were invariably excellent horsemen and expert in the use of firearms—many in Major Jones' Frontier Battalion, including the Major himself, were ex-soldiers of the Confederate Army. No badge hung on their vests and no uniform distinguished them—they dressed like average ranchmen of the day.

Each Ranger had to provide his own horse and gear. If he did not have a suitable pistol and rifle, these would be furnished him—and the cost taken out of his first month's pay (something around $40 a month). The State furnished ammunition, rations and the pack mules or teams and wagons used when the men were abroad—which was most of the time. Rangers might use weapons other than those available from the State, but if they were of different type or caliber, the Ranger must supply his own ammunition.

(To be concluded)
A REPORT FROM THE FIRING LINE
(Continued from page 25)

In 1953 and 1954 Bill fired as member of the Army Rifle Pacific Team, and he was awarded the Distinguished Rifle Medal. He also holds the Distinguished Pistol Medal, and the International Distinguished Shooter's Badge—making him the top marksman in the Army.

Asked how he felt when he fired the .45 for the first time without coaching, Bill smiled. “When I got through counting the holes in the target, I knew I'd have a long way to go with the gun. Out of 10 shots, only three landed on the paper, and I decided that I would have to do better.” Col. Radcliff’s coaching at Ft. Shafter, Hawaii, helped a great deal, and three months after he started shooting, Bill Blankenship entered his first match. This was the beginning—he won 10 medals in the Tyro class, and his first visit to Camp Perry took place while he was a member of the Army Rifle Team. In 1955 he switched to pistols and participated in the National Mid-Winter matches in Tampa, Florida. Competing against a strong field, Bill won fourth place and his first NRA qualification—Master. “I was firing as member of the Army Pistol Team, and kept running against fellows like Harry Reeves and Joe Benner. Those were the fellows I had to beat, and they were the very best shots in the country. I think that the .45 caliber pistol is what helped me over the hump. The .45 is the most misunderstood gun in the field, and I think it is one of the easiest guns to master. Many shooters start out with a metal block, and the .45 is no harder to handle than the .22.”

What suggestions could Blankenship offer? “Well, let's start with the essentials. I use a plain six o'clock hold, and my trigger squeeze is nothing unusual. I merely increase pressure on the trigger until the gun goes off. As my .22 pistol I use a S&W Model 41 without any modification or changes. I use a Clark Super rebuilt for .38, and the standard GI .45 auto. The .45 and the .38 have Eliason sights. I don't fuss with my guns, but I do make sure that they are in good condition. While I am firing a match, or just before going on the line, I don't worry about what the other fellows have been doing or what they might be doing. I simply go out there, knowing what my last score was, and then I try to improve on my own score.”

I was with Bill before he fired the .45, and he was the most relaxed man on the ready line at Camp Perry. When his time came, he picked up his gear and ambled off. When someone yelled “Good
When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.

When you start your shotshell reloading with CCI PRIMERS you are beginning your reloads. CCI PRIMERS ASSURE A well supplied with DEPENDABLE CCI GUNSTOCKS AND GS.
In the main event, then took the next 50 birds in the shoot-off. Again scoring 250 X 250, Bellows also took the Junior All-Gauge event, using Winchester shells to win the skeet honors. Al Stieley, of Roselle, Illinois, became National .410 Gauge Champion with 98 X 100, Bellows took the Junior title with 98 X 100, and Winchester-Western's Fred Missildine, who also was at the Vandalia shoot fest, retained his champion's crown as Industry shooter in the .410 events.

Ken Pendergrass, who hails from Jacksonville, Florida, topped current state, provincial, and territorial champions in a special 100 target event. As in the All-Gauge event, guns must be 12 gauge or smaller, and this was one of the highlights of the week-long skeet meet at the Rochester club.

The shooters who did not make headlines in the local press packed up their gear and headed home, not to murmur to themselves, but to start practicing for next year's events. It is seldom that a champion repeats, and there is plenty of room at the top.

See you on the firing lines!

CORRECTION

In William Brent's story, "Old Timers Wore 'em High," October issue, the dates under the picture of Pat Garrett and his deputies should have been 1883-4, not twenty years earlier! And the picture on page 28 is of Lloyd Merbury, whose brother Bob is the member of the family who wears the title "Chief."-Chief of Police, Yuma, Ariz.

NOW READY—at your favorite gun store—the 1964 Edition of "America's Greatest Shooting Manual" SHOOTER'S BIBLE

The enlarged 1964 Edition of Shooter's Bible—America's greatest shooting manual—features all American firearms and the finest European guns, including several lines not previously shown...

Over 20,000 items are described and illustrated in this great 1964 Edition

Special sections cover:

• GUNS—23 American and Foreign manufacturers—shotguns, rifles, pistols, and revolvers.

• AMMUNITION—the most complete presentation of metallic and shotshell cartridges ever assembled in one place.

• BARRELS—complete coverage of more than 25 tool and component manufacturers, with specifications and prices.

• SIGHTS AND SCOPES—complete shooting accessories section—targets, traps, slugs, holsters, shooting gear, knives, fluorescent guns.

Here's the most comprehensive and fascinating edition of Shooter's Bible you've ever seen! You simply cannot afford to miss it! Be sure to mail the coupon—get the best source of information on guns and shooting you'll find anywhere!
SMALL BOY—BIG RIFLE

(Continued from page 33)

isolated backstop that wasn’t being used. There he saw graphic proof of the destructiveness of the insignificant looking little rim-fire cartridge.

From ten feet I slammed a high-speed hollow-point into a water-filled tin can. Results were spectacular and gratifying; water splattered in every direction as the can burst. Effects of the shot made much more of an impression, I’m sure, than my safety lecture.

Bob wasn’t the only one who learned. After a number of Saturdays on the range, it became apparent to me that there is no easier way to make a friend of a son, no better way to build a warm father-son relationship, than by sharing shooting fun.

Bob learned that holes didn’t just appear in his targets—he had to put them there. It sank in fast that he could take his time, hold, squeeze, control his breathing and put one in the black. The alternative, if he had toaced and ignored his lessons, was a flyer that scared itself to pieces through the spotting scope.

So we settled into a pattern. First Bob touched off his weekly quota of .22’s while I coached and spotted, then he accompanied me to the 200-yard range and watched while I tried for half-minute-of-angle groups with my .30-06 Winchester Model 70.

Sitting and watching began to pall, however, and one day he piped up, “Dad, I think I’m getting too big for a .22, don’t you?” The question in my ear caused me to jerk one out of a four-shot group that wasn’t quite an inch. “Yeah,” I replied, “I’ll get you a .360 Weatherby Magnum next week.”

On the way home, though, I did some serious thinking. Bob had a sound grasp of shooting fundamentals, and was as safety conscious as anyone I knew. Maybe he was outgrowing the .22, perhaps he could handle something bigger.

After careful consideration I ordered a DCM Springfield ’03-A3 through the NRA. The Springfield is far and away the best boy’s big bore. It’s inexpensive, ruggedly built, strong, and safe. An added advantage for me, since I already owned a .30-06 dies, is the plentiful supply of brass.

Several weeks later the Springfield arrived. Bob was ecstatic when we opened the box, and overjoyed that the rifle was in almost mint condition.

“What do you say we load .308 and try it?” Bob was halfway down the basement stairs, headed for the loading room.

I dug into my file of data for mid-range loads, and settled on the late Colonel Townsend Whelen’s .30-06 small-game load, 18 gr. of 4795 behind a 150 gr. bullet. Speer’s 150 gr. soft-point spitzer, the same one I’d found accurate and effective on muleys and antelope, was selected. This combination should turn up around 1500 fps at the muzzle, ample for accurate shooting at 100 yards, and probably out to 200 on a calm day.

Launched from the heavy springfield should be in the neighborhood of 6.7 ft.
school. He quickly got the hang of resizing the stock at the rear sling swivel, then rasped down the raw edges until they were smooth. But only after making a solemn promise to buy a new GI stock when the rifle at first, but when he saw that recoil was not fearsome, he settled down and shot in.

After intensive instructions in the next three years, I have every confidence he will graduate, ready to take to the field. I look forward to the day when my son takes his first big game trophy, and I hope it's a good one. But if the luck of the hunt forces him to settle for less than a record-book head, I'm sure it will have been earned honestly, taken fairly, and killed quickly, cleanly, and humanely.

THE W. W. GREENER TRAP GUN

(Continued from page 23)

The straight grip design of the Greener stock is greatly improved by the bent lever handle which, when gripped by the shooter's hand, holds like a full pistol grip stock. The stock and fore-end of my Greener are of straight grain English walnut, displaying the simple tastes of the English gunmakers in this modern-day trend toward fancy grained “specialty” guns.

A great many shotguns, looking at the bulky appearance of the Greener, will undoubtedly insist that it is taboo for trap shooting because of its obvious weight. But once they handle the gun, their opinion will quickly change. My 32" barrel gun weighs under 6¾ pounds, more than a pound lighter than the Ithaca single barrel trap gun.

Shooting trap with this more or less unconventional “long tom” is quite exhilarating. Having started trap shooting a few months ago, I enjoyed an enviable 19 yard handicap: that is until I began shooting the Greener. Teamed up with the Winchester "Mark 5" shotshells, the Greener has fantastic long range shooting capabilities. While you may get a few belly laughs from the other shooters when you first bring your odd-looking Greener to the trap field, they soon stop when you begin peppering those birds 'way, 'way out there.

The price? Well, my Model No. 6 ran about $140, and other General Purpose guns run from just over $100 to somewhere around $240. Not bad at all for the wonderful shooting characteristics and the old world craftsmanship that come as standard equipment on these kings of the 20-yard firing line.
FOR COMFORT OR SURVIVAL IN THE WOODS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19)

pinc, tied the red square to the top, and let the tree snap up into place. Before long I heard another shout, “Careful, up ahead, I see a red flag.”

To prepare the plastic square, slit the center long enough so that your head goes through easily and bind the edges with tape so it won’t tear. Grommets near the corners hold strings that can be used to tie the square to the arms and, in high winds, front to back, to keep the plastic close to the body. If your wife doesn’t have a grommet tool, take it to the salesgirl at the purse counter of your favorite department store, she has a tool for placing eyelets in belts. The red plastic costs about 39c a yard.

