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NEW GUNS FOR THE NEW ARMY



### PRESENTS THE MUSKETEER BOLT ACTION RIFLES

BUILT ON THE WORLD FAMOUS

ACTION

Firearms International Corporation

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

### THE MUSKETEER II FEATURES

 New Williams "Guide" adjustable open sight
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Newest F.N. Mauser Supreme action
Exclusively designed walnut stock with Monte Carlo cheekpiece
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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.

The Musketeer is a strong modern rifle designed to the most demanding requirements of the American hunter. Combining the safety and reliability of the newest commercial Mauser actions with the proven accuracy of top quality button rifled barrels, these rifles are totally new and completely safe, engineered for a lifetime of top performance. The fine grained walnut stock incorporates contemporary features of design to assure good bedding, minimal recoil, easy sighting, and complete comfort. The sloping cheekpiece protects the shooter from the recoil of powerful Magnum cartridges. The clean and graceful lines of the stock have a trimness of proportion that makes this rifle a standout in any field.

You may own this fine rifle, with features that few production guns can duplicate, at a smaller cost than that of converting a surplus military rifle.

Musketeer rifles are fully guaranteed for a year by Firearms International Corporation.

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 Package #4, without sights, but with blocks and mounts, for the scope of your choice. Will fit most popular 1" scopes.

Musketeer II . . . . \$137.30 Musketeer I . . . . \$120.66

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WASHINGTON 22, D. C.

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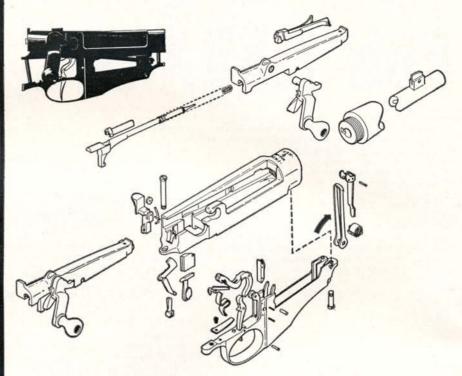
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AT THE 6 mm LEE-NAVY

**By SHELLEY BRAVERMAN** 



FIFTY years ahead of its time (the .220 Swift is based on its cartridge) was the Lee Straight-Pull, or US Navy M-95. Total production was limited to 15,000 military guns and a few sporters, so it is predictable that this item will one day become seriously desired by collectors.

The caliber, 6 mm (bore diameter .236"; groove diameter .243") was the smallest ever adopted for any military rifle. It was also the first clipfed magazine rifle used by the US, and the only straight-pull ever accepted by any of our armed forces.

Note that primary extraction is not possible with this system. Although the design allows for considerable application, the action is brusque and tends to break extractors—a fault which resulted in its ultimate discard.

While designed for a special fiveshot clip (which could be inserted with either end up), the weapon may also be loaded without a clip.

When the safety is applied, it cams

the firing pin back, making it somewhat stiff in operation. To open a cocked bolt it is necessary to depress the bolt-release.

### TO FIELD STRIP:

Remove bolt by depressing boltrelease and pulling rearwards. Hold extractor tail with thumb to prevent loss. (2) Lift out extractor. (3) Press firing pin rearwards and turn bolt lever at right angle to bolt. (4) Release pin (forward) out of engagement with bolt lever. (5) Remove bolt lever from right. (6) Remove firing pin to rear. (7) Unscrew collar on firing pin to remove mainspring. (Assembly is accomplished in reverse order).

As issued, the weapon had a 28" barrel, half-pistol-grip stock, and weighed 8 lbs. 12 oz. Bayonet was of knife type with 814" blade.

The Lee saw service in the Spanish-American War of 1898, being used by the Marines and the U. S. Navy.

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FINEST IN THE FIREARMS FIELD

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### THE COVER

Owned by Bob Richards of Elk Grove, Ill., the 12 gauge Winchester Model 50s pictured, serial numbers 68719 and 68873, combine silver-inlaid game scenes with scroll engraving and oak leaf stockand-forearm carving. Picture taken with a Rolleiflex on Ektachrome at 1/100, F5.6 by R. O. Prochaska of Palatine, Illinois. We proudly include these guns and this picture in our motto, "Finest In The Firearms Field." They rate it!

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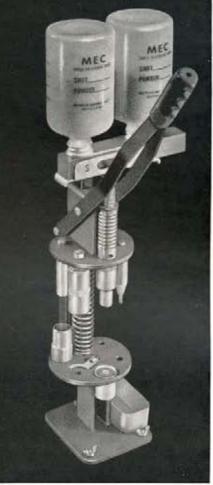
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## enjoy more of this with one of these





If you do a lot of trap or skeet shooting, this is the reloader built specifically for you. It's the MEC 250. You spend a lot less time reloading those hulls because the 250 is the fastest, by far, of all conventional tools . . . As its name implies, it'll process up to 250 shells per hour . . . safely, easily, accurately.

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The MEC 250 comes complete, ready-to-use for \$48.95. It's available in all gauges from 12 to .410.



See it at your dealer's or write Mayville Engineering, Mayville, Wisconsin. Happy Shootin'.

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### THE WORLD OF "WOOD, FIELD, AND STREAM" By John W. Randolph (Published by Holt, Rinehard & Winston, \$3.95)

If you were not a constant reader of John Randolph's "Wood, Field, and Stream" articles in the New York "Times," you had better buy this book to see what you missed, which is plenty. If you read the articles when published, you have doubtless already bought the book, to make sure you have them available for rereading. These short, irreverent sketches of outdoorsmen and outdoorsmanship will keep you chuckling for hours as you recognize acquaintances and friends among them, including yourself.—E.B.M.

### KIT CARSON, A portrait In Courage By M. Morgan Estergreen

(Univ. of Oklahoma Press. 1962. \$5.95)

Much has been written about Kit Carson, ranging all the way from the wildest of wild west fiction to fine books of well researched history. It is not strange that this is so, for few men ever won such a grip upon the imagination of Americans as did this runaway boy who lived to become a national hero. Certainly Kit gave the writers much to write about, for he made his mark in many fields of adventure—as a scout, as a mountain man, as a soldier, as an express rider. Indian agent, Indian fighter, and guide. In the words carved on his monument in Santa Fe, "He led the way."

A resident of Taos, where Carson lived, Estergreen put years of research into the preparation of this book, determined to correct the frequently distorted picture of Carson and the events through which he moved. But this is no dust-dry thesis; it reads like a novel, in clean, swift-moving prose. A real addition to any library of western Americana.—E.B.M.

### UNDER FIVE FLAGS

(The Kynoch Press, P. O. Box 216, Witton, Briminham 6, England, \$2.50)

This beautifully done 100 page book represents the 100 year history of the Kynoch works and the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. George Kynoch, in 1862, started the Witton "percussion cap manufactory" and from then on, it was a constant evolution and growth, until Kynoch products were known all over the world. Make your check payable to Imperial Metal Industries—it should be a sterling check by the way—and send it off to the above address.—R.A.S.

### WALTHER PISTOLS AND RIFLES

By W. H. B. Smith

(Stackpole, Harrisburg, Pa., 1962. \$5.00) The increasing interest of shooters and collectors in automatic handguns was bound to occur and Walther pistols are now very much in demand. And thus, the revised and enlarged edition of Smith's book is a most welcome one indeed. A considerable amount of new material has been added, much of

(Continued on page 63)

GUNS . APRIL 1963

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**FIREPOWER** at your **FINGERTIP** 

### with the exciting new MEL JOHNSON SPITFIRE

NOW.

Firepower at your fingertip could be the most important thing in the world. "Easy does it" with a Mel Johnson semiautomatic "Spitfire" in hand. Chambered for the new highvelocity MMJ 5.7 mm cartridge, the Mel Johnson "Spitfire" puts game-getting power in a handy, out-of-the-way package ... ready for instant use.

Perhaps you'll never need to face the challenge of survival. Perhaps you'll never need collision insurance... but you carry it just the same. It makes sense to have ready the things that could well be vital in time of need. The Mel Johnson 5.7 mm "Spitfire" gives you the ideal in a survival subrifle. Just 4.8 pounds light, this rifle has the power to bring down animals for sustenance, or a marauding wolf yet with the accuracy required to bag a bird in the bush with 40-grain 3000 footsecond load.

The Mel Johnson "Spitfire" is one piece of equipment you can't afford to be without. It can rid you of nasty varmints, bring you a wholesome supper, drive off an aggressive alligator, take care of that gigantic shark on your deep sea troll, cut down coyotes. Dependable performance and sure-fire functioning back up the high-velocity MMJ 5.7 mm center-fire cartridge... and it is yours new for just \$130; or \$73 for your own .30ML Carbine custom conversion if supplied us. Order yours today. Also available with handsome wood stock; specify which.

"Mel" Johnson, al Warld War II lirearms and ammo fame, designed advanced techniques into this newest automatic weapon and ammunition, A.S.M.E., a Harvard Law graduate. Marine Col. Johnson authored articles and books on gunnery and military tactics, including "The Liability of Makers and Sellers of Firearms."





THESE TINY PIECES OF BLACK MACARONI ARE ULTRA-MODERN CYLINDRICAL GRAIN NITRO-CELLULOSE NORMA RIFLE POWDER

> IT IS CLEAN BURNING, POWERFUL AND EXTREMELY VERSATILE

Ask for your powder by name. Ask for Norma.

The Norma line of rifle powders give high bullet velocities with low breech pressures and temperatures. This helps to reduce the strain on rifle mechanism and barrel erosion to a minimum. The versatility of Norma rifle pow-



ders permit their use over a great variety of cartridge and bullet combinations.

Norma rifle powders are available in four grades.

**200**—A fast burning powder for small capacity cartridge cases such as the .222.

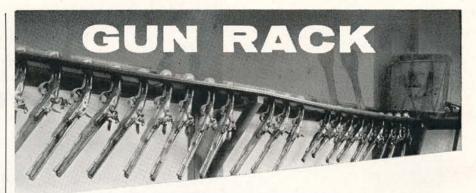
**201** — Slower burning than the 200 but still pretty fast burning and therefore to be used where the 200 would give too high a breech pressure.

**203** — Being of medium burning rate, this is the powder used most widely. It is the powder used in most cartridges from the .30-06 up to the big .358 **Norma** Magnum.

**204** — This is the slowest burning **Norma** rifle powder. It's the correct powder for a wide variety of neckeddown wildcat cartridges.

Want more handloading info? Send  $25 \phi$  for your copy of the new Gunbug's Guide. Dept. GM-4





### Browning Scopes, Gun Oil

The Browning name and mark on a piece of shooting equipment is a hallmark of quality. When the two Browning scopes arrived in our testing shop, there was little question that they would check out A-OK. Made by one of our very finest U. S. scope companies, the Browning 3X-9X Variable with cross hair reticle and the 4X scope were put through the usual paces, from freezer to a warm room, drop tests, recoil tests, and short water immersion tests did not affect these high quality scopes. Having wondered how the Variable would stand heavy recoil, we mounted it on one of our new test guns and fired a box of ammo as fast as we could recover from recoil, then banged the scoped gun around in the car for two days, fired another box of ammoand we were still on target. The gun? A .375 H&H Magnum made by Colt's (more about this gun when our tests are completed).

Browning also offers one-piece bases and split rings suitable for these bases. The scopes and bases are of the highest quality, the glassware has excellent optical properties, and the price tag is in keeping with the quality of these items.

Last month we mentioned that Browning has a new gun oil that won't stick. Being slightly hard-nosed about that sort of claim, we merely quoted Harmon Williams' statement-with some reservations. Our apologies to Browning and our good friend Harm. When the Colt rifle arrived in our shop, it was solidly packed in grease. After giving it a bath, we fired the gun first dry, then thinly lubed with the Browning oil. Temperatures when those tests were made were slightly below zero, and there was no gumming of the Browning oil. That did it. We applied liberal quantities of the oil to the action of the gun, then let it sit in a cold garage for five days, took the gun and some ammo, drove to the range and promptly got a face full of oil-and no gumming. The oil is available in spout cans and aerosol spray, and is tops in our book.

### **Bushnell Scopes**

We reported on the Bushnell Phantom scope for handguns some months ago. The recoil anchors are now in full production and, for guns with a hefty belt, the anchor is just what the doctor ordered.

We also had a chance to give one of Dave's new ultra deluxe .22 Scope Chief riflescopes a work-out. This is a top quality glass that can easily grace some of the new .22 rifles. It will be about \$5 higher than the Bushnell Banner .22 rifle scope, but it is worth it. The scope has a one-piece, nonremovable mount that gives it great rigidity and perfect alignment on the gun.

### CCI.22 Ammo

Cascade Cartridge, Inc., recently opened a plant in Mexico. George Fairchild gave us a chance to check out some of the Mexican CCI .22 rim-fire ammo, but not before he and other American personnel from the Lewiston plant were certain that the Mexican production control and quality



would be up to their U. S. standard. We put the long rifle ammo through the works with our heavy target Remington 37 and the new Browning Medalist.

The CCI fodder shoots right on par with our best domestic match grade stuff and at 25 feet from a rest, the Browning Medalist consistently grouped five shots under one inch. The Remington target rifle did a shade better, but this is partly explained by the fact that we are somewhat more at home on the four position range than on the firing line with the pistol champs; and partly we can blame the weather. When the handgun tests were made, the temperature hovered around the zero mark, and this is not very conducive to accurate shooting. Ammo will, for the time being, be available south of the border only, but there is a possibility that U. S. shooters will be able to get it from their local gun shops.