When you push into the woods, there’s no guarantee that you won’t get lost. And here is where a cool head and the compass in the second pocket will help. But, carry a “good” compass. Get one with “North” so definite you can’t make a mistake. One with a pointed arrow, not a painted needle. You’ll have problems enough when you need it and can’t afford to worry which color is North. Learn how to use it quickly and accurately. I once took a fellow into the Gila National Forest and told him to work east of a stream (the morning sun, you know) and should he want to return to camp all he would have to do is go back to the stream and follow it. Damn if he didn’t get lost. He got back to the stream all right, but forgot whether he was to go up or down stream. We found him about a mile in.

When I get around to writing a set of instructions for lost hunters, near the end you’ll discover the word “Sing.” It may sound silly, but I know that if I can throw myself in a mood to sing—even hum, for I sing terribly—I’ve made the first move in getting out of trouble.

Your hunting territory might require more than a compass and the knowledge to use it. You will need maps then. Prepare a homemade map before leaving camp; get someone to help in order to avoid any mistakes. Mark the streams, the ridges, the location of your camp, and the point of your compass. Before leaving, get a copy of the Geological Survey, Washington, D.C., for an index of the state in which you plan to hunt. This index will show the maps available. Your druggist will have this for about $2.25.

One more thing. The most maps will show a declination figure. The magnetic pole and the true north seldom coincide. The single line runs a zig-zag course from the southeast corner of Georgia to a point north of Michigan. The declination—in some cases as much as 22 degrees—on both sides vary and make little sense. The maps correct this, or show you how. Send 20c in coin to the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., and ask for the “Map of Compass Declination in the United States.”

The 10-foot length of twisted wire in the picture has been changed to a 575-pound test nylon cord. With a piece of branch as a handle, it’s just the thing for dragging your buck out of the woods. The length of cotton cord is for tying the antlers while dressing out your game.

The two “loopy” tubes contain iodine, in their own applicators; simply crush and apply. Ask your druggist about these. They are made by the Davis Emergency Kit Co., 43 Haskell Building, New York, N.Y. These are also furnished in the No. 2006 Aseyo Snake Bite Outfit put out by Becton, Dickinson, and Company, Rutherford, N.J. Your druggist has this for about $2.25.

For a contended belly, I take along four bouillion cubes. I’ve never had to use them, fortunately, but to know that water they could make a long night more comfortable. The midget bottle holds 12 water purification pills. All GI’s know about these; two tablets in a canteen full make doubtful drinking water safe. The torquicet is made from an old inner tube, or you can use the one from the snake bite kit. If there is still a little room in this second pocket, I sometimes carry a bottle of buck lume and some cotton scent patches.

Two handwarmers and a windproof lighter come next. Remember, this is an emergency kit: be sure to fill the warmers and lighter before leaving camp and wrap them in a small piece of red cloth. You might use this cloth as a protection against rain or a fall into a stream. You’ll need the lighter to get the handwarmers started. As an alternate for this third pocket, in winter weather the entire anti-venom kit should be carried.

The complete kit, including the three pockets and the contents, comes to a little over $20.00. A cardinal feature is the map—a presentable article of woodwork. Wrap a piece of branch as a handle, it’s just the thing for dragging your buck out of the woods. The length of cotton cord is for tying the antlers while dressing out your game. The declination—in some cases as much as 22 degrees—on both sides vary and make little sense. The maps correct this, or show you how. Send 20c in coin to the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., and ask for the “Map of Compass Declination in the United States.”

The 10-foot length of twisted wire in the picture has been changed to a 575-pound test nylon cord. With a piece of branch as a handle, it’s just the thing for dragging your buck out of the woods. The length of cotton cord is for tying the antlers while dressing out your game.

The two “loopy” tubes contain iodine, in their own applicators; simply crush and apply. Ask your druggist about these. They are made by the Davis Emergency Kit Co., 43 Haskell Building, New York, N.Y. These are also furnished in the No. 2006 Aseyo Snake Bite Outfit put out by Becton, Dickinson, and Company, Rutherford, N.J. Your druggist has this for about $2.25.

For a contended belly, I take along four bouillion cubes. I’ve never had to use them, fortunately, but to know that water they could make a long night more comfortable. The midget bottle holds 12 water purification pills. All GI’s know about these; two tablets in a canteen full make doubtful drinking water safe. The torquicet is made from an old inner tube, or you can use the one from the snake bite kit. If there is still a little room in this second pocket, I sometimes carry a bottle of buck lume and some cotton scent patches.

Two handwarmers and a windproof lighter come next. Remember, this is an emergency kit: be sure to fill the warmers and lighter before leaving camp and wrap them in a small piece of red cloth. You might use this cloth as a protection against rain or a fall into a stream. You’ll need the lighter to get the handwarmers started. As an alternate for this third pocket, in winter weather the entire anti-venom kit should be carried.

The complete kit, including the three pockets and the contents, comes to a little over $20.00. A cardinal feature is the map—a presentable article of woodwork. Wrap a piece of branch as a handle, it’s just the thing for dragging your buck out of the woods. The length of cotton cord is for tying the antlers while dressing out your game. The declination—in some cases as much as 22 degrees—on both sides vary and make little sense. The maps correct this, or show you how. Send 20c in coin to the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., and ask for the “Map of Compass Declination in the United States.”

The 10-foot length of twisted wire in the picture has been changed to a 575-pound test nylon cord. With a piece of branch as a handle, it’s just the thing for dragging your buck out of the woods. The length of cotton cord is for tying the antlers while dressing out your game.

The two “loopy” tubes contain iodine, in their own applicators; simply crush and apply. Ask your druggist about these. They are made by the Davis Emergency Kit Co., 43 Haskell Building, New York, N.Y. These are also furnished in the No. 2006 Aseyo Snake Bite Outfit put out by Becton, Dickinson, and Company, Rutherford, N.J. Your druggist has this for about $2.25.

For a contended belly, I take along four bouillion cubes. I’ve never had to use them, fortunately, but to know that water they could make a long night more comfortable. The midget bottle holds 12 water purification pills. All GI’s know about these; two tablets in a canteen full make doubtful drinking water safe. The torquicet is made from an old inner tube, or you can use the one from the snake bite kit. If there is still a little room in this second pocket, I sometimes carry a bottle of buck lume and some cotton scent patches.

Two handwarmers and a windproof lighter come next. Remember, this is an emergency kit: be sure to fill the warmers and lighter before leaving camp and wrap them in a small piece of red cloth. You might use this cloth as a protection against rain or a fall into a stream. You’ll need the lighter to get the handwarmers started. As an alternate for this third pocket, in winter weather the entire anti-venom kit should be carried.

The complete kit, including the three pockets and the contents, comes to a little over $20.00. A cardinal feature is the map—a presentable article of woodwork. Wrap a piece of branch as a handle, it’s just the thing for dragging your buck out of the woods. The length of cotton cord is for tying the antlers while dressing out your game. The declination—in some cases as much as 22 degrees—on both sides vary and make little sense. The maps correct this, or show you how. Send 20c in coin to the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., and ask for the “Map of Compass Declination in the United States.”

The 10-foot length of twisted wire in the picture has been changed to a 575-pound test nylon cord. With a piece of branch as a handle, it’s just the thing for dragging your buck out of the woods. The length of cotton cord is for tying the antlers while dressing out your game.

The two “loopy” tubes contain iodine, in their own applicators; simply crush and apply. Ask your druggist about these. They are made by the Davis Emergency Kit Co., 43 Haskell Building, New York, N.Y. These are also furnished in the No. 2006 Aseyo Snake Bite Outfit put out by Becton, Dickinson, and Company, Rutherford, N.J. Your druggist has this for about $2.25.

For a contended belly, I take along four bouillion cubes. I’ve never had to use them, fortunately, but to know that water they could make a long night more comfortable. The midget bottle holds 12 water purification pills. All GI’s know about these; two tablets in a canteen full make doubtful drinking water safe. The torquicet is made from an old inner tube, or you can use the one from the snake bite kit. If there is still a little room in this second pocket, I sometimes carry a bottle of buck lume and some cotton scent patches.

Two handwarmers and a windproof lighter come next. Remember, this is an emergency kit: be sure to fill the warmers and lighter before leaving camp and wrap them in a small piece of red cloth. You might use this cloth as a protection against rain or a fall into a stream. You’ll need the lighter to get the handwarmers started. As an alternate for this third pocket, in winter weather the entire anti-venom kit should be carried.

The complete kit, including the three pockets and the contents, comes to a little over $20.00. A cardinal feature is the map—a presentable article of woodwork. Wrap a piece of branch as a handle, it’s just the thing for dragging your buck out of the woods. The length of cotton cord is for tying the antlers while dressing out your game. The declination—in some cases as much as 22 degrees—on both sides vary and make little sense. The maps correct this, or show you how. Send 20c in coin to the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., and ask for the “Map of Compass Declination in the United States.”

The 10-foot length of twisted wire in the picture has been changed to a 575-pound test nylon cord. With a piece of branch as a handle, it’s just the thing for dragging your buck out of the woods. The length of cotton cord is for tying the antlers while dressing out your game.
Sensational Money-Saving Offer to all
SHOOTERS, HUNTERS, COLLECTORS

STACKPOLE'S
GUN LIBRARY

You can now receive the world's 5 most famous gun books at a price never before possible! These five master volumes, carefully selected from the extensive list of the world's largest publisher of gun books will give you a basic arms library without peer. By ordering the Stackpole Gun Library you will receive (1) Small Arms of the World by W. H. B. Smith, (if sold individually, $15.00) (2) Gunsmithing by Roy F. Dunlap, (if sold individually, $10.00) (3) The Pistol Shooter's Book by Col. Charles Askins, (if sold individually, $8.50) (4) The American Shotgunner by Francis E. Sell, (if sold individually, $6.95) and (5) Principles and Practice of Loading Ammunition by Lt. Col. Earl Naramore, (if sold individually, $12.50). This $52.95 group can be yours for only $45.00! In addition, if you send a prepaid order you will receive, without charge, the current bonus book of the Stackpole Gun Library—a distinctive firearms volume (a guaranteed $5.00 value) designed to complement your basic library—together, a $57.95 value for $45.00!

SMALL ARMS OF THE WORLD by W. H. B. Smith and Joseph E. Smith. Here is a book that covers the globe, with special emphasis on weapons of Russia and the United States. Aided by nearly 1800 illustrations, this 723-page encyclopedia shows in detail how to identify, strip, assemble, load, and operate the military small arms of the world. Calibers, ammunition, safety, history and many other details of immense value are included in this "one volume reference library." With it, you are capable of becoming a military small arms expert. Weighs in at 4½ pounds! $15.00

GUNSMITHING by Roy F. Dunlap. Every phase of gunwork receives the full treatment in this comprehensive volume. For the first time, gunsmiths have a working guide that contains complete and official specification drawings on cartridges and chambers, with head space data and barrel threading included. Selecting stock blanks, metal engraving, and blueing are only a few of the many subjects covered in detail. 740 pages, 36 chapters, 200 illustrations. $10.00

THE PISTOL SHOOTER'S BOOK by Colonel Charles Askins. A man who has won virtually every worthwhile pistol shooting championship in the United States gives the intricate details of his methods and valuable experiences that will help you to become an expert. There isn't much about revolver and pistol shooting that is omitted in this book. An easy-to-read standard reference... authoritative all the way. $8.50

THE AMERICAN SHOTGUNNER by Francis E. Sell. A new but extremely valuable addition to any gun library. Present-day shotguns and loads are shown in proper perspective, with eight full chapters devoted to the economic advantages and importance of loading your own ammunition. The rich and rewarding experiences of a lifetime devoted to the fine art of shotgunning are written here to help you improve your shooting and loads... and will it. $6.95

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF LOADING AMMUNITION by Lt. Col. Earl Naramore. The dean of all handloaders has produced a monumental text based on principles he personally developed over a lifetime as a recognized authority on ammunition. An indispensable single-volume how-to book that covers the entire field of ballistics problems as related to cartridge reloading. It is without a doubt the finest handloading information available today. 915 pages, 240 illustrations. $12.50

THE STACKPOLE CO. IS THE WORLD'S LARGEST PUBLISHER OF GUN BOOKS

For Ordering Separately: If you prefer to order individually, use this coupon.

The Stackpole Company, Dept. GM-12
P. O. Box 1831, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Please send me the complete Basic Gun Library (regular price $52.95) at your special price of $45.00. I will pay for this set according to the plan checked.

□ Full Payment. I enclose $45.00, please include current bonus book free of extra charge.
□ Time Plan. I enclose $5.00 as my initial payment and will send you $5.00 a month until the $45.00 has been paid.
□ Payment in Full. I enclose $45.00, please include current bonus book free of extra charge.
□ Time Plan. I enclose $5.00 as my initial payment and will send you $5.00 a month until the $45.00 has been paid.

I understand that unless I am completely satisfied with the Basic Gun Library, I can return it within ten days for a full refund.

Name...........................................................................................................
Street Address..........................................................................................
City........................................... Zone ....... State ..........................

For Ordering Separately: If you prefer to order individually, use this coupon.

The Stackpole Company, Dept. GM-12
P. O. Box 1831, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Please send the book(s) I have checked below. Check or money order for the full amount is enclosed with the understanding that I may return the book(s) within ten days for a full refund unless completely satisfied.

□ Small Arms of the World $15.00
□ Gunsmithing $10.00
□ The Pistol Shooter's Book $8.50
□ The American Shotgunner $6.95
□ Principles and Practice of Loading Ammunition $12.50

Name...........................................................................................................
Street Address..........................................................................................
City........................................... Zone ....... State ..........................

(Please do not send cash)
fame, and using his best gun, we fired five rounds of 100 grain ammos, with a maximum spread of 2½ inches, while the 150 grain loads had a spread of 1½ inches. Interesting on these groups is that the 150 and the 180 grain bullets printed to the same point of impact, and the 10 shot group thus produced showed an extreme spread of 3½ inches. Handloads were worked up and for complete handloading dope for this new Winchester cartridge, refer to Kent Bellah's article in October GUNS. Our handloads, based on data derived from the RCBS shop, were most gratifying. Since the 300 Win. Magnum is a close relative of RCBS's .30-06 and the .300 Belted Norma Magnum, the first loads required little or no adjusting, and results with handloads are only slightly superior to the groups obtained with factory loads.

Berna-Martin Moves

Berna-Martin, the holster folks, moved their operation from Calhoun City, Mississippi to Elberton, Georgia. A bigger plant and competitive shooter. The front rest solidly on the bench, and the resilient molded rubber offers a firm and non-slip rest for the fore-end. The front rest has a raising and lowing mechanism that allows a 1½ inch up and down travel, more than enough to cover three standard bench rest targets without moving the rest. The rear rest also has elevation provision, and we found that the use of the rear rest offers a great deal more support than the conventional sandbags. The front rest retails for $32.50, the rear rest for $22.50, f.o.b. Shreveport, and we found that precision shooting with our bench rest wildcat rifle was easier with these Womack rests.

Core Cutter

Don Roman, Box 15568G, Lakewood, Colo., has now in stock one of the finest core cutters we have ever seen or used. The Core-Matic is a precision built piece of equipment that, in extensive tests, has proved itself, by cutting swaged cores cleanly, squarely, and most accurately.

Operating instructions and change-over instructions from one caliber to another are exceptionally simple. Cores are cut by feeding the lead wire into the Core-Matic and working the handle of the tool back and forth. The gear ratio of 2:1 provides excellent mechanical advantage, and the automatic ejection of the cores speeds operation. Good swaged bullets are, to a large extent, dependent on the accuracy which went into making the core, and this tool makes cutting good cores a cinch. We made up some test cores, then weighed them on our Ohaus scale —maximum deviation was less than 0.8 grains in ten cores. The other ten cores, made from home-extruded wire, varied a maximum of 1.5 grains; this variation was due to a variation in the diameter of the wire. The Core-Matic retails for $29.95 with one set of dies, additional dies are $4.50. Dies are available in .30 cal. (.250" wire), .38 caliber, .350 caliber, .375 caliber (.375" wire), and .44-40 caliber (.365" wire). If you swage other diameter wires, Don can make up custom dies for $.50.

Commercial Reloads

While attending the National Rifle and Pistol Matches at Camp Perry, we met a representative of the Midwest Reloading Service. This company makes rebars for commercial use.
and .45 ACP, and the ammo we tested was on a par with match ammo that we make up for our own use. The noteworthy feature about the ammo made by this concern is the cost. Wadcutters with standard load, cost only $21.00 per thousand, i.e., the plant!

Endless loop feature. Hide anywhere, conceal in toy animal and let it make outrageous remarks to guests. Hundreds of remote control invisible thread for detective work. Has unique uses. While they last, send $1 deposit for C.O.D. Satisfaction guaranteed.

1735 Celis Street, San Fernando 57, California
257-G W. Riverview Ave., Bellevue, Pittsburgh 2, P.A.

NEW!
A Must for Every Sportsman
$2.00... .22 BOX PAK
Pops up—ills on bell to dump reunions into the hand. The metal box tray is housed in attractive leather case.

$2.25... .22 Bargain Box
The practical finger-tip ready, 22 ammo Belt Pak in .22 S. M. L. only.

$2.50... .22 Premium Case
POP CLIP Pak for Rem. 74-2, Wh. 100.

$3.00... .22 Leatherette Box
Black or tan boot leather.

AMMO PACK
Box 97240, Portland 11, Ore.

TAPE RECORDER
(liquation stock)
$8.99
Liquidation of our special purchase
specials on recorders with complete
2 1/4" speaker and microphone.
$2.00 each. This
over from giant national depart-
ment store promotion where recorders were labeled with a message to give a gun with double triggers and extractors. Tests on clay birds and doves, as well as on the patterning board, proved that the Model 707 is an exceptionally well-made gun with fine handling qualities. Stock dimensions are 1 3/4 x 1 3/4 x 2 1/4", and the triple bolting system gives the action a great deal of strength. Stock finish and bluing are of the highest quality, and firing the gun was a pleasure. The Model 707 in 20 gauge is available with 26 inch (IC&M), 28 and 30 inch (M&F) tubes. Although doubles usually run into a fairly high price bracket, the Model 707 retail for only $159.50, which is most reasonable for a fine imported side-by-side shotgun.

Richland Model 707
Richland Arms Co., Dept. G, Blissfield, Mich., recently submitted one of their new Model 707 shotguns for tests. This gun, chambered for the .30-06 Magnum shell, is a deluxe field gun with double triggers and extractors. Tests on clay birds and doves, as well as on the patterning board, proved that the Model 707 is an exceptionally well-made gun with fine handling qualities. Stock dimensions are 1 3/4 x 1 3/4 x 2 1/4", and the triple bolting system gives the action a great deal of strength. Stock finish and bluing are of the highest quality, and firing the gun was a pleasure. The Model 707 in 20 gauge is available with 26 inch (IC&M), 28 and 30 inch (M&F) tubes. Although doubles usually run into a fairly high price bracket, the Model 707 retail for only $159.50, which is most reasonable for a fine imported side-by-side shotgun.

Alcan Shot Protector
Kwik-Sert is a polyethylene strip that has a part that fits over the wad and that, when inserted into the hull, forms a protective shot collar. We have used Kwik-Sert in a couple of boxes of test ammo and found that it is easy to use and does offer a fine means of protecting the shot column. Alcan Co., Inc., of Alon, Ill., offers Kwik-Sert in 12, 16, and 20 ga. for $1.25 per thousand, and in 4 ga. for $4.20 per M.

Soda Guns
Recently we had the rare pleasure and privilege to test a Franz Soda combination rifle-shotgun, complete with Heym clu
mounts and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel. We have several fine quality guns in our own personal gun rack, and even one of my pet rifles that is an exceptionally fine gun, looked sick next to the Sedia gun. Workmanship is outstandingly good and finish is in the best European tradition of a fine, hand-rubbed oil finish—the sort of finish it takes months to complete and that, once completed, hardly ever needs touching up. Fitting of wood to metal was extra carefully done and the metal work, including the engraving, was excellent.

The shotgun barrel delivered a full pattern, and the rifle barrel placed the bullet consistently into the center of the pattern. We used several brands of factory ammo as well as some of our pet loads for the rifle barrel and found that with practically all loads we get M.O.A. With a special handload and the 105 grain Speer bullet we were able to duplicate our groups that we get with our custom Griffin and Howe—5⁄16” at 100 yards. It should be noted that the claw mounts do not obstruct the sights when using the shotgun barrel and we tried a round of trap with the scope left on the gun. The mounts have the equivalent of peep sights, and thus the shotgun or metallic rifle sight can be used.