### Mirror-Lube

This Mirror-Lube bullet lubricant should be on your loading bench if you load lead pills. Available in solid or hollow stick, it does a fine job of lubricating without barrel residue, and best of all, temperatures do not seem to affect it at all. We used it in cooking up some hot .357 Magnum loads which were fired in our Python and a converted BSA Martini. Left the barrels clean and despite cold weather, the Mirror-Lube did not get brittle. Placing it near the warm fireplace did not affect it either, making it good for year 'round storage. Get some soon. Write to The Bullet Pouch, P. O. Box 4285G, Long Beach 4, Cal. Cost is only 50 cents per stick plus postage, so why not order a dozen?

### **Buhmiller** Barrels

John Buhmiller, the barrel maker from Kalispell, Montana, was bitten by the Africa bug some years ago. John tells us that he has just about cleaned out his barrel making shop and that he does not accept any more orders for custom jobs. Last we heard from him, he did have some barrels left that were sold on the first come, first served basis.

### **Dakin** Guarantee

It always bothers us somewhat when some item with a guarantee comes in. Often the wording of these pearls of prose are ambiguous as a Russian promise. "Guaranteed for Life" does not mean a thing-whose life, yours, mine, or the item's? Dakin has licked that one neatly. All of the Dakin and Breda shotguns are guaranteed in writing for 18 months against all defects in material and workmanship. Write to Dakin Gun Company, Dept. G, 1739 Locust, Kansas City, Mo., for their catalog and information.

### Lee Sonic Replacements

The rubber Ear-Insert cushions for the Lee Sonic Ear-Valvs can be replaced if needed. Ours wore out after a good many years, and we tried to get the rubber replacements through several gunshops in our aera. Finally wrote to Sigma Engineering Co., Dept. G., 1608 Hillhurst Ave., Los Angeles 27, Cal., and were informed that dealers can get them through Sigma. The replacements come four to a plastic box and retail for \$1. Put them on the Ear-Valvs and you can use the same Ear-Valvs for another three or four years.

### Brownell's "Chekrchex"

Want to know how many lines to the inch a given piece of checkering is? Simply get one of these little plastic guides, put it on the checkering, and presto, you'll read the lines to the inch right off this handy gadget. Bob Brownell of Montezuma, Iowa, makes them and they are sold through your gunshop. Cost? All of 65 cents and worth twice as much.

### **Buehler** Mounts

Shortly after we received our Model 70 Featherweight .264 Magnum, Maynard Buehler mailed us one of his spanking new Uni-



versal Micro-Dial Aluminum mounts. This mount is designed for scopes without internal adjustments, such as the B&L line.

We put off playing with the mount for a few weeks, but now can give you a complete report on it. The mount was put on the .264 Magnum, the Balvar was liberated from one of the test guns that had come in, the combination was taken to the range and given a good going over. In working up some handloads for the .264 Magnum, we fired the gun-scope-mount combination some 140 times in the course of several weeks. The scope is still on the same zero we started out weeks ago, and the gun with scope has been riding around in a plain gun case in our station wagon, taking more of a beating than most guns take in the course of a year or two. Maynard has done a fine job with this mount, and if you want to save a couple of ounces on your mountain rifle get these mounts. We like ours very much. For more details, write to Maynard P. Buehler, Dept. G, Orinda, Cal.

### Newline Bullets

Mason Williams of Shooters Service and Dewey Inc., Dept. G. Clinton Corners, N. Y., recently mailed us a batch of their new handgun pills. He also shipped us a couple of boxes of his pet loads with these bullets. Let's say right here that they shoot like that well-known greased lightning. Bullets have the new look, hence the Newline name, and the jackets are longer than any of the other bullets produced by Mason and cohorts. Bullets are made for 9 mm Luger, the .45 ACP, the .44 Maggie, and they also have a new 170 grain .357 Magnum heller. This ammo from Clinton Corners held 16.0 grains of 2400 and, with our Phantom-scoped Pvthon and from sandbags, our groups consistently stayed around the 3.5-4.0 inch mark.

The birth of these Newline bullets was based on some rather extensive experiments. The longer jacket gives better target accuracy, leaves barrels cleaner, and gives the pill superb performance on both paper and game targets. But bullets must be pushed along by sustained pressures and there must be an increasing push on the bullet base while the bullet is still in the barrel.

John Dewey has recently joined forces with Shooters Service and is now established with his custom gunshop where he creates custom rifles and super-accurate barrels for specially tuned Lugers. This new company has been working the last several months in giving eastern shooters from the New York, Connecticut, Massachusettes, New Jersey areas something special. Complete range facilities for rifles right out to 400 yards, handgun ranges, bench rest set-ups, trap fields, plus a gunshop, handloading shop, chronographing service, and a complete load development laboratory. If you live in that area, do take a trip to Clinton Corners-it's worth the drive.

### Federal Ammo

Last year we had a chance to run several tests on .38 Special ammo that came from the Federal Cartridge Corporation. This company has quietly been working on some new bullets that are now being loaded into their rifle brass. This new Federal ammo is available in .222 Rem., .243 Win., .270 Win., 7 mm Mauser (7x57). .30-30, .30-06, .300 Savage, .303 Brit., .308 Win., 8 mm Mauser (8x57), .32 Win. Special, and the .35 Remington. (Continued on page 53)

**NO BULBS!** A powerful, long-lasting, steady, white light!

JUSTRITE

CARBIDE

AMP

SAFE! ECONOMICAL!

**NO BATTERIES!** 

Great for fishermen, cave explorers, coon hunters. all sportsmen

Real outdoorsmen know they can always rely on they can always rely on the intensely brilliant, pure white beam of a Justrite "flame" lamp. Besides, it's a warm friend for cold hands, a sight blackener, a fire lighter. Safe, easy to handle and it saves money, too, because it uses only inexpensive carbide and water. It's all brass inside, so it can't rust or corrode. Self-lighter at-tachment. Available in corrode. Self-inginer at-tachment. Available in cap and hand styles. Send postcard for FREE Carbide Lamp Catalog.

JUSTRITE

Model 2-840

Cap Lamp with 4 inch \$129 reflector Canvas Cap \$1 50 for Lamp.

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consistently accurate charges. Powder pours into measuring chamber to prevent clogging. Adjust quick and easy from one charge to another. Powder level visible at all times, Easily mounted on press or bench. **NEW** Small Measuring Cylinder available for Bench Rest and Pistol Shooters. Specify Regular or Small Measuring Cylinder. Complete with stand Plate ... **\$1995** 



Buy from your gun dealer and be sure?



# HANDLOADING BENCH



### By KENT BELLAH

G HEAPLY MADE dies may be out of alignment, have a weak decapping stem, abnormal or sloppy dimensions, a rough internal finish, or rough expander. Good dies give long, trouble-free service, if used with good die lube. Don't use "that greasy kid stuff," or anything else except good die lube, unless it's lanolin. Dry expander plugs may stretch a case shoulder to goof head-space, or even pull a case apart. Dipping case necks in Motor Mica, a dry white powder, eliminates this trouble.

RCBS makes a dandy \$1.20 case neck brush, with any caliber extra brush at 20c. They recommend rolling it on a lubed pad to lube case necks, to lube the expander. Some Powder Packers & Primer Poppers, including this one, don't want necks lubed any more than necessary. You can wipe them dry, or use my idea.

Wrap tape around a fired case for identification. Lube it heavier than usual with the brush, then use this case to lube the expander as necessary for easy expanding. It helps use the desirable minimum amount of lube. Don't feed the case into the shell holder, but insert it in the die by hand. As the case isn't sized, the expander doesn't scrape off most of the lube. Cases pick up so little lube that I don't bother to wipe the inside of the necks dry. Recommended die lubricants are made by RCBS, C-H, Hollywood, Pacific, Anderol, Lyman, Lakeville Arms, and probably others. Ordinary oils and greases are not satisfactory, and dry sizing will ruin your dies and cases.

You can make good rifle and revolver deleading loads. Put 30.0 grains of mercury (quicksilver) in small medicine capsules, obtainable in drug stores. Drop a mercuryloaded capsule in with the powder, using the specified charges. For a .38 or .357 use 1.5 grains Bullseye. For larger bores use 2.5 grains Bullseye. For a .222 use 2.5 grains Unique. For the larger (military size) cartridges use 4.0 grains Unique. Seat standard type bullets normally. In revolvers use service type (semi-wadcutter or round nose) bullets, not wadcutters.

Fire two of these rounds outdoors, with the wind so toxic fumes won't blow back in your face. As mercury weakens brass, deform and discard these shells. Let the gun stand a couple of hours, or overnight. Run a patch in the bore outdoors, or over a wastebasket to catch the residue, and clean in the usual manner, starting with a brush. Mercury doesn't harm the bore, but it stains silver and gold. It forms an amalgam with lead, making it soft and easy to swab out. The loads are not recommended in auto loading guns. Otherwise, the loads are perfectly safe.

10

The usual method of de-leading is to fill a bore with metallic mercury and let it stand over-night, or partly fill it, and rock it back and forth for a what seems like a long time. It's rather expensive to buy enough to fill a bore. A pound of mercury can be poured into a one ounce bottle. The capsule method is economical, and more convenient. It does a good job. If your gun requires frequent attention, you can load enough rounds at one time to last a long time. Be sure to color code or otherwise identify the ammunition. Red nail polish on bullets and cases will do. Keep them in a labeled box.

If you own a Hensley & Gibbs hollow point mould it's worth more money than when it was new. Some casters called it Black Friday when H & G discontinued all H.P. moulds and those smaller than 4-hole. James Gibbs told me nearly all dedicated handgunners went to 4-cavity or larger jobs sooner or later. He was right. But if a guy wants a one-holer, he wants it, period. H & G moulds—and better ones have never been made—are so precision cut that multicavity jobs drop castings as uniform as a single cavity, and much faster.

The H.P. pin is adjustable for depth. If set too deep for plain base bullets, gas pressure may blow through the base. The H.P. is deep enough if it extends into the bearing surface. The steel pin handle gets hotter than a blister. Drill a short wood dowel for a press-on fit, or wrap a piece of cloth around the handle. You can insert the pin in the blocks faster, without watching what you are doing, if you taper the entrance hole.

Casting is very fast if you use two moulds in the large sizes. You fill one, let it cool while you fill another, then empty the first one. With everything going smooth you can cast at the rate of some 1,200 bullets per hour with two 4-holers, or larger.

Bill Mowery, Jacksboro, Texas, who builds fine custom guns, both cartridge and cap & ball, tells me he casts small objects of pure tin, using a plain paper form. I tried it, and it works. Tin melts at only 450 degrees F, while lead melts at 621. Tin is easily worked, and stays bright. You'll find numerous uses for this tip.

Strips of flexible rubber magnets are handy around the bench and home. They are easily cut or broken to any length. They can be drilled, can be quickly attached to a shelf edge or any place you want to keep Allen wrenches and other small tools. If not available locally, the Magna-Flex rubber magnet strips are made by The Crest Co., Newark, N. J.

Illinois Long Range Copper Plated shot (Continued on page 58)

# .256 HAWKEYE® A New Super Velocity Single Shot Hunting Pistol

















BREECH BLOCK SWINGS 50 DEGREES FROM FIRING PO-SITION TO FULLY OPEN. The cartridge goes directly into the barrel. The bridge of the frame has the patented RUGER integral rids which also protect the adjustable rear sight.



NAWREYE IS DRILLED AND TAPPED FOR TELESCOPIC SIGHT MOUNTS. In order to help achieve the inhermal accuracy of your RUGER Hawkeye, trigger pull is ad justed with care at factory to crisp let off at approximately 4 pounds. is a two-inch circle. Your new RUGER Hawkeye can put five shots well within this area. The .256 Magnum, in this single shot handgun, drives a 60 grain bullet with a velocity of over 2350 feet per second. Never in the history of shooting has a handgun delivered so much energy at such long range with so much accuracy. Varmint hunters will use the RUGER Hawkeye with a telescope sight. Not every pistol shooter can tax the accuracy of a Hawkeye, but there's a challenging new type of shooting waiting here for the man who can. Price: \$87.50

One hundred yards from where you are standing

SPECIFICATIONS-BARREL: Length 8½", bore diameter .250 min.; groove diameter .257 min., .2575 max. Twist, 14". WEIGHT. (45 ozs.) OVERALL LENGTH. 14½". FRAME: Chrome-Molybdenum steel, patented bridge reinforcement, rear sight guards. GRIP: Single-action revolver style, walnut grip panels, not checkered. IGNITION MECHANISM: Special short throw rebounding hammer drives independent firing pin in breech block. SPRINGS: Best quality music wire springs. No leaf springs.







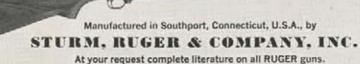
NEW MASSIVE FRAME DE SIGN WITH PATENTED RUGER INTEGRAL RIB REAR SIGHT GUARD Rear sight is adjustable by click screws for windage and elevation.