The shotgun barrel delivered a full pattern, and the rifle barrel placed the bullet consistently into the center of the pattern.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.

Gun fun and scope. Ferlach guns are imported by Frank and Walter Klepeis, Rosendale, N.Y., and our test gun, Model 241, is chambered for the 12 gauge shotgun in the upper barrel and the .30-06 in the lower barrel.
ject—the gauges are a good investment for the handloader, and we found that we did get better accuracy by sorting the brass according to the directions.

**Winchester's New .284**

The newest Winchester cartridge, the .284, is based on the .308 Winchester case and ballistically the cartridge is identical to the venerable .270. Presently, the Model 88 lever-action and the Model 100 autoloader are chambered for the new cartridge, and our first tests were made with the Model 88. Winchester offers the cartridge in two bullet weights. The 125 grain and the 150 grain Power-Point. The 125 grain load carries a powder load of 50.6 grains of a non-corrosive powder, while the 150 grain load has a charge of 47.7 grains of powder.

We fitted our Model 88 with Weaver mounts and a 4X Browning scope. Shooting at 100 yards, we fired several test groups at first with three shots, then with five shots. The three shot strings averaged a maximum spread of 2 1/2 inches by 1 1/2 inch, while the five shots strings averaged 2 1/4 inches by 1 1/4 inches. We sighted our gun to shoot 2 1/4 inches high at 100 yards, and placed five shots into the target. We then marked the tips of five rounds of the 150 grain loads with bright red lipstick and fired them. It was a pleasant surprise to note that the 125 grain and the 150 grain Power-Point bullets had the same point of impact at 100 yards, a fact that makes it quite feasible to carry both loads in the field and allows you to change ammo during the hunt.

Editorial deadlines precluded extensive testing of handloads, but we did come up with some figures and were able to check them against those sent to us by Fred Hunt.

**Sheridan Pell Gun**

Being plagued with some undesirable wildlife around our home, we acquired a Sheridan air rifle, complete with Williams peep sight and a Weaver scope in Sheridan mounts. The Blue Streak rifle is a single-shot, bolt-action gun that fires the .22 caliber Sheridan Bantam pellets. Shooting the gun, first on our indoor range and later on the testing range showed not only excellent accuracy, but also considerable penetration of the little Sheridan slug.

The gun is exceptionally easy to handle, and though a single-shot, reloading the gun for a second shot is done speedily and without fuss. Although the gun was acquired to keep varmints away from our pheasants, we found that it offers a fine way of sharpening up the old shooting eye—we set up an indoor bullet trap and had a shooting match. The Blue Streak easily doubles as a highly accurate target rifle that is inexpensive to shoot and has such a low noise level that our hunting dogs did not set up the usual ruckus that we have come to expect when we use our indoor range. This is a gun that can be enjoyed by the whole family for indoor and outdoor fun and it should make a damny training gun for youngsters.

---

**New Ideas In Top Quality Holsters**

**The Hide-A-Way Holster**

Handcrafted for YOU: fits inside trousers band; concealable but available; protects against grease, rust, Wt. 2 1/4 oz. top grain soft cowhide, lined nickel clip. $2.95 PP.

**Brass Studded Wrist Band**

Handmade, heavy-duty wrist band; brass rivets add character and strength. Strong wrist need protection. Finest leather used for durability. Ask for Atlas Black, Midas Yellow, Samson Red, or Hercules Natural. $1.95 PP. For black; $2.98 PP. in color. No COD. Money back guarantee.
NEW! CUSTOM MADE PISTOL CASES
(FREE FOLDER)

Various Types—$19.95 up.

Here's Beckley's answer to the demand for a dependable, but inexpensive pistol carrier. Case design may change from time to time, as a result of customer reaction to various features. Cases are available in five types:

No. 1—Four-gun case for the Arma type scope as illustrated above. $23.75

No. 2—Five-gun case for the Arma type scope. $25.95

No. 3—Four-gun case for the Balscope Sr. (New B & L Spot Scope) $32.95

No. 4—Five-gun case for the Balscope Sr. type Scope. $43.50

Extra Equipment for Pistol Cases

• Adjustable holster carrying strap $9.50
• Covered open lid case, as made for Joe B. $12.50
• Lined holder for Jr. Box $7.50

SPECIAL

No. 1—Four-gun case in factory blem. $14.00 per M., bulk $12.50 per M. in bulk. Laredo, Texas. Orders of $50.00 or more shipped prepaid.

Orders of $50.00 or more shipped prepaid.

No. 2—Five-gun case in factory blem. $16.50 per M., bulk $15.00 per M. Laredo, Texas. Orders of $50.00 or more shipped prepaid.

No. 3—Four-gun case in factory blem. $21.75 per M., bulk $20.00 per M. Laredo, Texas. Orders of $50.00 or more shipped prepaid.

No. 4—Five-gun case in factory blem. $24.50 per M., bulk $23.00 per M. Laredo, Texas. Orders of $50.00 or more shipped prepaid.

For the BEST in production made RIFLE BARRELS

DOUGLAS ULTRARIFLED

STAINLESS STEEL BARRELS
NOW AVAILABLE THROUGH .30 CALIBER

ULTRARIFLED

MUZZLE LOADER BARRELS

We are now able to make very good deliveries on muzzle loading barrel blanks. These blanks are made in .32, .36, 40, 44, and 50 caliber. They are all CUTF RIFLED with a twist of one turn in 48" and grooves .300" to .012" deep. Lands and grooves are of approximately equal width. The material used is specially processed for our purpose, cold drawn to octagon shape with an especially fine finish that will require little or no polishing. These are available in .44, .577, .50, and .50 caliber. We also supply 1½" barrels at $32.95 each. These blanks are threaded for breech plugs and the DOUGLAS name and caliber is branded on the top flat. Finished length is 48".

You may order these barrels with a twist of one turn in 17", 22", or 24" at an additional charge of 15.00 each. These prices are subject to our regular amount's discount. Write for complete information or order from this ad.

NEW! CUSTOM MADE PISTOL CASES

(FREE FOLDER)

Various Types—$19.95 up.

Here's Beckley's answer to the demand for a dependable, but inexpensive pistol carrier. Case design may change from time to time, as a result of customer reaction to various features. Cases are available in five types:

No. 1—Four-gun case for the Arma type scope as illustrated above. $23.75

No. 2—Five-gun case for the Arma type scope. $25.95

No. 3—Four-gun case for the Balscope Sr. (New B & L Spot Scope) $32.95

No. 4—Five-gun case for the Balscope Sr. type Scope. $43.50

Extra Equipment for Pistol Cases

• Adjustable holster carrying strap $9.50
• Covered open lid case, as made for Joe B. $12.50
• Lined holder for Jr. Box $7.50

SPECIAL

No. 1—Four-gun case in factory blem. $14.00 per M., bulk $12.50 per M. Laredo, Texas. Orders of $50.00 or more shipped prepaid.

Orders of $50.00 or more shipped prepaid.

No. 2—Five-gun case in factory blem. $16.50 per M., bulk $15.00 per M. Laredo, Texas. Orders of $50.00 or more shipped prepaid.

No. 3—Four-gun case in factory blem. $21.75 per M., bulk $20.00 per M. Laredo, Texas. Orders of $50.00 or more shipped prepaid.

No. 4—Five-gun case in factory blem. $24.50 per M., bulk $23.00 per M. Laredo, Texas. Orders of $50.00 or more shipped prepaid.

For the BEST in production made RIFLE BARRELS

DOUGLAS ULTRARIFLED

STAINLESS STEEL BARRELS
NOW AVAILABLE THROUGH .30 CALIBER

ULTRARIFLED

MUZZLE LOADER BARRELS

We are now able to make very good deliveries on muzzle loading barrel blanks. These blanks are made in .32, .36, 40, 44, and 50 caliber. They are all CUTF RIFLED with a twist of one turn in 48" and grooves .300" to .012" deep. Lands and grooves are of approximately equal width. The material used is specially processed for our purpose, cold drawn to octagon shape with an especially fine finish that will require little or no polishing. These are available in .44, .577, .50, and .50 caliber. We also supply 1½" barrels at $32.95 each. These blanks are threaded for breech plugs and the DOUGLAS name and caliber is branded on the top flat. Finished length is 48".

You may order these barrels with a twist of one turn in 17", 22", or 24" at an additional charge of 15.00 each. These prices are subject to our regular amount's discount. Write for complete information or order from this ad.
tightly shot patterns, you can buy as many additional tubes as you wish, down to the .695" or Full choke.

After firing thousands of rounds from a variety of U.S. and foreign shotguns, using different loads, and, at the same time constantly improving my slug design, I am positive that my Vitt slug materially contributes to the accuracy of standard bore shotguns. Also important is the fact that the heavier slug shoots into the same area of impact as a factory trap load of shot, at 40-50 yards. At 100 yards, of course, there is no comparison as the shot fades out of the picture. Incidentally, this is the first time that I have ever shot slugs so well at 100 yards.

I was interested in getting optimum performance with shot and slugs with one barrel, and, since good birdshot patterns can be obtained with standard barrels, I started with these. I designed the slug to fit the barrel without bulging and used the standard paper shells to assure easy chambering of the loaded cartridge. This limited 12 ga. cylinder dimensions to 0.722" to 0.730".

Among the guns tested I was fortunate in having three barrels which measured exactly within these limits: A Browning Special and Improved Cylinder at .722" and a Winchester M97 at .730". The chokes on these barrels (see Table I) did not hurt slug accuracy and helped with shot patterns.

All testing of the Vitt slug was done in 5 shot strings, for group only. No effort was made to zero in on the bullseye. The center accuracy and helped with shot patterns.

When handling the new Vitt slug, use any good quality 2½" paper shell. Low base shells are preferred, but the high base Winchester-Western Ranger and Expert have enough room for up to 34 grains of powder and a nice short roll crimp. Do not use brass shells (I.D. is too large for standard bore) or 3 inch paper shells (no good for 2½" chamber). Use only progressive powders due to the full weight of the slug. I've found that the following powders and charge ranges worked best for me: Unique, 22-24 gr.; Herco, 31-33 gr.; A1-5, 32-34 gr.; A1-5, 31-33 gr., but select your own by experimentation.

Uniform accuracy in charge weight is important, allowing no more than 0.3 gr. variation, which some of the shotshell loading machines cannot maintain, but any good powder measure can. When seating the slug, use no other wads. Start the slug by hand and complete seating with the loading tool ram with pressures of 50, 90 and 70 lb. respectively for the above powders. Do not use wad guides with spring fingers.

For maximum reloading life of paper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Make</th>
<th>Cyl.</th>
<th>Imp. Cyl.</th>
<th>Mod.</th>
<th>Imp. Mod.</th>
<th>Fall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winchester</td>
<td>.790</td>
<td>.723</td>
<td>.714</td>
<td>.705</td>
<td>.700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remington</td>
<td>.790</td>
<td>.721</td>
<td>.712</td>
<td>.702</td>
<td>.694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Browning</td>
<td>.725</td>
<td>.712</td>
<td>.701</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>.687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Winchester</td>
<td>.730</td>
<td>.728</td>
<td>.721</td>
<td>.715</td>
<td>.707</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BROWNING BARRELS**

Measured at indicated distance from muzzle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>5&quot;</th>
<th>4&quot;</th>
<th>3&quot;</th>
<th>2&quot;</th>
<th>1&quot;</th>
<th>Muzzle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*Buck Special</td>
<td>.722</td>
<td>.721</td>
<td>.720</td>
<td>.714</td>
<td>.712</td>
<td>.712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Imp. Cyl. tbl.</td>
<td>.722</td>
<td>.722</td>
<td>.721</td>
<td>.716</td>
<td>.714</td>
<td>.712</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These measurements taken from author's guns. Poly Choke on M 97 does not go to a full choke, and though precisely mounted, walks groups around target.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gauge</th>
<th>Bore</th>
<th>Slug Brand</th>
<th>Slug</th>
<th>Weight, Grains</th>
<th>No. of Powder, Grains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>.750</td>
<td>W.R.A.</td>
<td>.685</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>.730</td>
<td>Remington</td>
<td>.680</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>.730</td>
<td>Grenade</td>
<td>.730</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>Integral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>.730</td>
<td>Vitt</td>
<td>.728</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>Integral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Weights of slugs and powder charges in commercial loads resulted from breaking down 20 cartridges of each brand.

**SAVINGS FOR HANDLOADERS**

**BUY QUALITY TOOLS AT FACTORY PRICES!**

**"C" TYPE RELOADING TOOL**

For rifle and pistol. Heavy-duty semi-steel frame guaranteed for the toughest reloading operations, swaging bullets, case reforming and full-size resizing, 3½ inch stroke, 1½" inch handle with downward leverage. Complete with shell holder and priming rod of your choice. Order by caliber.

**"C" TYPE TOOL with PRIMER ARM**

**QUALITY DIES**

| Powder Scale: $6.95 |

- Accuracy guaranteed to 1/10 grain
- Capacity of 325 grains
- Chrome-plated beam with large, colored numerals for easy reading
- Exclusive lock beam design
- Hand-honed steel bearings

**ORDER TODAY!**

Send money order or check. Shipping charges extra. Order your guide below or request your free "Shooters Guide to Hand-Loading." Also merchandise cataloguing components, ammunition, other equipment of interest to handloaders and sportsmen.

**FREE! "Shooters Guide to Hand-Loading."** Also merchandise cataloguing components, ammunition, other equipment of interest to handloaders and sportsmen.

**MINNESOTA SHOOTERS SUPPLY**

DEPT. 12-E MINNESOTA
shells for a break-open gun crimping may be omitted owing to the tight slug fit. Do use a roll crimp for proper functioning in magazine guns. The only roll crimper available seems to be the Lyman, which can be run by a 5/8 or 3/4 h.p. motor. Mount the large pulley directly on the crimping head shaft and allow for no more than 600 RPM of the crimping head.

Since the new slug is one single loading component, the reloading equipment and labor can be reduced to a minimum. Under no circumstances use the new Vitt slug as a replacement for the factory loaded rifled slugs or bird shot—it not only can be, but it is dangerous because of the difference in the powders used and the weights of lead.

All of this is not meant to hand you optimum slug shooting performance on a silver platter. Instead, it is presented to show you what can be done to get better results with slugs and, at the same time, lose little or no effectiveness when using shot—all in the same barrel.

If you want an effective two-in-one shotgun, one that will give you slug shooting accuracy and power you've never thought possible, and retain the bird-killing patterns you want, I'm afraid you're going to have to work for it. Experiment as much as possible, and retain the bird-killing patterns you can run by a 5/8 or 3/4 h.p. motor. Mount the large pulley directly on the crimping head shaft and allow for no more than 600 RPM of the crimping head.

Later, I watched as the youngsters brought their game into the checking station, some with their limit in only a few hours of shooting. Here, Don Kirkpatrick, or one of his men, records the number and species of game taken and other information which will help the Commission in laying out and operating this and other game areas like it. Presently there are several such junior hunting areas in the planning stage.

What do the boys and girls who hunt on this refuge say? Records of their reactions have been kept for four years, and their feelings can be summed up in three pointed statements: "It's great! It's a natural way to learn to hunt. More areas just like it should be opened to teenage hunters."

FULL COLOR WALL MURAL. Seven classics included in breathtaking mural are: The Buffalo Sharps; the Colt's Single Action; Napoleon's Butet Shotgun; the Lugers Pistol; the Lincoln Derrick; Colt's "Presentation" revolvers; the Burnside Carbine. Richly lithographed in six colors, in 59" x 32" size. All painted by James M. Triggs. Priced at $5.95 postpaid from Sportmurais, Box 781, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

CENTENNIAL TRADE MARK
Own The Finest
Why buy a cheap imitation when NOW you can own an exact replica out of America's History. The Centennial Arms Black Powder Shooters are now better than ever. They are completely proofed for better and safer shootings. With this ad only, we are now able to offer all lovers of Black Powder Shooting who do not yet own one of these handsome replicas a FREE Bullet Mould and Powder Flask with every Centennial Regular 1860 Army Colt. All Three Pieces for Just $79.95

HARPERS FERRY FLINTLOCK PISTOL MODEL 1805—DATED 1807.
In addition to our 1880 Colt Army Revolvers, Centennial Arms is now introducing a Harpers Ferry Flintlock Pistol. The Harpers Ferry was made for the Army at Harpers Ferry Armory, which was the first U.S. pistol to be manufactured at a National Armory. It is a tribute to its attractive lines that the U.S. Army Military Police have adopted this pistol. The Harpers Ferry Flintlock Pistols are their insignia. TODAY—All Flintlock collectors and shooters own their own Harpers Ferry reproduced exactly like the original, with the exception that we have made this pistol with a Riffled barrel for safer shooting. This striking pistol is made in the original .54 caliber, with handsome engrailed wood and brass mounting. The lockplate is casehardened and is marked with a spread eagle, U. S., and RAPHERS FERRY 1807.

CENTENNIAL ARMS CORPORATION
3318 W. Devon Ave.
Chicago, Illinois
"THE FINEST IN BLACK POWDER GUNS"
Barrel: 28" round, nickel steel; Weight: (without bayonet or sling) 8 lbs. 9 oz., (with bayonet and sling) 9 lbs. 12 oz.; Magazine capacity: 5 rounds. The musket has a finger groove forearm which extends to within about 2" of the muzzle. The upper handguard covers only the rear half of the barrel and extends forward to the first barrel band. The musket, introduced in 1898, was discontinued in 1924. The so-called Navy type bayonet, has an 8 1/2" blade and weighs 11 oz. The musket sold, in 1905, for $32.00, $43.00 in 1934. A take-down version was available in solid frame only.


Introduced in 1896 and advertised through 1924, it was, at one time, Winchester's most expensive rifle, selling for $30.00 in 1905 and $43.00 in 1914. A take-down version was available. Calibers: .38-72 and .40-72 were also available, and these rifles had 26" barrels, either octagon (these 8 lbs. 4 oz.) or round (7 lbs. 8 oz.). Purchasers of these guns in these calibers were asked to specify sights for black or smokeless powder loads. The 1965 price was $21.00 for the round barrel model and $25.00 for the semi or full octagon barrel version.

The regular sporting rifle, equipped with a "Fancy Walnut Checked Stock and Forearm," cost $10.00 more than the standard grade rifle. The Fancy Grade, regularly furnished with a rifle type curved butt plate, was also available with a flat shotgun type butt plate of either hard rubber or steel at no extra charge.

Musket: In .30-40 Krag, .30-30, and .30-06;
Model 95 extras include: In calibers .38–72 and .40–72, barrels up to 36" at $1.00 per inch. Nickel steel barrels were not usually available in other than standard lengths. The 30" barrel on the NRA musket was maximum. Checkered forearms and buttstocks in either plain or fancy walnut were available, and Model 95, was also furnished with full nickel plating or with nickel, silver, or gold plated trimmings.

The start of the Spanish American War found our troops equipped with a medley of long arms. Regular troops were equipped with various models of the .30-40 Krag–Gordon rifle, the infantry had muskets, and the cavalry carbines; state militia units were variously equipped with 1873 Springfield rifles and carbines. Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders was largely equipped, through TR's influence (he was Assistant Secretary of Navy at the time war was declared) with Krags, carbines, Holsters, etc. Some of the mostly Westerners who were reared on lever actions, carried their own personal Model 95 carbines. Teddy Roosevelt is said to have carried a Model 95 carbine which he later gave to one of his men (Bob Wrenn) who carried it home after the war ended.

Col. Addis, is reported to have convinced Secretary of War Russel A. Alger that the Army should adopt the Model 95 in .30-40 Krags. Mr. Addis was a Substitute Standard, Alger agreed and ordered 10,000. A note in an old Bannerman catalog indicates that the rifles were not delivered until September 1899. One hundred were shipped to San Francisco for shipment to the Philippines, but adverse reports from Manila caused them to be shipped back to the States, for eventual sale. The remaining 9,900 were purchased by Marlellus Hartley who sold them to Cuba.