NEWLY REDESIGNED POINT INC GRIP WITH A FULLER PROFILE MINIMIZES RECOIL The 357 Magnum RUGER Blackbawk fires. 357 Magnums and 38 Special cartridges interchangeably as one of the world's outstanding revolvers, has recently been improved by two simple but very significant refinements: The grip has been subtly revised in shape and appearance—it makes room for that solid hold that can mean perfect control. The rear sight is now protected by the massive, integral frame ribs which give the Blackhawk the strongest frame in the business. What was accepted all over the world as an exceptional revolver is now still better. Today's Blackhawk, like every RUGER, embodies the sum total of the entire Company's experience in developing and producing only high performance firearms. Price: \$87,50

The .357 Magnum Blackhawk, long recognized

SPECIFICATIONS—BARREL: 4%" or 6½" length; 6 groove rifling 16" twist. SPRINGS: Best quality music wire springs. No leaf springs. SIGHTS: Patridge style, ramp front, click adjustable rear. CYLINDER FRAME: Chrome-Molybdenum steel, reinforced with sight guards. IGNI-TION MECHANISM: Independent alloy steel firing pin mounted in frame. GRIPS: Genuine walnut, not checkered.



N.P.

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Fits all revolvers chambered for .38 S&W, .38 Special and .357 Magnum,

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50 Cartridge Cases . . \$1.50 50 Bullets . . . . . . \$1.50

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WORLD LEADER IN PRODUCTS FOR HANDLOADING



### A Cat By Any Other Name . . .

I think y'all slipped in captioning the center picture on page 31, the January issue. I feel sure this is a big ocelot, not a jaguar. Verdad?

Roger H. King Wichita Falls, Texas

To you and several others who wrote—we don't know! The man who furnished the picture said jaguar. With 16 sub-types of jaguars, and with experts agreed that no two ocelots are marked alike, and with nothing to judge by but the picture—we don't know. Either way, it's a nice trophy. —Editor.

### **Hunter's Luck**

Just back from a trip much like the one recently reported on by your Mr. Steindler, except that his was successful, whereas the only game I saw was two squirrels. This was disappointing, as I had just purchased a new Browning .300 H&H and was anxious to see what it would do to an elk. Nevertheless, the trip was a great experience, in spite of bad weather and failure to get game.

Certainly enjoy your magazine; would like to get together with you and exchange experiences.

D. E. Turnquist, Pres. Minnesota Paper and Cordage Co. Minneapolis, Minnesota

### **Favorite Guns**

In your September, 1962, issue your announcement of the new super gun sounds fascinating! Now how is the individual foot soldier supposed to survive?

I very much enjoyed Lt. Tantum's article on British snipers; in fact, his whole series is good.

Who writes "Trail & Target," and why doesn't he sign his very informative column?

I just came across an old June 1955 issue in which Bob Stack tells about his favorite gun. It said that the next issue would give Jack Webb's favorite gun, but I don't have that issue. Can you tell me what gun that was?

James Williamson Dallas, Texas

We doubt that the light-ray gun would often menace the individual soldier; rather, it might protect him from aerial and "artillery" attack. . . The writer of "Trail & Target" prefers anonimity and we have promised to keep his secret. . . Jack Webb's favorite gun: the then new Smith & Wesson 9 mm double action automatic. His has his famous badge No. 714 inlaid in gold on the frame. . . And, finally, look for a story soon about Bob Stack (Mr. "Untouchable"), his guns and gun prowess.—Editor.

### Help!

We knew the .30-30 had a lot of friends, but please, boys, let up on those letters blasting back at Mr. James Taylor's blast ("Crossfire," January '63) at the poor, decrepit old carbine! We've had so many letters we can't even pick a representative one to publish! One writer added, "Your Editor's note in answer to Mr. Taylor indicates that he likes the .30-30 too." We (if you'll forgive the editorial pronoun) never exactly intended to keep it a secret!—Editor.

### Guns and the Law

Just received the February issue of GUNS —haven't read it all yet—got as far as page 14—after that I felt I just had to write a letter thanking you for that page. It is one of the finest arguments against anti-gun laws I have seen. Would it be possible to get a few reprints of that page?

Ask any police officer who advocates antigun laws if he would be willing to perform his duties unarmed if such laws were put in effect. Theoretically, the laws would disarm all criminals, so why would the law officer need weapons? If you survive his blistering reply, you might ask why he wants to deny the average citizen the protection he demands for himself.

We have been fortunate here in Arizona in that only the carrying of concealed weapons is prohibited. However, I hear that anti-gun forces hope to shove their ideas through the next session of our state legislature. We have excellent law-enforcement agencies in Arizona, but one county attorney seems to feel that any citizen who does protect himself or his property with force is the worst type of criminal.

I enjoy your magazine very much. Let's have more items on gun laws.

Walter J. Lonergan Avondale, Arizona

In response to a flood of requests, we are having reprints made of the article, "Firearms Control In The United States." We will supply them on request, up to six free, or \$2.00 per hundred.—Editor.

### **Hunters** Identified

Members of the local Gun Club, as well as other friends, were pleased to hear that your magazine had a picture of a local father-son, team of hunters, but were disappointed to see that they were not identified in the article, "Canada for Bison."

Their names: J. S. "Sandy" Sanders and son, C. P. "Pitt" Sanders-Massillon's Chevrolet Dealers. These two men have hunted just about anywhere you could mention in North America, and their Trophy Room is a sight to be long remembered. It includes a "Grand Slam" in sheep, a fairly rare feat. Another son, C. L. "Coke" Sanders, is also associated in the business and also hunts.

> Ann Richardson Massillon, Ohio

### A Vote Against Magnums

I have been a gun enthusiast for 15 years but the trend toward unneeded magnums has about disgusted me.

Have you ever hunted in Missouri? Well, try it some time. The magnum calibers just aren't needed for 25 to 75 yd. shots! There just isn't enough open land flat enough to justify owning one.

The publicity over the magnums results in some stupid purchases by the uninformed or unthinking. A buddy of mine finally visited a local gun range with me, after much coaxing, and after an afternoon of punching holes in targets, he caught the gun bug; he was going to buy a rifle!

He decided to read some of the literature on arms and ammo before he bought and after three months of eye strain, all he could talk about was magnums! He was magnum happy, and he had never even fired one.

He now owns a magnum, and he doesn't like it. Too loud, too light, too much recoil, too expensive to shoot. He can't hit a gallon can at 100 yards because he closes his eyes when he yanks the trigger!

Oh well, maybe I can find him a good used .32-20 somewhere before deer season opens!

K. C. Everett St. Louis, Mo.

### Address Wanted

Thank you for publishing my letter in your February 1963 issue; I still feel the same way about your magazine. Incidentally, my son, mentioned in that letter, is now a Lt. Colonel, USAF, in SAC Headquarters.

Re the letter in the above issue by Mr. T. E. Newman of Atlanta, Georgia, about my article "How Fussy Need You Be?" (GUNS, Nov. 1962): I should like to have Mr. Newman's street address in Atlanta for two reasons. First, all cases used in assembling the data for that article *were* fire-formed in the same rifle and neck-sized only. I should like to correspond with him about this, to learn more from him of methods he evidently has used in assembling data in which we are both interested.

> Lt. Col. Bryce Poe, USA Ret. 105 East 70th Street Terrace Kansas City 13, Missouri

We no longer have Mr. Newman's letter, hope he will see this and write to Colonel Poe.—Editor.

### New York, Please Note

I am enclosing a letter to Mr. Sheppard of New York, written in response to the "Sick Thoughts" letter in "Crossfire," (Feb. '63).

"Dear Mr. Sheppard:

"As you will notice from the city from which this letter is written, your little speeches from your station have carried a long way. They usually do when someone speaks against the right to bear arms in this country.

"I am not going to attempt to tell you that you are wrong in your opinion, but just look deep into the words which I have put together for a contest I am entering:

Our country won its independence with the blood and lives of our forefathers who had the "Right to bear arms" and when the revolution began they were able to grab their guns from the mantles and corners to help secure the freedom we enjoy so much today.

To take away this right would be to take away part of the freedom that so many thousands of good Americans died to preserve.

"I hope you will give your comments a little deep thought."

Charles B. McCarty Jacksonville, Fla.

### They Took His Gun

You in the States are not alone in having legislative troubles about guns. I was recently fined and my gun (a .22 caliber Ruger Single Six) was confiscated because I was transporting it without a permit. The gun was unloaded, and was being carried in a suitcase. I was stopped by police making a routine check, and they saw a spare holster on the back seat of the car. They asked where the gun was, took it out of the suitcase, and issued me a summons. I was fined, and they kept my gun. There is some hope that I will get it back eventually, but there is a good chance that it will be destroyed.

Don't let gun laws of this type be passed in your country; they are a damned sight harder to change than they are to prevent, if proper action is taken in time.

I am the owner of three rifles, the finest of which is a new .308 Norma Magnum Parker Hale with a Weaver K4 scope on a 22" barrel. Thanks for a fine magazine; it's tops!

Don Pearson Saskatoon, Sask.

### **Detroit Fast Guns Please Note**

I happened to come into possession of a copy of GUNS for August, 1961, and found it most interesting. Coming from a small town in Ohio, I am interested in guns and in how citizens can keep their guns without legislative interference. Your story about Cole Younger, telling how armed citizens brought about the downfall of the James Gang, is a strong argument for an armed citizenry.

I am educational chairman of a patriotic organization and we are much interested in articles of this kind. Keep up the good work!

I know of no fast draw organization in this section of the country. If you know of any fast draw club in the Detroit area, please let me know. Charles E. Love

Southgate, Michigan





# CORNER

KILLING POWER THE EDITOR'S

Humane Front group in California which has dedicated itself and its \$160,000 war chest to the task of "bringing to an end the recreational killing of wild life." Other similar groups are reported in other parts of the country.

Crackpots we have always with us, but the crackpots who oppose hunting under the guise of defending wildlife display an abysmal ignorance of the very thing in which they profess interest. The hunter is not an enemy of wildlife; he is its greatest friend! Without him, most wildlife in the United States would be extinct. If you're a hunter, next time you meet one of those wide-eyed old maids (male or female) who deplores your cruelty to wildlife, be prepared to offer a few facts:

Twenty-five years ago this year, Congressman A. Willis Robertson of Virginia and Senator Key Pittman of Nevada authored and guided to passage the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, better known as the Pittman-Robertson program, which laid claim to federal excise taxes already being levied upon all sales of sporting arms and ammunition, and set this money aside for the protection and development of our wildlife resources and the restoration of wildlife populations and their habitats. In those 25 years, the funds as provided have permitted the apportionment of some \$219,000,000 to states and territories for wildlife restoration uses. Of every dollar you spend for guns and ammunition, 11 per cent goes for the protection, feeding, and distribution of game, or for the purchase and development of game habitat. The dollars you spend for hunting licenses go for the same purposes. These are your contributions; what have your critics contributed, aside from mushy sentiments7

Here, greatly briefed, is a report by O. B. Lee ("Restoration of Wildlife," Winter issue, "South Dakota Conservation Digest") of what one state has done for wildlife—with hunter money, money from Pittman-Robertson funds plus money from hunting license sales:

"The South Dakota winter habitat development program . . . has accounted for \$981,829.08 in P-R funds plus \$327,276.36 from Game, Fish, and Parks Department coffers; a total of \$1.309,105.44 . . . A soil bank program (has provided) nesting cover, winter cover, and food for small game birds . . . Antelope trapping and transplanting was instrumental in increasing South Dakota's pronghorn herd from around 9,000 in the early 50's to approximately 28,000 animals.

"... Over the years, P-R funds combined with state monies have purchased 37,626 acres of land ... (including) wetlands to aid in the restoration of waterfowl populations, land for public shooting areas, land suitable for the production of upland and/or big game.

"Nationwide, more than 2,370,000 acres of land have been purchased and developed for wildlife and public hunting; nearly 900,000 acres of prime waterfowl habitat have been given permanent protection; water holes have been provided for wildlife in arid areas; food and cover have been planted for upland game; and deer and elk winter ranges have been purchased and improved . . . The eastern wild turkey, Merriam's turkey, white tailed deer, pronghorn antelope. big horn sheep, elk, and many other animals and birds have been restored over large areas. Under the stimulus of the P-R Act, more than \$275 million of federal and state monies have been channeled into essential wildlife restoration activities."

Every state in the Union has benefitted; every desirable species of mammal and bird has been benefitted; the heritage of wildlife resources which is the right of every future American has been preserved—by these hunter dollars.

And except for two or three species for which these programs came too late, there is more wildlife in America today than there was when the P-R program was started. Game and bird populations are growing—in spite of annual hunting.

To quote once more from the Lee article, "It should be recognized that the hunter and sportsman, through payment of excise taxes on sporting arms and ammunition and by the purchase of hunting licenses, is responsible for the accomplishments of the Pittman-Robertson program. Since the hunter pays the bill, he is entitled to the harvest!"

Amen! The United Humane Front has money to spend—let them spend it the way we spend ours—for the good of the game, and not for the self-aggrandizment of dewey-eyed sentimentalists who know less about wildlife than we hunters know (or want to know) about "Fronts!"—E.B.M.