Some firearms writers, including the late Captain Philip B. Sharpe, believe that the Navy purchased 10,000 Model 1895's. A search of Winchester's records and Navy files revealed no mention about a Navy purchase of even one Model 95. It appears likely that writers confused the Winchester Model 1895 with the U.S. Navy Rifle, Model 1895, manufactured by Winchester, but designed by James Paris Lee. This rifle, also 6 mm (.236 Lee Navy), was a bolt action weapon.

There is only one other reported and known purchase of the Model 95 for use by the military. Late in 1914 the Russians contacted the Baldwin Locomotive Works, who contacted Winchester. On Nov. 4, 1914, Winchester negotiated a contract for 100,000 Model 95 rifles chambered for the 7.62 Russian cartridge. The contract called for a final delivery date on Nov. 14, 1915, and a price of $22.90 for the first 25,000 and $23.40 for the balance.

The contract pleased the Winchester executives who had recently ordered production of the Model 93 halted because of declining sales. From its introduction in 1896 to 1914, some 67,000 Model 93's had been sold.

The contract was fulfilled on November 15, 1915, only two weeks after the original contract delivery date. But in the meantime the British, through the House of J. P. Morgan & Co., acted for the Russians, negotiated a new contract with Winchester for an additional 200,000 Model 95 rifles. The contract price per rifle was $27.15, and the final delivery date set at Dec. 31, 1916. This contract was completed on schedule. Presumably, this would mean that 300,000 rifles were delivered to Russia, but Winchester records show a total of only 293,816 were shipped. This discrepancy may lie in the meanings of “delivered,” “shipped,” and “accepted.”

On May 17, 1915, Winchester and J. P. Morgan representatives signed a contract calling for the delivery of 300 million rounds of 7.62 ammunition to Russia by Dec. 31, 1916. The price to be $36.50 per thousand, or a total contract price of $10,950,000. By September 1916, only 10 per cent of the contract had been delivered, and the British (Continued on page 62)
The Model 95, though used more widely in military service than any other lever-action rifle, achieved its reputation in the hands of famed big game hunters.

It was Teddy Roosevelt’s 1909 African safari that popularized the .405 caliber Model 1895 Winchester. No safari before or after ever had as much publicity. Roosevelt took three Model 95’s, two .405’s, and one .30-06. Both the safari and the weapons were widely publicized in sporting magazines, in TR’s best seller “African Game Trails” and in a series of articles in “Scribner’s Magazine.” Teddy referred to his .405 as “my big medicine gun for lions.”

Though Roosevelt preferred the smoother action of his .45-70 Model 1886, he took the .405’s at the recommendation of Winchester President T. C. Bennet, and in a letter to Bennet, dated August 10, 1908, said “a friend of mine, young Forbes of Boston” had used the .405 for lions and rhino, but had the rifle jam on two occasions. TR wanted assurance that the .405 would not jam and Bennet apparently assured him that the gun, if properly handled, would not jam.

Charley Cottar, who preferred Africa to Oklahoma and was killed by a charging rhino when he was 70, used a full-length-sighted .405 on elephant, buffalo, and rhino. American Ben Burbridge, who made four long safaris to Africa, used a .30-06 Model 95 “for plains stuff.” Novelist Stewart Edward White used a .405 in Africa where he killed 14 lions with 33 shots of which only 4 missed their mark. This is not an impressive record, but White was an amateur hunter who used a .30-40 Model 95 for big game hunting in the States.

Winchester ceased manufacture of caliber .30-06 rifles in the early 1920’s, after many reports of Model 95’s blowing up while firing service ammo. Research indicated that the rifles had been damaged when uniformed users had fired the German 8 mm service cartridge in the rifle!

How does the Model 95 stack up for today’s hunting? There are thousands of hunters using .30-06, .30-06, and .303 British calibers, and if you’re partial to lever action rifles, there’s no reason to pass up the 95. In these calibers ammunition is no problem, and some dealers may still have stocks of 7.62 Russian sporting rounds. Ammunition for the .30-06, .30 WCF and .405 is difficult to find. Rifles of these calibers can be rebarreled to .30-40, or the .30-06 barrel can be set back and rechambered to .30-40.

Owners of rifles in the hard-to-get calibers can, if they locate an initial supply of cases, reload these cases, and get a dozen or so firings from each case. It should be remembered, however, that the tolerances in the chamber of the 95 are much tighter than those of a bolt action rifle. This means that the cases may have to be full length re-sized after each firing, and this is a shortening life fact.

Riflemen aware of a rifle’s limitations will find that the Model 95 Winchester can provide them with many years of reliable service, and should think twice before relegateing this old veteran to the classification of an antique. It was—and still to be—a grand sporting rifle.
just .38 dies for .38 cases. Put a washer of the proper thickness under the expander and seater dies to load .357 hulls. To speed the change-over, cut out part of the washer to make a horseshoe washer. You can switch from one case to another without removing or adjusting the dies. Untrimmed cases give a non-uniform crimp. Trim each caliber to your selected length to determine the washer thickness.

This idea works for .44 Special-Magnum cases, except the hot .44 Magnum loads. For these you need RCBS or .44 Magnum dies. I've found these dies satisfactory with top loads. They oversize the brass which, combined with hot loads, greatly shortens case life. Old or much-used cases should not be used for top loads in any gun. This is part of the price you pay for using heavy bullets flat out. I don't know why anyone wants .44 Magnum cannon loads anyway. Bullets hold with normal case sizing if laced with CCI 250 Magnum primers. He hasn't found any other bullet of this weight that works well in his rifle. Others press into the case when chambered. Some handloaders have .246 Winchesters thinned like the Browning I think W.W. should have thinned theirs. They probably wanted more velocity in this Magnum age, and they get it.

A good target for 100 yard groups with moderate power hunting scopes is the official Army 50 foot small bore rifle target with 1.5" black bulls. Shoot the center bull first to check the sights, then the other ten bulls for groups. Turn the paper ¼ turn, if your center of impact is 1.0 to 1.5", keep it. You have 11 more targets. Then you can punch 220 holes in one 10½" x 12" sheet of paper! The bulls are too close together for sloppy shooting. If you get 10 or 11 tight groups you'll want to pin the target on your loading bench wall as a conversation piece when the fellows get together.

Mason Williams, of Shooters Service & Dewey, Inc. fame, the custom loaders and bullet makers in Clifton Corners, N. Y., has played with the 6.5 x 55 Swedish Mauser (Continued on page 66)
POWER DIALING TELESCOPE. Compact instrument allows instant change of magnification from 15 times to any power up to 60 times without change of focus. Internal cam arrangement alters position, spacing of lenses, so that focus keeps pace with varying magnification. Balscope Zoom 60 has front lens nearly 2 1/2" in diameter, weight 48 ozs., is just under 17" long. Sturdily made for portable use by Bausch & Lomb Inc., Dept. G-12, 635 St. Paul St., Rochester 2, N.Y.

NEW HODGDON POWDERS. "Topmark"—for loading of trap and skeet shells. Spherical powder delivers uniform results; HSS—heavy field load spherical powder offers uniform results at low price per shell; HS6—excellent Magnum load shotgun powder. Dense, spherical propellant leaves room for adequate wads even in heaviest load. Easily ignited, HS6 gives excellent patterns; H110—spherical Carbine Powder available to owners of 30 M1 Carbines. All information from B. E. Hodgdon, Inc., Dept. G-12, Shawnee Mission, Kansas for 50c.

DRAIN 'R CUT SPOON perfect for quickly cutting foods in outdoors, also for all frozen foods. Excellent for serving as well as drying cooked vegetables. All-round handy item in camper's knapsack. Product of Ace Mfg. Co., Inc., Dept. G-12, Challfont, Penna.

DAISY CONSUMER CATALOG shows complete 1963 line of play guns, BB guns, holster sets, CO2 pistols and Daisy/matic mechanical toys. Quality Daisy products include BB guns from $5.95 to $15.95; play guns from 80c to $9.55; holster sets from 49c to $6.95; and a complete line of Bullseye BBs, CO2 pellets, and pellets. Daisy Mfg. Co., Dept. G-12, Rogers, Ark.

NORMA 201, ultra-modern rifle powder, is tubular grain nitro-cellulose powder that provides high bullet velocities with low breech pressures and temperatures. Burning rate is from medium to fast, most commonly used in cartridges such as .30-30 Win. and .308 Win. When used in a .30-30 round with 150 grain soft point pointed boat-tail, powder propels bullet at a muzzle velocity of 2,220 feet per second. Norma-Precision, Dept. G-12, South Lansing, New York.


NEW PEN-TYPE TEAR GAS DEVICE .38 Special caliber offers dependable protection against robbers and muggers. Protective device putes you permanently "on guard" against all kinds of criminals. Also used for police and civilian defense purposes. No lasting injury. Not a firearm. Features spring-steel clip. Priced $6.95 express collect with one shell from: Public Sport Shops, Dept. G-12, 11 S. 16th St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

SCRIPTO VU-LIGHTER features fast action, reliable 4-color insert of a hunter and his dog. Vielded fluid case. Send check or money order for $3.95 ppd., to Louis Co., Room 408, 5 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago 3, Ill.
LIGHTWEIGHT replacement stock for U.S. M1 Carbes in choice of Alaskan 90% finished or standard finished. Beautiful stock of American Black Walnut features a Monte Carlo for right or left-handed shooters. 90% finished stock, 12.95, handguard 4.50; completely finished, not checkered stock 25.00, handguard 8.50. E. C. Bishop & Son, Inc., Dept. G-12, Warsaw, Mo.


MARKSMAN HOLSTER provides "Quick Draw" action thrills for gun owners. Made of genuine cowhide, features professional rawhide tie-down thongs for freedom of action and lightning fast draws. Precision cut and designed holster available in jet black or rich saddle tan finish, heavily stitched and braid reinforced. Priced at $2.50, it is perfect partner for 20 shot BB Repeater Air Pistol, Colt .45 Automatics, also manufactured by Marksman Products, Dept. G-12, P.O. Box 25396, Los Angeles 25, Calif.

cartridge quite a lot. Mace likes the heavy 160 grain Hornady bullet backed with 41.5 gr. 4350 and CCI Magnum primers, in Norma cases. He gets 2218 fps at low pressure, and says it’s adequate for most game the rifles should be used for, with bullets well placed.