4350 Powder 4831 Powder Velocity 3000 f.p.s. 61.8 grains 64.6 grains 3100 63.9 66.0 44 \*\* 14 3200 66.0 67.6 ... ... 3300 68.2 69.2 .... 44 3400 70.6 .. 3500 72.1 7MM 139 GR. Secant Ogive Spire Point POWDER CHARGE Muzzle 4350 Powder 4831 Powder Velocity 65.5 grains 3000 f.p.s. 62.0 grains 3100 64.0 67.0 .. .. 3200 66.0 68.4 44 3300 68.2 69.8 .... .... 3400 71.4 7MM 154 GR. Secant Ogive Spire Point 7MM 154 GR. Round Nose POWDER CHARGE Muzzle 4350 Powder Velocity 4831 Powder 2800 f.p.s. 63.2 grains 58.2 grains 2900 60.4 65.2 . ÷. 3000 62.6 67.1 .. ... \*\* 3100 64.8 69.1 7MM 175 GR. **Round Nose** POWDER CHARGE Muzzle 4350 Powder Velocity 4831 Powder 2600 f.p.s. 54.0 grains 58.0 grains 2700 56.5 88 60.3 -2800 ... 58.8 ... 62.6 .. 44 14 ... 2900 61.0 64.9

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wide selection of Hornady Bullets in

this caliber: secant ogive spire points

for the extra energy you need for clean

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Remington Magnum, Load for any

long range kills; blunt round nose

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Muzzle

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7MM 120 GR. Secant Ogive Spire Point

POWDER CHARGE

7MM BULL





Recoilless rifle M 67, designed for use against tanks and armored vehicles weighs 35 lbs., can be fired from the shoulder, and requires only two men in field use.

The "Davy Crockett" XM 29 on Jeep mount, and longerranged XM 29 with 37 mm spotting gun as range finder.





### TODAY'S GI CAN HIT MORE TARGETS, HIT THEM HARDER, MORE ACCURATELY THAN EVER BEFORE

# prevue of NEW GUNS For the NEW ARMY

By JOSEPH GOODYEAR

his has been called the age of the ICBM, or the age of the Polaris submarine, depending on which service is asked. From either viewpoint, it might be termed the age of by-pass weapons rather than combat weapons-an age of long-range nuclear weapons that carry destruction to the heartland of the enemy, contemptuously ignoring armies and navies en route. No one apparently has told this to the U.S. Army, or at least they have not convinced our military planners-for this service has put together a weapons system that isn't concerned with by-passing but with fighting, a system built around the first and ultimate weapon, the G.I. What the Army is primarily concerned about, of course, is the so-called "limited war," the kind in which U.S. forces will probably be engaged many times and in many places far into the foreseeable future. Because these wars are limited, they are no less important; they are conflicts we

> Undergoing tests at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, the "Pershing" missile system is shown prior to erection and launching.





French ENTAC is one man unit, and missile is directed via control box en route to target.

# NEW GI GUNS

Remarkable is the highly portable and new M79 grenade launcher. Hand-held by one man, the M79 has an effective 400 yard range and mortar-like fire.



Current U.S. Army tactical missile is the solid propellant "Honest John" now with NATO forces.



"Redeye" is G.I.'s defense against low-flying planes. It is guided by infra-red system, carries high-explosive head. cannot afford to lose. The Army's new weapons systems are designed to make sure that we don't lose them.

The new weapons systems are built around a twin theme: muscle and mobility—a sharp increase in firepower and capability without the traditional corresponding increase in weight and vulnerability, and without adding crippling logistics problems.

Symbolic of this approach is the new M14 rifle, the basic individual fighting man's weapon, and one that replaces not merely a single weapon of World War II-Korea vintage, but four—the M1 rifle, the carbine, the automatic rifle (BAR), and the submachine gun. Lighter than its famous predecessor, the Garand M1 rifle, the M14 is no less deadly. It is fed by a 20-round magazine, compared to the eight-round clip of M1, and in the hands of a trained rifleman the M14 can pump 50 accurate rounds a minute into a target at 100 yards.

Another weapon for the individual G.I. is the new M79 grenade launcher. Designed to fire from the shoulder, the M79 delivers a 40 mm high-explosive grenade at a muzzle velocity of 250 feet a second. With a range of more than 400 yards, the new grenade launcher has almost mortar-like capabilities.

In various stages of development also are new weapons to give the individual soldier an effective counterpunch against two of his traditional enemies, the tank and the low-flying airplane. The M67 "MAW" (Medium Antitank Weapon), a 35-lb., shoulder-firing recoilless rifle, delivers a seven-pound projectile capable of knocking out any existing armored vehicle.

Another new weapon, ENTAC, which looks



General David M. Shoup, Commandant of USMC, examines the presentation M-14 rifle, first one issued to the Corps.

more like a bottle of champagne in a milk box than a deadly weapon, is a G.I.-operated guided missile, the total weight of which is just 37 lbs. A French development which will soon join NATO, ENTAC fires a solid-propellant projectile, the course of which is controlled by an operator maneuvering a swivelstick from a control box. Commands are given through fine wires played out from the missile as it travels to the target. The name ENTAC is a contraction of Engin Teleguided Anti-Char, the French identifying description.

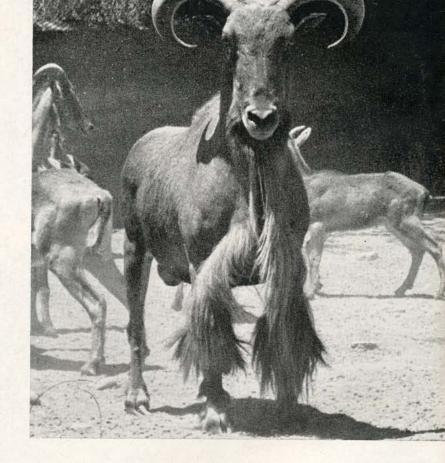
The G.I.'s first really effective defense against low-flying aircraft is the new "Redeye," a 22-lb., man-carried missile controlled by an infra-red guidance system. Currently in the development stage, the Redeye utilizes a bazooka-type (*Continued on page* 48) Longest range gun, the 175 mm on fully self-propelled M107 carrier. Vehicle can also mount 8" howitzer or 155 mm gun.



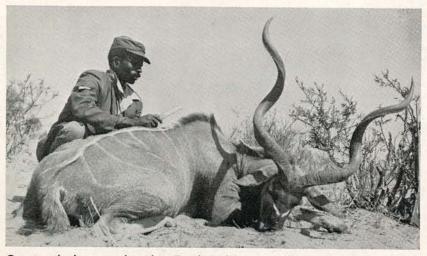
# SAFARI GAME AT HOME



Young Siberian ibex male with family. Barbary ram, top, just before release.



By FRANK C. HIBBEN

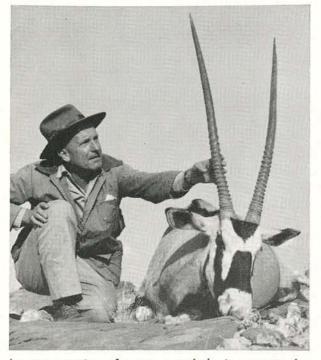


Greater kudu was shot by Frank Hibben in Africa. Similar trophies will soon be available to hunters right here in the United States.

T HE GREAT SPIRAL horns moved above the desert brush. A grey body with white stripes materialized from the thicket. The animal was as big as an elk, but no American hunter ever saw an elk like this, and certainly not in the desert country of New Mexico. The animal was an African antelope called a kudu.

Could future hunters see an animal like this in the American Southwest? Could the kudu become a new American game animal? The answer is yes, and it is already beginning to happen. The Department of Fish and Game of New Mexico is importing three new "exotic" animals to supplement their game supply.

Our project started ten years ago with a study of the game resources of the American Southwest and particularly of those of New Mexico. The results were somewhat disappointing. In the Southwest there are mule deer, whitetail deer, antelope, elk, a few mountain sheep, and bear. In a few



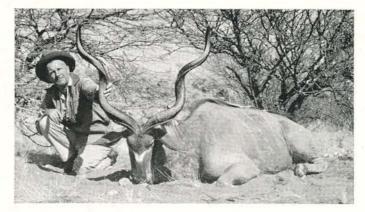
Largest species of oryx, gemsbok, is next to be transplanted to New Mexico. Males and females of species have horns, are handsomest oryx members.

spots there are javelina, mountain lions, and bobcats. Every year the number of hunters increases while the supply of native game, even with modern conservation methods, remains the same or grows less. New Mexico and the other Southwestern states have only so much deer terrain, so much area where elk can thrive and survive, or so many mountain ranges where mountain sheep flourish. There is little that modern hunters or conservationists can do about increasing these areas or the game populations within them.

Actually, the trend is in the other direction. Super highways, these great dual-laned affairs that are now cutting swaths of destruction across our landscape, are taking millions of acres that once were occupied by antelope or deer. The encroachments of civilization in the form of recreational areas, forest service roads, dam projects, and other aspects of modern civilization are steadily reducing the areas in which wild game can live. Modern conservation methods, strict law enforcement, and a better understanding of the science of ecology can do something to alleviate this otherwise pessimistic future. Some areas are trying to combat this trend with reduced bag limits, but obviously there is an



Author's New Mexican barbary had a better head than most African rams.



This 58 inch kudu bull was taken by author in typical dry, brushy terrain in southwest Africa. Similar areas in New Mexico, below, will be inhabited by kudu herds in future.



end to reduced bags—after all, a hunter can't be expected to shoot less than one deer during a season. Our hunting pressure and the number of hunters is rapidly increasing and undoubtedly in the future, with more leisure and a greater interest in guns, this trend will skyrocket. With more hunters and less game for them to hunt, what are we going to do?

The state of New Mexico decided that the answer was in the introduction of certain animals which might live in terrain which is otherwise unoccupied by any native species. The American Southwest, for example, has millions of acres of arid and semi-arid valleys and rocky mountain ranges with insufficient water or rain to form a habitat for deer or for domestic animals. Some of this arid land has a very scattered deer population or a few javelina but hunting-wise, it is non-productive. Here the number of animals is so small that hunters will not bother to hunt there. There is sub-(Continued on page 40) marginal

# CHAMPIONS at 'going on' THIRTEEN

IT'S FAMILY FUN FOR THE COUCH'S, BUT IT'S ROUGH ON THE COMPETITION IN THE MATCHES!

> While Marine Captain Couch checks position of sling for son Ted, Mrs. Couch improves on daughter Viola's gun mounting method.





Ted and Viola Couch seem lost among a few of their hundreds of trophies. Ted began shooting when he was four and a half years, Viola when she reached five.

Members of Great Lakes Junior Rifle Club scored 1485 out of a possible 1500, to win national sub-junior champion title. Ted and Viola Couch also won individual honors.

### By GUNNERY SERGEANT JAMES T. SMITH, U.S.M.C.

COMPETITIVE SMALL bore shooters, beware! Two Sub Junior sharpshooting kids, who would rather shoot than eat, are after your trophies. Ted and Viola Couch were the youngest National Junior Rifle Association members to earn the coveted Distinguished classification. Ted, now 13, achieved this honor at the ripe old age of 11. Viola, now 12, accomplished the feat when she was 10 years old.

Shooting sort of runs in the Couch family. Their parents, Marine Captain and Mrs. W. M. ("Dutch") Couch, have won hundreds of awards and trophies all over the United States. Dutch excels with the small bore rifle and pistol, and shot on the U.S.M.C. trap team, while Mildred Couch held the title of Woman Skeet Champion of New Mexico for five years. Dutch began his competitive shooting career under the tutelage of Calvin Duke in 1947. Duke was one of the Corps' hottest pistol shooters. With daughter Viola, Mrs. Couch established and presently holds four National Women's two-man-team rifle records. Both parents are NRA certified marksmanship instructors, and the shooting Couch family has won well over 600 shooting trophies, not counting the inumerable game trophies they have gathered over the years.

Young Ted, who quite often beats his father in all four positions, had his first rifle made for him at age one. He began shooting at four and a half, and when five, he was firing in the kneeling, prone, sitting, and off-hand positions. He became an NRA Junior Sharpshooter at seven, copping the 3rd place award in the Junior All-Gun Club Championship. At eight he won the Junior Rifle Championship of the Junior Club at 29 Palms, California. He won his Club Championship in that shoot, and has won every Club championship shoot he has entered since then.

Ted's gun collection would make most any man envious. In his eight years of shooting, (Continued on page 52)

### Partial List of Awards Won by Ted Couch

Lifetime NRA Master (Adult)

1962 National Sub-Junior Champion Illinois Sectional Junior Champion Junior Champion, Libertyville Annual Gallery, iron sights, 388x400 Member Illinois All-State Team; team score 784x800; four-position score 197 kneeling, 190 standing, 197 prone, 200 sitting (with 10 additional 10s) High scorer on Sub-Junior team that won Sectional Junior Championship 1961 Midwest Regional Junior Champion Chicagoland Sub-Junior Champion Open Prone Champion, Class B Milwaukee Sentinel Champion (200-17Xs) **Ohio Sub-Junior Sectional Champion** 



Partial List of Awards Won by Viola Couch NRA Expert (Adult)

1962

1961

Illinois Women's Champion Midwest Sectional Girl's Champion Midwest Girl's Champion, Class B (200x200) High gun, Illinois State Girls Team Girl's Sectional Junior Champion Illinois Junior Sitting Champion (iron sights, 199x200) Team member, high gun prone, 2nd Sub-Junior Postal Matches Sandy Agater Girl's Champion High scoring girl, Chicagoland Junior League

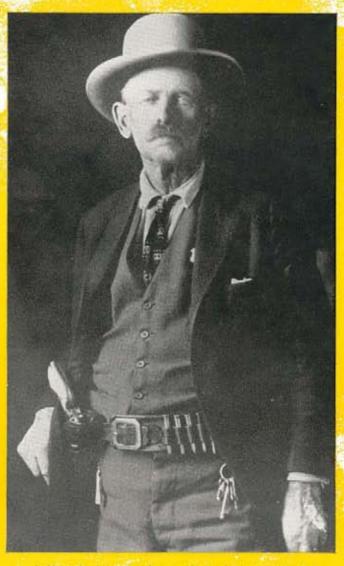


Viola

# HIS GUNS HELPED TAME HELL'S HALF ACRE

By GLENN SHIRLEY





Wiley G. Haines, deputy United States Marshal of the Osage, with his pearl-handled, single action .44 Colt, Model P. Gun is mentioned in J. E. Parsons "The Peacemaker and Its Rivals."