I agree. But for medium game I prefer the 2600 fps of a 140 grain Speer backed with 50.0 gr. Hodgdon’s 4031 and the same primers. I like the Swedish Mausers better than the Norwegian Krag. Norma’s factory 139 gr. bullet is loaded about flat out at 2789 fps.

To crimp or not to crimp is the question on .30-30 shells. Some die makers do not think it’s necessary, and their seater dies won’t crimp. C-H and RCBS, and some others, consider the crimp very desirable with cannelured bullets for use in tubular magazines, and you can use their seaters to crimp or not, as desired. The factory crimps .30-30 cases heavily in cannelures to insure perfect functioning in lever action rifles. I recommend it for reloads.

Case wall thickness varies enough that sometimes dies made to close specs won’t size enough to hold bullets friction tight. Sometimes they work by sizing cases without expanding necks. Best deal is to crimp for all hunting loads. It’s satisfactory in bolt action pieces. But these give a bit better accuracy with uncrimped cases and uncanneled pointed bullets. Some chaps forget that pointed bullets can be dangerous in tubular magazines. Recoil inertia could fire an entire magazine of cartridges. In a .30-30 the flat or round nose bullets made for .30-30 velocity are much more efficient on game. The pointed pills expand too slowly.

Speer’s cannelured flat nose 150 gr. pill for the .30-30 works well in all these guns with their loads at close to 2400 fps. They are extremely deadly on deer when souped up in larger cases, with moderate charges. In a .308 Win, use 39.0 gr. HiVel No. 2; in a .30-40 Krag try 48.0 gr. 4350; and a .30-06 is good with 43.0 gr. 4031 or 42.0 gr. HiVel No. 2. Driving these fast-expanding bullets at close to 300 fps higher velocity makes great, gaping holes in game. If you load much hotter than I’ve listed, accuracy suffers. Loads are good for deer beyond .30-30 range with mild recoil and pressure, yet they do more damage than some full charge .30-06 loads. Your wife or youngster can handle them easily and loads can be reduced a couple of grains if desired. Use CCI Magnum primers.

I haven’t checked these loads for pressure or velocity, but did test for expansion, which is excellent even with 2.0 grains less powder. If you need such loads, work down, or per-

(Continued from page 63)
Choose "out of the ordinary" Christmas Gifts from
Bean's Free Catalog

Hunters and Canoers will find many practical items in our 116 page fully illustrated Fall Catalog. Shows hunting foot wear, clothing and over 410 items of interest to both men and women. 110 items are of our own manufacture.

Zipper Duffle Bag

Made of good water repellent duck with zipper running almost the full length. Shaped much the same as a regular travelling bag. Double leather handles. The handiest duffle bag that can be made. Two sizes: Length 21", diameter 11", Price $10.85. Length 27", diameter 16", Price $12.85 postpaid. Prices include 10% Luggage Tax.

L. B. Bean, Inc., 383 Main St., Freeport, Maine
MRS. HUNTING AND CAMPING SPECIALTIES

DECAL CHECKERING PATTERNS

The professional stockmaker who is not already using Decal Checkering Patterns is handicapping himself unnecessarily. There are patterns to suit every taste! Contact your jobber or write direct.

PATTERN No. 8
Adapted from a design by custom checkers Joe Dircks, Los Angeles, Calif. Joe isn't name for the maker, Joe Dircks, 3803 Griffin Ave., Los Angeles 39, Calif. Joe isn't famous, but this pattern is. Joe is the only one who can make this pattern. The solid diamond panel can be in any color, white, ivory, or other color. The diamond panel is made by cutting the checkering paper into small pieces.

STAN DE TREVILLE
P. O. BOX 2446  SAN DIEGO 12, CALIF.

NEW... indoor pistol ammo for practice-training-fun!!

Now shoot your favorite handgun in your garage, basement...even your living room with Speer sub-velocity plastic ammunition.

SPEER

Developed in the Speer Laboratory for Air Force Training. Target-38's and 41's are a unique sub-velocity ammunition for year-around indoor shooting fun. The entire family will enjoy the provider ammunition. Bullets made in Target-38 to 200 grains per second. Easy to handle, easy to shoot, unique and 38's and 41's have been re-issued to 2000 units without loss of performance or accuracy.

Target-38 and 41's are available at your local sporting goods store in boxes of 25 bullets and 50 cases of the following suggested prices:

50 BULLETS $1.50 50 CASES $1.50

SAMPLE Try a sample of Target-38's or 41's by sending 50c for each 5 shot sample wanted.

AMERICA'S FINEST ANTIQUE ARMS SERVICE

Dealing in all types of antique firearms. We have a large stock of Western Arms. We can fill your order promptly. Cash or check only. No Layaway.

New, Elting, Illustr. Catalog Every 1 Week--Nov 84 Pages. Each issue! Thousands of antique Cell revolue, Kentucky rifles, pistols, muskets, swords, daggers from all over the world: enforms, hammers, gun books, etc. All different edition. Wider selection available nowhere! Subscription Just $1.00 per year. Send now to:

N. Floyd & Co.
Squash Hollow, Dept. 612
P. O. BOX 2446 SAN DIEGO 12, CALIF.
More Fun... with Your Guns

Join the National Rifle Association

All These NRA Membership Benefits for Only Five Dollars

A Year's Subscription to The American Rifleman Magazine

The world of guns and shooting is thoroughly covered in The American Rifleman, sent to you each month as one of your NRA membership services. You'll keep abreast of shooting and hunting activities; relive firearms history; learn the practical use of guns for more fun the year around. You'll read about rifles, pistols, shotguns; hunting and target shooting; gunsmithing and gun collecting; reloading and related subjects every month. Especially valuable are impartial product evaluations, based on practical field tests of new products reviewed. Other subjects fully covered include articles on how to buy, shoot and care for guns where and how to hunt; amateur gunsmithing and reloading methods; firearms legislation proposals, etc. As the Official Journal of the National Rifle Association, The American Rifleman has long been recognized the world over as the top authority on guns and shooting.

Annual Membership in the National Rifle Association

Over 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. You'll get prompt answers from our firearms Information Service; gun law bulletins; information on how, when and where to hunt and low-cost gun insurance; an opportunity to purchase from the Army such firearms, spare parts and military targets as are made available for sale to NRA members at cost-to-government prices. You can participate in year around shooting programs and be eligible for marksmanship instruction. In addition, NRA will introduce you to a rifle and pistol club in your community, or help organize an NRA club. And your support will help preserve the right of free Americans to own and use firearms for lawful purposes. Remember, the NRA has stood as a bastion against countless ill advised attempts to disarm U.S. citizens—since 1871.

Join NOW! and receive this gold-filled NRA membership lapel button. Sells regularly for $1.50—yours at no extra cost. (Lapel button shown actual size)

Please enter my subscription for The American Rifleman, enroll me as an NRA member and send my gold-filled lapel button.*

- Enclosed is my $5.00
- Bill me please

Name
Address
City & State

National Rifle Association 603-12
1600 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Wash. 6, D. C.

*Confirming application and details will also be mailed to you.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION
This is to certify that the person whose signature appears on the other side is an Active Annual Member in good standing at this Association for the year indicated.

Bonus!

You Belong in the NRA

Join Now!

Clip and Mail This Application Today!

GUNS • December 1963
or hollow) are sold by many dealers, and
order direct from The Bullet Pouch, Box 1295C, Long Beach 4, Calif., at 60c each plus 5c postage, or 12 sticks $6.90 postpaid. Each is good for about 600 bullets, depending on the caliber and grooves, making the cost of quality lube nearly nothing. You'll want an adequate supply for lube and flux.

To-Do Mfg., Co., Box 264C, Thousand Oaks, Calif., make a new "Pistolite" replaceable cylinder for all center-fire single-action revolvers, with $7.00 deposit from maker. The plastic cylinder, that looks real, encloses a lens, bulb and batteries. Fire and the "Spot-O-Lite" hits where a bullet would. The bright spot is about \( \frac{1}{2} \)" in diameter at 15 feet, and good to 30 feet. Use it for silent indoor practice on fast draw or hip shooting. It's a bright idea, well designed and not intended. My sample in a .357 Magnum Colt was a lot of fun.

Fitz Grips in target types are well designed and justly famous. To boost your scores, install new Fitz Accu-Riser Grips to your own arms. I can gain about 5 points over factory stocks with my S & W .38 Master, MS! Fitz revolver target grips are well designed for targets or hunting. The "Gunfighter," making a 1911 model look like a target gun, and accuracy nearly equals target guns.

The Fitz Amm-O-Cone is the best designed powder funnel I've ever used. It takes all calibers, even sharp shouldered cases, without spilling powder. You don't have to hunt for the transparent fluorescent red funnel, or clever Fitz Flipper, that speeds reloading and permits fast primer inspection with the naked eye or a magnifying glass. The Flipper works like cut-edge dice on an Army blanket, except it costs you less to learn. Fitz, Box 49702G, Los Angeles 49, Calif, have free circulars.

"High" primers (those not fully seated) make poor reloads. Ignition is poor with some makers. They may prevent revolver cylinders from turning, or cause rifles to discharge when the bolt is closed. CCI's are not critical in seating depth, but all makes should be seated .003 to .008 below the case head face, depending on the make. If a cartridge wobbles when placed on a surface plate or sheet of glass, the primer is extremely "high." Chamber one in a rifle and the firing pin hole will be imprinted on the primer.

Zenith's $6.95 Primer Mike, from R 1, Box 275G, Del Mar, Calif., checks primer and deduct 20% from list prices shown. Save! Save! if you are a member of SHOOTERS CLUB OF AMERICA, write in your membership number and deduct 20% from list prices shown.

Circle the books of your choice.

- $15.00 — SMALL ARMS OF THE WORLD
- $6.50 — THE SHOTGUNNER'S BOOK
- $3.55 — 1964 GUN DIGEST
- $2.95 — HANDLOADING
- $12.50 — BOOK OF PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS
- $15.00 — CIVIL WAR GUNS
- $12.50 — PISTOLS, A MODERN ENCYCLOPEDIA
- $20.00 — ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MODERN FIREARMS

**THE BEST IN FIREARMS BOOKS**

Order for yourself .... gifts for your friends!