### GUN SKILL AND COLD COURAGE BROUGHT LAW AND ORDER TO LAWLESS OKLAHOMA TERRITORY -

I F A DEFINITIVE history of the West is ever written, or if a peace officer's Hall of Fame is ever established, Wiley Green Haines deserves a prominent place among those apostles of the six-gun and star who brought law and order to Oklahoma. At a time when a handful of lawmen faced the most desperate outlaw bands on earth in the Osage Country, Haines was the lone representative of the federal government. As the Deputy United States Marshall in this sprawling, trackless section, he was judge and jury, and sometimes also the executioner. The Haines name is well known in Hominy, Oklahoma, and throughout Osage County. One of the main avenues of the town bears his name, as well as additions to the city. His pearl-handled Colt's revolver, still in excellent condition and kept in a bank vault by his son, Wiley Jr., of Hudson, Kansas, bears the inscription: "Wiley G. Haines, Hominy, O. T. (Oklahoma Territory)."

Haines was no "fast draw" lawman, but he made up in deadly accuracy any difference in draw time. He was a quiet, unobtrusive man, with piercing blue eyes, shaded by his homburg-type hat. Like most men of his day, he wore a heavy mustache. He weighed little more than 150 pounds, and looked much smaller than his 5 feet and 7 inches. Yet his role as a peacemaker made him a giant in the saddle.

Although he was not called upon to "shoot it out" at each sundown, each day threatened danger. Haines thrived on it and gained the respect of white man and Indian alike. The first in a series of incidents occurred when he was a child. His father, John Haines, a Baptist minister for 57 years, and his pioneer mother lived near the little town of Santa Fe, in Monroe County, Missouri, where Wiley was born October 7, 1860. His earliest recollections were of the Civil War that rocked the foundation of the country and its seeds that burst forth with their terrible aftermath. Rebellious men roamed the country, robbing and pillaging. One day when the elder Haines was absent, two "scalawags" came to the house, covered Mrs. Haines with their guns and demanded her money. She defied them, and they told her they would "blow out her brains."

She stood her ground. "If men are so small as to murder women for a little money, I would rather not live!"

"Then we'll take your son," threatened the outlaws.

"You'll have to kill me too!" shouted little Wiley, appearing behind his mother's skirts, barely able to handle the shotgun which he held pointed at the two men. But his small finger was on the trigger, and the two bully boys rode away without loot.

There was a constant threat of Indian violence in those days also, and danger was a way of life. In 1878, Wiley left home. With several other young adventurers, he successfully drove 150 cattle from Cedar County to Fort Verde, Arizona, in 137 days. For this drive, Wiley bought his first six-shooter, practicing constantly and gaining deadly accuracy.

He arrived in Arizona with five cents in his pocket and a great determination. For two years he worked as a cowboy. In 1880, he joined a caravan of wagons heading back east. Their progress was threatened by the presence of the raiding renegade Apache, Victorio, who was terrorizing the district. However, extra precautions were taken, fortifications were built around every camp, and Victorio and his band never appeared. Just 100 days later, the train arrived safely in Missouri.

Wiley went to Bolivar, in Polk County, where his father was struggling to keep the southwestern Baptist College off the rocks. He worked there a short time, completed his education, and taught school in Cedar County until 1886. In 1887, he joined a doctor uncle in California. But the Indian Territory fascinated him, and when the Unassigned Lands were opened to settlement in 1889, he rode in on the first train, locating at Oklahoma City.

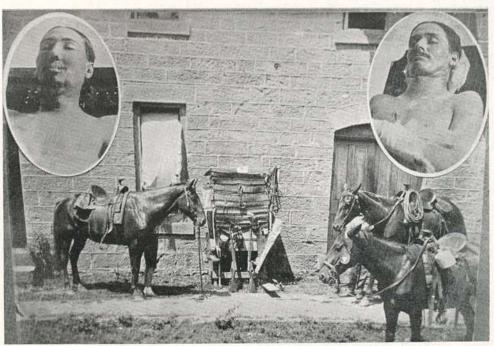
He got a start in the real estate business and married Miss Sarah E. Tapp, a native of Illinois. But in 1890, Haines then 30 years old, took the job of guarding some dangerous prisoners for Captain C. H. DeFord, the first sheriff of Oklahoma County. This was the turning point of his life. For the next 38 years, Wiley Haines was a foe of Oklahoma lawbreakers.

After completing his work for DeFord, Haines became a member of the regular police force under Chief C. F. Colcord. When Colcord was elected sheriff, Haines went with him as a deputy. Together, they brought in many of the territory's first bad men. When Colcord's term ended, Haines worked for the next sheriff; but the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1893 took (*Continued on page* 44)



Youthful appearance of Warren Bennett, Chief of Osage Police, belied his extreme toughness.

After pitched gun battle on Wooster Mound, officers recovered the arsenal of Martin gang, 1000 rounds of ammo, and the saddled horses. Inset, left, Will Martin, on right Sam Martin after losing battle.





Late season birds grow wilder, have tougher feathers. A change of shot size toward end of season is good idea, will help to get clean kills. THE RINGNECK IS NO FOOL, BUT NEITHER

Ringnecks-and How

### By BERT POPOWSKI

THE FIRST-TIME pheasant hunter, like the guy in love with his first dame, is likely to believe some most unlikely tales—about the wisdom of the one, and the virtues of the other. Both boys are on Cloud Nine and should be warned. I've some solid advice for the bird hunter; the guy in love will have to look for other guidance.

Reams have been written about the wary wisdom of Chinese ringneck pheasants, about their more-than-human ability to reason themselves out of trouble. Don't you believe it! Pheasants run, when possible: hide, when the opportunity offers. In final extremity, they come busting out with a nerve-shaking cackling clatter and start making air knots. A barnyard hen will do the same, within the limits of her ability—and do it without the lesson of having been spanked in the tail by a load or two of No. 6 shot. The ringneck is not stupid, but neither is he the iron-nerved genius he's been painted. Approach him in some unorthodox manner, and those "iron" nerves shatter, genius panics, and—there's your target.



Cigar box with pebbles or marbles will, when rattled, flush birds.

The ringneck cock seems arrogant as he struts along in plain view; but is he arrogant? Heck, no! He just got caught out in the open and is trying to bluff his way to cover. Crowded, he runs. Reaching cover, he skulks. Out of sight, he hides. Is that genius? Well, it depends somewhat on what *you* do. If you're stupid, you can make him look like a whiz kid—and that's where most of the tales come from.

Having reached hiding, that cock has used up most of his genius, but he's still jumpy. If you walk straight at him, he'll fly, probably before you're within gun range. If you know exactly where he's hiding and know you can sprint within range before he can take off, that's the thing to do. Otherwise fox him. Angle away, curving around and gradually back to his cover from another direction. Many times, this will confuse him and you can flush him again within easy gun range. With two hunters working, circle in opposite directions, then close in, and one or the other is likely to get the shot.

This doesn't always work, of course, especially where the cover is extensive. Once he's truly out of sight, you can only guess, basing your guesses on experience, how far he will run and skulk, and in which direction. Too, if he finds cover exactly to his liking, and has time to get over his initial panic, he may hold fast even if you pass him by a narrow margin. Dense spots of cover should be stamped out thoroughly.

The behavior of the protected hens has a distinct bearing on how the hunter can route the legal cocks into flight within shotgun range. Hens are shorter legged, less speedy on foot, and tire more quickly than the cocks. Once they get into cover that permits alternate running and skulking, they invariably fall behind the speedier cocks and are, from 60 to 90 per cent of the time, the first to be crowded into flight.

The knowing hunter can use that information to his benefit. When, trailing pheasants in cover, the hens begin to get up, he presses forward a bit more watchfully. The cocks may be anywhere from 10 to 30 yards, sometimes more, ahead of those hens. The flushing hens are the tip-off that cocks are nearby.

Pheasants are essentially lazy. And, in spite of (Continued on page 46)





In the morning, corn fields often hold many birds who flock there to feed. Young hunter covered the fields well, got his limit of birds.



Well prepared pheasant with all the trimmings is enjoyed after hunting.



### DOUBLE SHOTGUNS, DOUBLE RIFLES, DRILLINGS, ALL WITH

### THE HALLMARKS OF OLD-WORLD CRAFTSMANSHIP, TEMPT NEW-WORLD BUYERS

### By LOUIS WILLIAM STEINWEDEL

R ECENTLY, a friend came to me with an elegant old Parker double shotgun—fine engraving, select checkered stock, superb balance, all the earmarks of a fine piece of handcrafted work from the days when a dollar was a dollar. Not a collector, and not impressed with the idea of low power black powder loads, my friend regretfully expressed a willingness to trade off his "white elephant." I suggested that, if he were so fond of the old-style twin-hammer double, why didn't he buy a new smokeless powder gun of the same classic design.

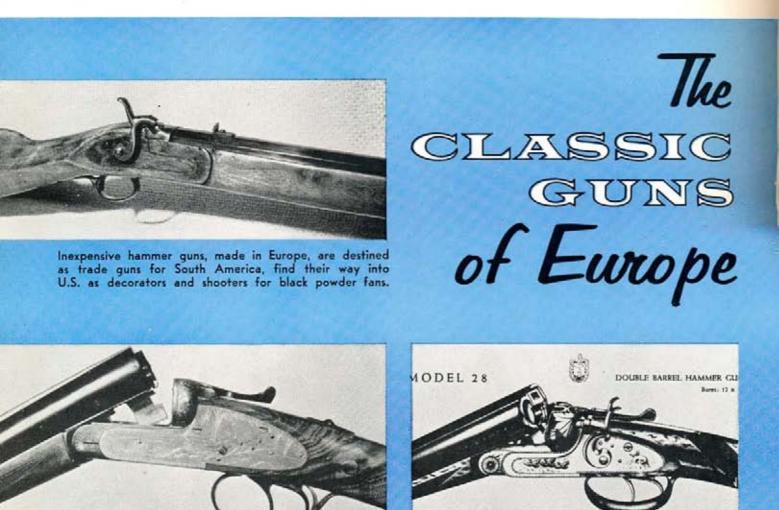
"Ho!" he replied with a skeptically raised eyebrow. "That kind of gun went out with the high button shoes and the buggy whip!"

"Sure," I answered. "But only on this side of the Atlan-

tic. 'Over there,' they still make 'em 'like they useter.'"

In Europe, style—except in feminine fashions—changes at a conservative pace, and something as stable as a well designed gun is not about to be tampered with merely because of the passage of one or two generations.

The post-Civil War Parker-type hammer shotgun my friend wanted was easy to find. The Spanish firm of "Eusebio Arizaga" (still rather unknown in the U.S.) offers a variety of some twenty-one different shotguns ranging in price from economy models at about \$16.00 up to beautiful custom doubles of the English "Purdy" design at \$370. In between these are two models of the old hammer double that look as if they were right out of the pages of a Parker, Colt, or Remington catalogue of 1870



Example of classic, Spanish-made sidelock hammerless double gun that is becoming increasingly popular with shooters here. Gun retails for well under 200 dollars. or so. The first was a modestly priced gun at \$34.50, with cylinder right, choke left barrels and a choice of barrel length up to 36 inches. (Longer barrels are popular in Europe, with about 30 inches being the English standard.) The gun also boasted the familiar top lever release and triple Greener lock.

If a buyer wished to invest an extra \$3.00, he could get the deluxe model, with lockplates engraved with sporting scenes, selected checkered walnut stock, choice of stock (straight English, half pistol, or full capped pistol), and a nitro proofing certificate of the Spanish government—this last of especial interest to those who may still have reservations about the safety of foreign-built guns. Of similar interest is the fact that most Spanish guns, especially those built for export, are chambered to take standard 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inch shells (3 inch where ordered), whereas many English guns will chamber only 2<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> inch shells.

There are still some spots on the globe where classic guns have a firm foothold out of necessity rather than conservative taste. In the lush jungles of South America, for instance, there dwells a tribe called the Jivaros which being noted for the pursuit of (*Continued on page* 41)



Page from Waffen Frankonia catalog shows classic and elegant drillings. This type of gun is gaining favor in U.S. English translation, prices come with catalog.



Fine Holland & Holland double in cal. .500-465 is a masterpiece of gunsmithing craft. Guns can be specially made in most of the U.S. calibers.

Tedmon watches Chappel break matches at 76 steps with his favorite, superbly accurate, and sporterized Springfield. Chappel still loads own ammo-

Chappel smilingly compares old-timer and .17 cal. A&M.

# \* \* \* \*A RiflemanRemembers(1890-1963)

With Model 86 and perfect off-hand form, Chappel can still send a buck tumbling. LIKE MOST ranch-raised lads, I like to hunt. In the 75 years since I first fired a gun, I have killed a considerable amount of large and small game using many different makes, types, and calibers of rifles. Some rifles were better than others, but I usually shot the latest model for its day and year.

Target shooting never had much appeal for me, but I did quite a lot of it for fun and in competition. Our daughter Mary Ann is our family champion at this bullseye target game. But not many of the good game shots I hunt with can beat me when it comes to putting a jumping buck on it's back. That's the kind of snap shooting I like and have done a lot of. But game is not as plentiful as it was 70 years ago. And most of my recent shooting has been done from my benchrest. I use a scope for benchrest shooting, but when it comes to taking a quick shot at a bouncing buck, I still prefer a large aperture rear sight and a white ivory bead front sight.

On April 1, 1891, I received my first rifle, a .44 caliber rim-fire, lever action, single-shot Howard. It looked like an underfed Savage Model 99, and you loaded it through an opening in the bottom of the action. The fired cases were ejected through the same aperture. The rifle and plenty .44 rim-fire Henry cartridges were given to me by the late Judge Harry Gamble of Boulder, Colorado. Harry was then about 18 and had come to spend the summer at our ranch in southern Colorado. I was a little over 12 years old and that Mount Blanca country in which our ranch lay was excellent game country. Bucks 20 feet tall disturbed my slumbers that night, and I thought daylight would never come. But it did and after breakfast, my dad suggested that we try our rifles. His was a .45-60-300 Winchester 1876 model; Harry had a Winchester Model 1886 in .40-82-260

MORE THAN 70 YEARS OF GUN FUN

caliber, and I had my .44 caliber single-shot Howard.

In 1891, prairie dogs were plentiful, offering shots from 30 to 50 yards. Being able to hit those dogs consistently that morning, I figured the Howard was a wonder. And it was, considering the size of the .44 rim-fire Henry load of 28 grains of black powder and a 200 grain flat-pointed bullet. I used the Henry cartridge, because it was more easily obtained, but the Howard accepted all the .44 rimfire ammunition, such as the Short, the Long, and occasionally I could get the .44 rim-fire Extra Long. This was made especially for the Howard rifle and was loaded with 30 grains of black powder and a 220 grain round-pointed bullet. It killed no better than the .44 Henry, though it was more imposing. We always tried to keep a good supply of ammo on hand, since the main source of supply was a two days drive away.

My dad was a retired Civil War officer, and he insisted that every shot we fired must be for keeps. Being a very good rifle shot and hunter, he taught me rifle shooting. His advice was: "You have plenty of time, and there are lots of deer. Get close every time and then hit them in the neck or behind the shoulder." Following this advice, I never lost a deer I fired at with the Howard. In those days, we pretty well lived off the country. There were deer, grouse, trout, and rabbits, and it was my job to keep the home supplied with meat, regardless of the season or weather.

In November '91 I decided it would be a good time to get a deer. The snow was over my knees, and I was carrying my Howard and a goodly supply of .44 Henry cartridges. I had gone less than a mile when I found where deer had crossed our potato patch in the aspen clearing. In another hour of slow going, I came to where the deer,

### AND HUNTING EXPERIENCE SHINE THROUGH THIS NARRATIVE AS A RIFLEMAN LOOKS BACK AT THE GUNS HE HAS KNOWN

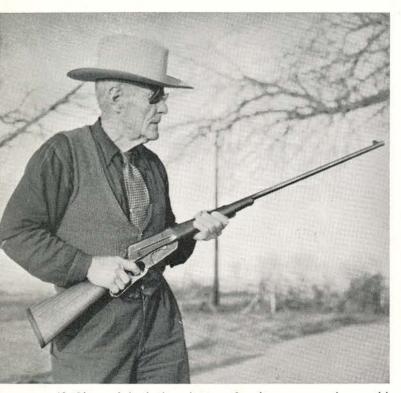
By WILLARD B. CHAPPEL as told to ALLYN H. TEDMON



Rifleman Chappel checks loads for .17 A&M.

This Howard .44RF breech loader was the first gun Chappel owned as a youngster.

Winchester High-Wall in .30-40 was, in Chappel's hands, an efficient game gun but hard to load during cold weather. four of them, had stopped on a hill-side to browse on the few remaining aspen leaves. The tracks were very fresh here. Wallowing in snow up to my middle, I cautiously and slowly climbed the low ridge. At the snap of a dry limb from the thick spruces beyond, I froze, then saw the outline of a big buck. He had a nice pair of antlers and, as he was facing me, his ears looked like windmills. Very, very slowly I brought the carbine up. As the point of front sight hesitated on the right place, my finger slowly closed on the trigger. At the crack of the rifle, old broadears staggered down the ridge, and I fired again. A little too far back, but he came to a halt 50 or 60 yards from where I stood. (My longest shots were never over 100 yards, and the ball always



If Chappel had the choice of only one gun, he would unhesitatingly select a .30-40 Winchester Model 1895.

went clear through, the hole on the far side being about the size of a quarter.) So I had my first buck, the first of many.

Not too far from our ranch was a miner who owned a .45-120-550 Sharps rifle. I was very anxious to try that big gun on deer, but the owner flatly refused. I did not give up, but figured out a deal with his teenage son, who liked eggs, to trade eggs for a few rounds of ammunition for the big rifle. It was too heavy for me, and the recoil was very impressive. I had to use cross sticks and brace myself well. But the way that 550 grain ball flattened a buck (and me) was a revelation.

In 1894, we moved to a ranch east of Pueblo, and it has been my home ever since. There were lots of antelope around, and I tried out many short and long rifles, in large and medium calibers. I foolishly sold the little Howard for \$5.00, and settled on a Winchester Model 1886 in .38-56-255 caliber. I burned more black powder in that rifle than any other I ever used. I bought my powder from Montgomery Ward by the 25 lb. canister, got my lead at the smelter for nothing, and primers in cans of 250 at a nominal price. The cost was somewhat less than what I now pay for .22 Long Rifle ammo. With that rifle, using a Lyman tang sight with the largest aperture and an ivory bead front sight, I killed running jackrabbits and coyotes, and many a dove flying over our alfalfa field. I used an Ideal tong tool and a No. 5 powder measure, and cast and lubricated my own bullets. My pet load was 57 grains of FG powder packed tight in the case. This was plenty for deer and elk, and running deer up to 150 yards were a cinch.

On August 21, 1896 my cousin Burt and I set out with two horses and a spring wagon for the Buford country in northwestern Colorado. We were  $12\frac{1}{2}$  days on the road and headed north into what we had been told was fair game country. On the road, we met a taxidermist named Robinson. He knew the country and invited us to camp with him.

Burt had a .40-70-330 Model 1886 Winchester, while 1 carried my .38-56-255. Both of us had about 700 cast and greased bullets, powder galore, primers to infinity, and the loading tools. Imagine our surprise when we learned that Robinson was packing a single shot, long barrelled, Tip-Up. Stevens rifle in .38-55-255 caliber and just seven cartridges! Of those seven, he fired only two on the trip, one to check his sights and one to get a buck.

Our camp was in a grove of aspens and the ground around the spring was trampled by deer and elk. The grass was belly-deep to a horse. After camp was made, Burt and I set out for a look-see, he heading off through the timber, while I climbed the ridge and sat down. Presently I heard Burt using his .40-70. He had run into a flock of blue grouse and was taking off a number of heads. Then I heard that hollow 'thump' of a big buck approaching. The next minute, he bounded out into the open a hundred yards beyond me and stopped to look back over his trail. A 255 grain ball solved our meat problem at once.

The next day, Robinson and I were returning to camp when, suddenly, from the gloom to my left came a whistling snort and some heavy animal crashed in front of me and tore up the hill. At the top, it paused a moment, looking very large indeed. Through the large rear aperture, I could see the front bead against the lighter skyline. Holding the bead above his horns, I let it sink until it went from sight, then let the old .38-56 go. The powder smoke blotted out the view momentarily, and when it lifted, the horns were not in sight.

"What did you shoot at, boy?" asked Robinson now at my elbow.

"At what looked like an elk," I replied pretty excitedly. "Did you get 'im?"

"Guess not," I told him as I started on up the hill.

"I'm not too sure," Robinson insisted as he climbed beside me. "Sounded like a bullet slap to me."

Reaching the ridge I found the old bull anchored not three feet from where he had been standing. His neck had been broken some ten inches below his ears.

By December 1900, four years after the Fawn Creek hunt, I had been trading guns and found myself equipped with a .30-40 Winchester High Wall. With four other young fellows, I went on an antelope hunt. The weather was fine the day we left, and had been all month, but the second day in camp it turned cold. I saddled up and hunted all day without luck, and had headed back for camp when rounding Big Hill, about 30 antelope came clicking along. Sliding off the horse, which wasn't (*Continued on page* 50)



### A NEW, SUPERBLY ACCURATE AUTOMATIC WHICH YOU CAN DRY-FIRE WITH NO CHANCE OF DAMAGE

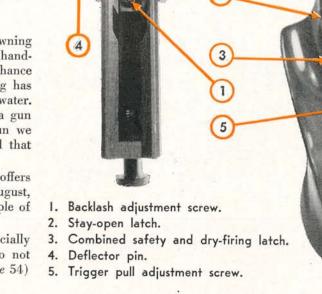


Accuracy of Browning Medalist was excellent with all makes of ammunition, with and without the various barrel weights.

HANDSOME IS as handsome does, and the new Browning Medalist most certainly qualifies as one of the handsomest autoloaders around. Those of us who had a chance to see and examine the trio of .22 autos that Browning has now on the market, took to the Medalist like a duck to water. Despite urgings, Harmon Williams would not release a gun until all production problems were licked, and the gun we received for tests speaks highly of the quality control that has made Browning guns justly famous.

The Medalist is primarily a target gun, and thus offers features not found in the Nomad (see Gun Rack, August, 1962) or the Challenger. The Medalist is a prime example of Browning's gunmaking skill and of elegant quality.

Most of my handguns have to be equipped with especially wide stocks since the factory stocks in most cases do not afford my rather wide hand the solid (*Continued on page* 54)



# WORLD'S LARGEST COLLECTION OF AMERICA'S GREATEST SHOOTERS' BARGAINS



9MM Steyr Pistol (M.C.)	57.50
RIFLE CARTRIDGES	
6.5 Dutch (M.C.) (with one free clip) 6.5 Mannlicher (M.C)	56.00
7MM Mauser (M.C.)	
7.35 Italian In Clips (M.C.)	\$5.00

(Those few with asterisk (*) above a	s partially shootable	but fully componentable.)
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4.00 4.00

\$10.00

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# SHOP TIPS FOR GOOD BLUING

### By TOM BURRIER

THAT OLD FIELD gun looks brand-spanking new with its fine blue job as you pick it up from the gunshop. And of course you have heard of a fellow who does his own bluing. Nothing to it; it's just like painting a coffee table. Just buy a jar or can of bluing solution and brush it on. Well, with the next gun, you'll do the job.

Hold on. Most would-be rebluers found that it isn't quite that simple. Many of the do-it-yourself-in-an-hour products went on easily—and washed or wore off just as quickly. A few years ago, some of the advertised "permanent

After gun is disassembled, all wood and metal parts are checked for wear, damages. Repairs are made, rough edges or surfaces are stoned.



Quality of bluing job depends on care metal gets before bluing. All rust, old bluing must be removed. blues" were at best ineffective, and some of them damaged gun metal. Others were complete frauds.

There is no really "easy" way to reblue a gun and give it an attractive and durable finish. Of the several methods that can do the job, chemical solutions—applied either hot or cold are the most popular ones with gunsmiths. Here is a fairly standard "hot blue" process as modified by George Doman, a journeyman gunsmith operating the Olympic Gun Shop near Oak Harbor, on Washington's Whidbey Island.

"About 85 per cent of the work in turning out a fine blue job is in preparation of the metal," Doman says. "Checking for deep gouges and nicks, heavy scratches, possible metal fractures. Every screw, hinge and spring in a gun should be separated and examined. This is the time when the gunsmith can save the gun owner a lot of future grief by replacing worn or damaged parts, or at least call them to the owner's attention."

After removing major scratches and rust with a file and steel wool on the gun's exterior, Doman cleans the bore and the inside of the receiver with a nitro solution. The gun parts then go to a power wheel, where the most tedious part of the process begins.

"Every bit of old blue or enamel, and every speck of rust must come off, or it'll show up sooner or later under the new job," Doman explains. "I use paste grits, No. 120, 240, 400 or 500 size on sheep's wool buffing wheels. Grit size used depends on the metal composition, and the type of finish the gun originally had."

After the bright metal surfaces are smooth enough to satisfy his critical eye, Doman hooks a bent wire holder

### YES, YOU CAN BLUE YOUR OWN GUN-BUT TAKE CARE!

### PREPARE METAL CAREFULLY, THEN FOLLOW RULES CLOSELY

to each major gun part. Trigger assemblies and other smaller pieces are placed in a wire mesh basket. All the components of one gun are placed in the first of five tanks used in the bluing process.