- $5.95 - $17.50 - $20.00 - $2.95 - $8.50 - $15.00 - $8.50 - $12.50 - $20.00

**CLIP COUPON AND MAIL TODAY!**

Book Dept., GUNS MAGAZINE, 8130 N. Central Park Ave., Skokie, Ill. 60076

Enclosed is $ in full payment for the books I have checked below. I understand you will pay postage.
BINOCULARS & TELESCOPES

COLLECTORS


SMOKE MOUNT — Briefcase 183 will help you select the proper spoon for your scope. Write Maynard H. Forr, Oakham, Ontario.

BOOBS

IMPORTANT: Read the book. Notes on Guerrilla War, Principles and Procedures, by Colonel Virgil Ney, 2.25 pp, Command Publications, Box CS 369, W. 24th Street, New York, 13 C.

REPRINT, SAVAGE ARMS. 1.59 Manual on Savage 34 and 70, 1.59.

INDIAN RELICS

POTTERY, SHAPEDHEADS. Ass, Arsem, 10 for 5.50. Late Free. Rich. Roesmer Road, Parkersburg, W. Va.

INVESTIGATORS

INVESTIGATOR. FREE Brochure, latest subminiature espionage equipment. Cold War, 39342 Buena Vista, Dallas 4, Texas.

LEATHERCRAFT


MISSISSIPPI


Hunting Airguns. Catalog.海峡 Knives, 10 Fiske, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

RELOADING EQUIPMENT

FREE CATALOG. 250 Pages. Save on Reloading Equipment. Archers, Fishing, Tackle, Model Tools, Rod Blanks, Finsports (881), Toledo 14, Ohio.

SCHOOLS

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL. Free catalog. 1902 E Missouri St. Chillicothe, Mo.

TANNING

TANNING, TWO FORMULAS and Instructions $1.00. Tamco, Box 1860, Budd Lake. Special for standard or improved calibers. Including 243 business, 288 and 240 Winchester Magnum, Military surplus, etc. For samples and prices write Frank. J. Schmitt, Box 52, Weatherly 34, Pa. 206. Catalog 10 cents. 2 P.M. Spot, 12 West Brunch, Mls.

WANTED

WANTED FOR CASH: German, Japanese, Italian swords, etc., etc. Also wanted: brass knuckles, refuges, collars of all types edged weapons. Allied Arms, Box 165, Madison, Wisconsin.

NATIVE AMERICANS


5000 FIREFARMS BARGAINS

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, now published twice each month. It's the leading publication for the sale, purchase and trade of firearms and accessories of all types. SHOTGUN NEWS has aided thousands of gun enthusiasts locate firearms, both modern and antique - rifles, shotguns, pistols, revolvers, scopes, mounts...all at money-saving prices. The money you save on the purchase of one of the more than 5,000 listings twice a month more than pays your subscription cost. You can't afford to be without this unique publication.

Free trial offer!
Money Back Guarantee.
As a special introductory offer, we'll send you the next issue of SHOTGUN NEWS FREE and start my subscription for one year. $3

FIRMLY
All Y 

Enclosed - to be refunded if I'm not completely satisfied, just tell us. We'll immediately refund your money in full and you can keep the issues you already have. Fair enough? You bet!

COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA

SHOTGUN NEWS

Address...

you already have. Fair enough? You bet!

SHOTGUN NEWS has aided thousands of

subscription cost. You can't afford to be

ern and antique - rifles, shotguns, pistols,

completely satisfied.

That means you get listings twice a month more than pays your

money in full and you can keep the issues you already have. Fair enough? You bet! Fill in the coupon below and mail it today!

THE SHOTGUN NEWS

Columbus, Nebraska

G-12

Yes, send me the next issue of SHOTGUN NEWS FREE and start my subscription for one year. $3 enclosed-to be refunded if I'm not completely satisfied.

Name...

Address...

City & State...
Without the serial number, would this arm be rather unique, and could you estimate its value? Unfortunately, I do not know what model it is.

JacK R. Kratt
Chicago, Illinois

I'm sure your Iver Johnson .38 revolver is only worth what it should be as a used revolver — and that is not much.

Not all I.J. revolvers had the serial number stamped on the inside of the frame. Anyway, why is the “4936” not the serial number?

Such inexpensive arms are available from $5 to about $15. The higher priced ones should be in top condition — c.r.b.

FAKE SMITH & WESSON

(Continued from page 31)
to my question, “What have we here?” he implied that I had found something with a "crazy" price tag which was going to be changed immediately if I didn’t buy it. Having bought it, I showed it to some of the prominent dealers and dealer-collectors at the show, and, through correspondence, other S&W experts have had a chance to comment. No. 13 stops them all, including me. Possibly it is one of a baker’s dozen that was never made commercially but was merely intended for promotional purposes.
IDEAL GIFT FOR YOUR SPORTSMAN HUSBAND OR FRIENDS

Order in time for Christmas or Birthday Giving

Want to

GIVE SOMETHING DIFFERENT?

HERE IT IS — BIG, BEAUTIFUL

FULL COLOR MURAL —

DECORATIVE, DISTINCTIVE

CONVERSATION PIECE.

Endorsed by the Shooters Club of America

FULL COLOR WALL MURAL. The realistic colorful art studies of classic guns you've seen in past issues of GUNS Magazine are now brought to you in one striking full color wall mural.

SEVEN CLASSICS. Many have thrilled to the romance of rifle and pistol. The seven classics included in this breathtaking mural are: The Buffalo Sharps, referred to as "the king of rifles"; the Colt's Single Action, called "the gun too popular to die"; Napoleon's Boutet Shotgun, truly a masterpiece of sculptured arms; the Luger Pistol, the pistol of international repute; the Lincoln Derringer, tool of a madman whose act of violence shocked the world; ornamented Colt's "Presentation" revolvers; and the breech loader that helped to speed the end of the muzzle loading gun; the Burnside Carbine, as illustrated on the cover of this magazine. All have been painted by the nationally famous artist, James M. Triggs.

ACTION SKETCHES. Each subject is detailed in an action sketch to provide further interest for your friends and family. Richly lithographed in 6 colors in a dramatic 58" x 32" size, planned to fit your den, recreation room, club house or office wall. Designed so several can be placed end to end, providing an impressive wall covering in continuous form.

AN ADDED TOUCH IN NATURAL COLORS. To whet your memories of brisk fall hunting for waterfowl or deer, here are two companion murals for your special room. Realistically portrayed in one of these full color 65" x 45" wall murals is the scene of waterfowl bursting out of the marsh. The other, one of those once-in-a-lifetime settings of the family of deer, deep in the silent forests, startled by a snapping twig, all in full color. Either of these two are also available at $5.95 each, postpaid, in sturdy fiber tube, complete with instructions for easy application. Order the pair to go with your GUNS Mural. For full color catalog sheet of murals, send 10¢ in coin or stamps.

ORDER TODAY! Send check or money order to address below. Price $5.95 (we pay postage) for the distinctive easy-to-apply GUNS mural.

ORDER NOW from your dealer ... or DIRECT from SPORTMURALS • Box 781 • Milwaukee, Wis.
Join the SHOOTERS CLUB OF AMERICA AT SPECIAL LOW CHRISTMAS RATE

Here's our Christmas gift to you—membership in the SHOOTERS CLUB OF AMERICA at the special holiday rate of only $6.00 instead of the regular $7.50 fee. That's a savings of $1.50—a Christmas bargain you won't want to miss. By joining now, you not only save money, but you begin right away to enjoy valuable benefits and privileges that help you get more out of hunting and shooting. All this for the price you would normally pay for the magazine alone. Your support of the SHOOTERS CLUB will help preserve the right of you and every gun sportsman to use and enjoy guns. The SHOOTERS CLUB is a strong new force—united and organized to promote shooting...determined to action against anti-gun activities and restrictive firearms laws. You and millions of like-minded sportsmen are needed. Join now and take advantage of the special low Christmas rate. But hurry, this offer will be available during the holiday season only!

GIVE GIFT MEMBERSHIPS AT THIS LOW COST RATE

SHOOTERS CLUB membership makes an ideal gift for friends and relatives interested in guns, hunting and shooting. Give gift memberships at this special reduced price and solve your gift-giving problems for good.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MEMBERSHIP IDENTIFICATION

SHOOTERS CLUB OF AMERICA

GIVE GIFT MEMBERSHIPS AT THIS LOW COST RATE

AVOID THE LATE CHRISTMAS RUSH—MAIL THIS HANDY POSTAGE FREE ENVELOPE TODAY!
These are the best cartridges you can buy
(They’re Remington)

These are the best cartridges you can make
(They’re Remington, too!)

We’re proud of our factory-loaded ammo. And well we might be! It’s set the standard of excellence for over 95 years. But as long as men shoot, there will be an honorable breed of shooter who likes the challenge of loading his own. That’s why Remington offers individual cartridge components—produced by the same technical skill and ultrasensitive equipment that turns out millions of extremely uniform factory loads each year. You can choose Remington brass (unmatched for reloadability)... Remington primers (so good they were used by over half of all competitors at the national Bench Rest Championships)... and Remington bullets (many with exclusive “Core-Lokt” construction for peak accuracy and shocking power). Experts the world over load Remington cartridges. And Remington shotgun shells, too. Why not you?
MUSKETEER RIFLE
WITH WORLD FAMOUS MAUSER ACTION

$128.30

Calibers: .243, .270, 30-06, .303, 7M/M Magnum, .264 Magnum and .308 Norma Magnum.

THE MUSKETEER II FEATURES
- New Williams "Guide" adjustable open sight
- Handcheckered foreend and grip
- Hinged floorplate
- Trigger guard
- 1" sling swivels
- Newest F.N. Mauser Supreme action
- Exclusively designed walnut stock with Monte Carlo cheekpiece
- New hooded front sight, adjustable for windage and elevation
- Precision rifled barrel with twelve lands and grooves
- Streamlined receiver drilled and tapped for conventional sighting equipment
- Fully adjustable Sako trigger with silent sliding thumb safety.

SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BARREL LENGTH</th>
<th>OVERALL LENGTH</th>
<th>MAGAZINE CAPACITY</th>
<th>APPROX WEIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24&quot;</td>
<td>44 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>4 STANDARD</td>
<td>7 1/4 LBS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 MAGNUM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEND 25¢ TO DEPT. G-12 FOR 1963 COLOR CATALOG

Firearms International Corp. WASHINGTON 22, D.C.