These tanks are made of black sheet iron, a material impervious to bluing chemicals. Each measures 40"x6"x6" and holds four gallons of liquid without slopping over. Heat to each tank is supplied by a string of gas burners, individually controlled. This first tank contains boiling water in which six ounces of Vite cleaner-per-gallon has been dissolved. Boiling the gun parts for 15 to 20 minutes removes fingerprints, oil traces, and bits of dirt and metal filings that were left from the buffing operation.

From the cleaning vat gun components are lifted into tank number two. This contains boiling *distilled* water, and removes all traces of the cleaner. Fixed sight mounts and screw holes are given a brief scrubbing with a soft bristled brush, as extra precaution against any lingering foreign matter.

"It's important that the metal go into tank three for bluing absolutely clean," says Doman. "Island water is loaded with minerals, and even minute quantities of them can mar a good finish. Distilled water is best."

Depending on the bluing salts used, eight to ten pounds of the salts per gallon of distilled water are thoroughly stirred into tank three. Water temperature is carefully maintained at 285-290 degrees Fahrenheit. Gun parts are immersed for a few minutes or an hour or more, depending on how the color is "taking." Doman inspects the parts closely plunging them back into the steaming solution or lifting them to tank four for rinsing, depending on how the bluing takes.

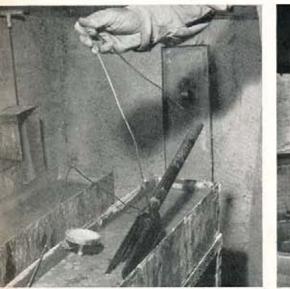
"I could compound my own bluing salts, maybe even save a few cents from the gun supply house price, but my mixture might vary just a little bit from batch to batch. The manufacturers have standardized the bluing salts to the point where I get identical results every time."

Commonest ingredients in these prepared salts are potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate, sodium hydroxide, ammonium nitrate, and minor amounts of other chemicals. The exact formula varies between supply companies. Most bluing salts will attack and dissolve solder such as that joining double barrel shotguns, and some odd-ball makes of foreign guns. To neutralize this action, Doman adds six ounces of potassium cyanide crystals to four gallons of bluing solution when processing soldered guns. The cyanide fumes are lethal, and a gas mask can be worn if the shop is not well ventilated.

Tank number four is a cold running water rinse for the newly-blued metal. After three or four minutes of "fixing," the parts are placed into the final tank, a vat of pore-filling oil for five minutes, then they are hung up by their wire holders to drip dry.

Doman wipes the pore oil off with a soft cloth, then dresses the metal with light gun oil before reassembling the firearms. The processing tanks are cleaned with steel wool to get the dried chemicals and metal particles out of them—before the next batch of guns can be blued.

"Anyone can do a fair job with this process, given the equipment and time," says Doman. "It does require careful attention to details. You must be certain that all the old blue and rust is buffed off that, the processing tanks are kept (*Continued on Page* 39)



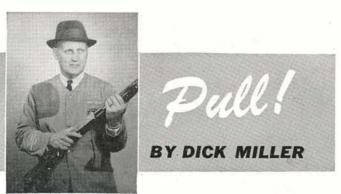
Receiver, only short time in bluing bath, gets first inspection to see how the gun metal "takes" color.



Large pieces are suspended on wire hangers in tank. Exact temperature control is vital to perfect bluing.



Wire basket is used for component parts of each gun to avoid mix-up, assure good bluing of small parts.



**P**ULL'S Florida bureau is no more. In past years, my Dad energetically followed the Florida chain of Winter trapshoots, and forwarded all the information he could get his hands on to me. The result was special coverage of Winter trapshooting activities for readers of this column. Two major operations, and complications from them, wrote "30" to the life of this man, great in my eyes, and a great friend of the subjects that make Pull!

It was not my intention in the beginning to make this column on trap and skeet subjects a memorial or eulogy to my late father, but a passage I read in the book "Outdoor Education for American Youth," by the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, prompts me to do just that. On page 67 of "Outdoor Education for American Youth," these words are found:

"About the richest heritage a man could leave to this world would be an educated family—educated not only in the sense of achieving a high standard of living, but also in the sense of enriched recreation. As teachers, we have been taught that one of the cardinal principles of education is the worthy use of leisure time. If we sincerely believe this, it should justify including hunting as a sport on the same level as baseball, football, basketball, or any other activity that is given a portion of time in any highschool curriculum.

Objectives of such a hunting-shooting clinic or program in secondary education might include the following:

1. To develop reliability and independence.

2. To develop self-discipline and sportsmanship.

3. To teach proper and safe method of handling firearms.

4. To develop an appreciation of the out-of-doors.

5. To develop an understanding of the state game laws and the reasons for enforcement."

My Dad accomplished all of these objectives, set out in a book for educators, written by a distinguished group of learned men and women.

One of the earliest memories I have is that of trailing along behind him, with my brother and sister, on rabbit hunts. Other memories include just long walks in the country. Then came the teaching of baseball, basketball, football, and track to my brother and me. Dad was a most worthy adversary in tennis to all three of his children, and neither my brother nor I ever beat him playing golf.

He made skeet shooters of my brother

and me, and my first trip to the Grand American was taken because of his urging, after I had returned from the Skeet Nationals in Dallas in 1951. He told me then that our business could stand the few more days absence, and that I would be the better for the experience. He was right.

The reader may now understand why I feel the words from the book about and by educators provide a fitting eulogy for a wise, good, and great man, to those who knew him best.

Now, I propose a memorial to Clarence "Pal" Miller. Incidentally, few people in his home town of Princeton, Indiana, knew that Dad's name was Clarence. To them, he was "Pal" Miller, and I am proud of it.

Here is where trap and skeet shooters everywhere, to whom and for whom this column is written every month, come in.

In today's urban society, far too few boys and girls, and parents, have the opportunities that produced the values Dad gave, and that are listed as desirable by an association of the nations leading educators. I quote



again from "Outdoor Education for American Youth," on page 5, in the chapter on the setting and need for outdoor education:

"As we have already noted, Americans are fast becoming a race of city dwellers, but there is another relentless trend in our society which of itself literally makes cities. To grasp its import, we have only to look at the new housing developments around almost any urban center.

"Bureau of the Census experts predict that by 1975, our present population of 167 millions (in 1957) will have risen to at least 221 millions — an increase of over 7,000 more people living in this country each day! . . . If we look squarely into those seven thousand new faces a day, we can discern among them the many who live to an older age, the voting majority who have never made firsthand acquaintance with the land and resources upon which their very existence depends, the floating populations of people who lack real roots anywhere, the infiperative need for constructive use of leisure time to rebalance perspective."

Other passages in this chapter and throughout the whole book make it clear that for many boys and girls and their parents, there are simply no close or easily reached lands where they can share the experiences that our family shared. Because this is true, I propose that, as a memorial to my Dad, every trap shooter, every skeet shooter, and every trap or skeet club, from the month of publication of this column forward, begin at once individual and club programs to bring the values of shooting to American youngsters. We must face the fact that if many youngsters in or near those urban areas mentioned in the book are to receive any exposure to shooting, it for the most part must be at the gun clubs that are located in or near all those metropolitan areas.

All of us who shoot skeet and trap have received many hours of pleasure from the games. Let us not make it a one-way street. Let us now share the pleasure and values we have from trap and skeet with a new generation.

What are the values we receive from shooting, and what values do we have to offer by opening our skills and our clubs to community boys and girls? Read them again, above—not from my own biased viewpoint, but from a book published by a department of the National Education Association.

It will be obvious to the reader that there is much more that can be done by shooters everywhere for upcoming generations. Shooters can see that less fortunate youngsters do have the quiet pleasure of a tramp through woods and fields while hunting. This can be done individually, or as a club project.

Shooters may also support and give real help to the school people in expanding their own Outdoor Education Project, that offers all the values described here, and more. The project is ably headed by Dr. Julian Smith, Director, Outdoor Education Project, College of Education, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan. (The address given is that of Dr. Smith. The Outdoor Education Project is an activity of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 16th Street, Washington 6, D. C., Dr. Carl A. Troester, Jr., Executive Secretary.)

In short, if you as a skeet or trap shooter would ask, not what shooting might do for you, but ask instead what you might do for shooting, and for millions of boys and girls, you might begin either individually or collectively some of the memorial projects suggested here.

I further propose that if there are those individuals or clubs who will begin any sort of support for the values of shooting in any of the possible methods that can be used, and will notify me (Dick Miller) at 805 Cleermont Drive, S. E., Huntsville, Alabama, I will list them in a memorial block in the body of subsequent Pull! columns.

To close this column, I use the last paragraph of Outdoor Education for American Youth:"

"The process will not only help in the conservation of natural resources; it will also serve to prevent human erosion. Such education is not only essential to the 'growing-up' process, it is also a balm to the tensions of adulthood and adds a glow to the later years. These things, envisioned for the future, will give youth a stake in the land which will be reflected in the kind of citizenship that is the essence of democracy."

38

### SHOP TIPS FOR GOOD BLUING

(Continued from page 37)

clean, and particularly that the bluing tank temperature is kept at 285-290 degrees. Always use a good thermometer."

Coloring gun metals is almost as old as firearms themselves and dozens of methods have been devised, used, and discarded when better and simpler processes were invented. Nickel, silver and gold plating of guns, particularly handguns, has been widely done and is still popular. Gold plating of triggers, guards, and floor plates is becoming a "status symbol" today, especially on high priced custom made sporters.

Some Springfield rifles and many World War II mass-produced guns were Parkerized. This is a gun finishing process that gives a dull, black finish that is rustproof but unattractive. Unlike regular bluing, which is chemically-controlled surface rusting of the metal, Parkerizing actually removes a bit of surface steel and replaces it with hard phosphates in a tight pattern, like extremely finely woven cloth.

Some barrel steels are so hard and of such composition that no normal bluing process will color them. This applies particularly to high breech pressure varminters and some of the so-called elephant guns. With this steel, the barrel is plugged and the exterior iron-plated. The iron can then be blued in the conventional manner, but the resulting surface is often slightly rough.

is too thin to affect tolerances or cartridge feeding, and the bore bluing will shoot out after a few rounds anyway. In fact, some chrome-plated bores will shed their plating after a few hundred rounds of highpower ammunition have gone through them."

Cold bluing, in which chemical action alone imparts the color, is a tedious and complicated process. It's strictly "custom" work and will cost from two to three times as much as the standard bluing job.

After the gun parts have been boiled clean, they are hand coated with a nitric acid, copper sulphate, alcohol mixture and permitted to dry. The parts are then boiled, the mixture is applied again, and parts dried again. As rust forms, it is scraped and rubbed off, and this is repeated until enough color to suit the gunsmith has developed. The metal is hand rubbed with oiled cloth, and gives probably the prettiest blue of any process. It is also very durable.

There are any number of variations for the above "cold blue" process. Gun handbooks and encyclopedias list formulas centuries old in addition to modern developments. But good gun bluing, hot or cold, remains one process aloof from electronic automation. It still takes time, know-how, and a lot of attention.

"There really is no secret formula," grins George Doman, "any gun supply house will



WORLD FAMOUS CUN





HAYES

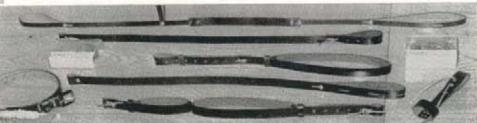
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(Continued from page 21)

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hunting land just as there is sub-marginal ranch land.

In certain parts of the world, notably in the arid areas of Africa and Asia, exist animals that can survive in this kind of country. But there are difficulties. One of these is that in large areas of Africa and Southern Asia it never freezes. The animals there are not adapted to withstanding low temperatures. In the American Southwest, freezing temperatures occur every winter. An animal which can't stand a frost obviously would not make it. Many of the desert gazelles, if opportunity offers, will eat grass. But we did not want to introduce any grass eaters which might compete with our antelopes or with domestic animals such as cattle or sheep.

After several years of study we experimented with the Barbary sheep of North Africa. Recently we have hit upon three additional animals that seem to fill the bill.

Barbary sheep were introduced into the Canadian River canyon in northern New Mexico in 1950. The Barbary sheep is the only wild sheep native to Africa, and is actually half sheep-half goat, with characteristics of both animals. The Barbary's habitat is the rocky, arid, mountain ranges of North Africa, from Morocco to the Red Sea. In most of his range, persistent hunting by the natives and the movements of warring bands of tribesmen well armed with modern rifles have virtually wiped out the Barbary. In New Mexico, on the other hand, from the initial planting, the herd of Barbary sheep now numbers some 2,500 animals. This last season, 400 permits were issued. Non-resident permits are unlimited, and a number of non-resident hunters came to New Mexico to get their Barbary sheep trophy. Hunting these sheep in the Canadian River canyon of New Mexico is better than it is in North Africa. Curiously enough, the Barbary rams of New Mexico produce heavier and longer horns than in their native Africa, and so make a better trophy.

At the time that New Mexico conservationists planted the Barbary sheep in the Canadian River Canyon, there were dire prophecies of the consequences. Some sportsmen said that the Barbary sheep would spread over the land "like a plague of English sparrows" producing a curse instead of a blessing. Ranchers were afraid that the Barbarys would invade their ranges. Some purists stated that it was a crime to introduce a foreign animal into an area where our native species were sufficient for any hunter.

After some ten years, most of these objections have proved groundless. The Barbary sheep have bothered the ranchers very little, if at all. They have not displaced any of our native game species. On the contrary, they have added not only romance but bulk to the big game picture in the Southwest. New Mexico now has three herds of Barbary sheep, and hunting seasons on the other herds will soon be initiated.

Encouraged by this start, New Mexico game biologists began to cast around for other animals which might fit into the picture of the future. With advice from experts in the National Zoo at Washington, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Department of Agriculture, and after consulting with various government agencies that control land-such as the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management-we have found three animals which seem to fulfill all of the qualifications necessary for introduction. These are the ibex, the oryx, and the greater kudu.

These three animals have been previously known mainly to crossword puzzle fans, and perhaps only to a few of these. The ibex is the ancestor of the wild goat and is found in a number of species whose habitat stretches from Europe across Central Asia, with one kind extending into Northeast Africa. The African ibex, or Nubian ibex, seemed to be the best bet for our purposes.

After lengthy inquiries we found that most of the Nubian ibex had been killed in their native terrain of the Sudan and Ethiopia. It proved to be virtually impossible to get live specimens of the Nubian ibex. The Asiatic ibex also proved difficult. After months of negotiation we found that we could get Siberian ibex, which is the variety of animal which inhabits the foothills of the Himalayas on the Siberian or Russian side. The Siberian ibex is a hardy animal and suited to our project. He lives on rocky, cold, barren mountain ranges and can stand temperatures from 120° in the summer to 50° below zero in the winter. Russian dealers captured these ibex and shipped them to us through East Germany, West Germany, and thence to Clifton, New Jersey, which is the quarantine station for the importation of any hoofed animals from abroad. Because of Department of Agriculture regulations, the Albuquerque Zoo imports these animals and they must be kept there. Their offspring, however, will be released as soon as we have a sufficient number to make a plant.

Two African animals were also chosen for this program. These are the oryx and the greater kudu. The oryx, in several varieties, is found from Arabia through the Sahara to South Africa. We chose the South African kind of oryx for two reasons. This oryx, often called the gemsbok, is the largest of all of the oryxes and withstands freezing weather well. The gemsbok is now native to Southwest Africa and Bechuanaland where it inhabits terrain that looks identical



with the more barren and arid stretches of the American southwest. As one South African rancher expressed it, "a gemshok will live where a burro would starve to death." The gemshok, for example, can go many months without drinking and eats desert types of shrubs and forage. Probably because of his metabolism that conserves water, gemshok meat is very moist and extremely delicious.

The greater kudu is considered by most African hunters the handsomest of all African game. He also has, or rather did have, the greatest range. Greater kudu formerly occupied Africa all the way from the Sahara Desert south to Capetown, generally living in arid, rocky, brushy country. The greater kudu is now found only in a few spots of his formerly large range and is fast disappearing even from those. In Southwest Africa and in certain parts of Bechuanaland and Mozambique, kudu are still fairly common, but because of their palatability and the fact that increasing numbers of guns are appearing in the hands of the natives, the greater kudu also is fast disappearing from Africa.

Eight gemsbok and eight greater kudu have now been captured in Southwest Africa for the New Mexico project. We were on hand to supervise the capture, the crating, and the shipping of these animals. If all goes well, the gemsbok and the kudu should multiply and their off-spring will form a new game animal for the American Southwest. Perhaps in ten years, or maybe sooner, some American sportsman in New Mexico can look across his gun sights at the magnificent form of a kudu bull without having to go on an extended African safari to do it.

### CLASSIC GUNS OF EUROPE

(Continued from page 29)

the unsophisticated pastime of headhunting, roam the countryside with weapons that look like a page out of the saga of Daniel Boone or Davy Crockett. Under such poverty and primitive circumstances, the old percussion muzzle loader has proved a very practical allaround gun. Also in some colonial lands, muzzle loaders are exclusively the only guns permitted to the natives (for reasons that are becoming more and more apparent with every newscast.)

One such typical weapon, a 28 gauge percussion shotgun, is built by the Arizaga firm, and is a very solidly made and attractive little piece, especially considering that it sells for all of \$8,00! Arizaga's export manager told me that the guns were sold principally to South American mercantile agents in lots of 500, and eventually found their way to the Jivaros and other customers through traders who reportedly make good profits on them. The operation bears a striking semblance to that of the colorful gunsfor-fur trade that flourished in our own frontier wilderness of two centuries ago. Arizaga's manager was more intrigued, however, that some of his customers were American black powder fans, since a number of his and similar weapons have been turning up in the U.S.A.

Another Spanish firm still making "classics" offers a full stocked percussion rifle that roughly classifies as a Kentucky rifle, although it is somewhat baroque and lacks the true classic grace of the real McCoy. Nevertheless, it is soundly made and will provide a pleasant afternoon's diversion.

In the days of Gunga Din, when India was British, the English hunter of elephant and Royal Bengal tiger prized what is probably the finest gun for such game that the world has ever seen—the remarkable English double rifle. Classic in silhouette, the earlier specimens are hammer guns with a pair of heavy rifled barrels in calibers ranging upward from .303 to .577 and even .600 Nitro Express

The casual observer might ask why the mighty double didn't disappear with the advent of repeating actions. The reason why the double didn't die then (and hasn't yet) but instead was improved with nitro safe barrels and a more modern hammerless action, is that neither man nor any of his products is perfect, and the English gunmakers recognized that fact when they designed the double rifle with not one but *two separate* actions entirely independent of each other. Should one action fail at just the crucial moment, the hunter had what actually amounted to a complete new rifle at his instant disposal. With a maddened elephant, tiger, or rhinoceros hearing down on you that double reliability and tremendous power mattered!

American shooters paid little attention to the double, although, before the turn of the century, Colt's did manufacture an excellent .45-70 double which was put to good use on North American game. But this was the only double rifle of any importance produced in the U.S., and its life span after its introduction in 1886 was quite brief. For American game, such rifles are not needed—and fine new British double rifles cost a lot of money. A new Cogswell & Harrison custom hammerless double will hit your wallet to the tune of \$2100, and the other prestige English makes command similar, or larger, prices.





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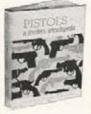
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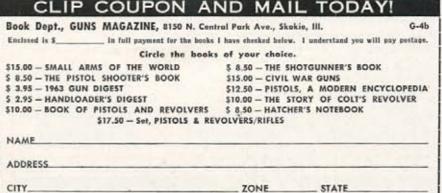








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owned" guns as the exclusive British makers refer to them) that have made their way to these shores often command but tiny fractions of their original costs. An American catalogue lists \$245 for a genuine Rigby in mint condition, nitro-proved in popular .303 calibre, \$325 for another near-perfect Rigby double .303 nitro-proved hammerless with quick detachable claw-mounted scope, \$115 for a hammer black powder .577 Timings double in very good condition, and a well preserved Riley double hammer .500 lion gun for an attractive \$85.00. And results from recent London auctions list the following: a .303 nitro-proved hammerless Purdy double in excellent shape at \$140, and a Cogswell & Harrison hammerless double at \$84.00.

Surprisingly, used doubles (or "pre-

The un-popularity of the double on this side of the Atlantic accounts for bargains like the one I encountered at a gun show a few months ago-a beautiful hammer double in mint condition with grand and gleaming .450 twin bores, complete with sling and elegant yet conservative English engraving of a stalking Royal Bengal tiger on the lockplates, offered at \$75.00! However, with the British fondness for the double as strong as it is, it is not unfair to ask why the rock-bottom prices on the banks of the Thames itself? The reason is that the number of British hunters journeying to the African veldt or the Canadian wilds is not so great as to appreciably dent the supply of doubles that have been building up for some three quarters of a century. Add to this the exceedingly stringent British firearms regulations that require a permit even for the purchase of a box of .22's plus a bone-crushing "purchase tax" which makes all but the most affluent Britishers think twice before purchasing a new premium gun, and you have the answer.

The British are quite given to gun auctions, and these sales frequently turn up some nice rifle buys for Americans. Conveniently enough, some of the auction rooms publish advance lists with full (and quite honest) descriptions of the offerings, and provide forms for mail bids. Some of the better known arms auction houses include: Wallis & Wallis, 210 High Street, Lewes; Weller & Ruffy, 141 Bromsgrove Street, Birmingham 5; Knight, Frank, & Rutley, 20 Hanover Square, London W.I. These catalogues are well worth the shilling (14 cents) or two they cost, and are fascinating reading for the gun nut. Eventually, everything under the sun turns up in them, including many American pieces of intense interest to the antique collector, up to and including Pattersons, Collier revolving flintlocks, good London Colts, ducling pistols, etc. Generally, the British collector maintains a pretty keen interest in American antique weapons, but nevertheless I have run across some rather attractive "buys." For instance, a six shot percussion pepperbox by Union Arms Co., engraved, at \$32.50; \$28.00 for a Mariette Belgian percussion four-shot pepperbox; a good Manhattan Navy .36 revolver at \$32.20; a .44 Remington rolling block saddle carbine at \$16.80; a Smith & Wesson Model Number One Second Issue brass frame .22 at \$11.20.

Perhaps a word here on getting your prize back into the U. S. is in order. Usually American Express or ordinary international Parcel



Gun Dige

# HANDLOADER'S DIGEST edited by John T. Amber.

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Post are all you will have to bother about in the way of carriers. Problems will usually begin at the port of entry when the Customs folks take over. The rule is that, to be an "antique" and therefore to enter duty-free, a gun (or any item) must have been made prior to 1838, although percussion guns are not dutiable regardless of when manufactured. Assuming you purchase your modern sporting gun, new or used, from an approved country (that is, non-communist controlled), the U. S. duty charge will follow this Pattern: Rifles:

Over \$10 but not over \$25: \$3 each plus 221/2% of price. Over \$25 but not over \$50: \$5 each plus 221/2% of price. Over \$50: 14% of price.

Shotguns:

Over \$10 but not over \$25: \$2 each plus 15% of price. Over \$25 but not over \$50: \$2.55 each plus 121/2% of price. Over \$50:

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Combination rifles and shotguns (Drillings):

> Over \$25 but not over \$50: \$4.25 plus 19% of price. Over \$50:

271/2% of purchase price. The complex of licensing, permits, and assorted red tape of the country of origin fortunately have little application to foreign purchasers, or so has been my experience. Mention of your Federal Firearms License number will generally carry you through

most any situation. The classic-conscious but economy-minded shotgunner does not need to depend so heavily on the used gun market. Quite a number of European makers, particularly Spanish and Italian, are concentrating on producing fine quality doubles at prices which put a handmade weapon in the hands of just about anyone who wants it. Arizaga will custom make a Greener-type boxlock double for \$40 (plus \$7.75 U. S. duty), or a Purdy-type sidelock double ejector gun for \$68 (plus \$13.60 duty). Both include shooter's choice of engraving and stock, barrel length, etc. Also to be considered in this "in-reach" group of realistically priced classics is the recently introduced Japanese made Fuji boxlock double selling in the under \$200 class.

One of the most exclusive and yet most practical guns ever devised is the combination rifle-shotgun called the Drilling. Most are amazingly light, highly maneuverable weapons of fine feel and balance.

Technically, the Drilling is a three-barrel gun with either a pair of shotgun tubes over a rifle barrel, or vice versa. However, fourand even five-barrel specimens do turn up. Since most are custom built pieces, the finicky shooter can have whatever suits his fancy, as long as it suits his pocketbook as well.

Prices for Drillings, considering their utility, fine craftsmanship, and longevity are not exceedingly high-at least, not in comparison to English double guns and double rifles. A new gun may run \$450 to \$700 or more, but excellent bargains can be found in used specimens between \$100 and \$200. Considering what you would have to lay out for a rifle and a shotgun of reasonable quality, a good used Drilling at \$200 is a buy, giving not only unique service but class and taste to your battery.

The catalogue put out by the giant firm of Waffen Frankonia in Wurzburg, West Germany, offers an impressive collection of new Drillings, at prices ranging from the popular Sauer 3000 with engraving and other custom features at \$313 (with half a page of variations and choices), up to the magnificent Franz Sodia sidelock Drilling with Scotch checkering and lush, beautifully deep engraved hunting scenes at a cool \$575.

The gauge and caliber of the drilling may prove somewhat puzzling to the American shooter. Shotgun tubes are usually 16 gauge. Rifle calibers are largely limited to rimmed cartridges such as the Europeon 5.6x52R, 6.5x57R, 7x57R, 7x65R, or 8x57R. (First figure is diameter of bore in millimeters; second is length of case in millimeters; R denotes rimmed cartridge.) However, with the availability of foreign ammunition increasing and the economies of reloading available, European calibers aren't the problem they once were. For the purchasers of new Drillings, it is now possible to get .30-06 and several other popular American loads which are adapted to the break-open action by a special extractor for your rimless brass. Also to be considered is that for about \$15, you can have an insert .22 converter that will slide into your rifle barrel and allow you to pot at tomato cans all day with the economy of an ordinary .22.

Although Drillings have never ridden the crest of any waves of popularity in the



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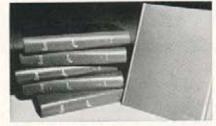
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U. S., they were once manufactured here by the "Three Barrel Gun Company" located in Moundsville, West Virginia, which is reputed to have turned out some rather nice pieces around 1900. Today, the closest we come to producing such a gun is the Savage Model 24, which mounts a .22 barrel over a .410 shotgun. A deluxe model with .22 Magnum rimfire over a 20 gauge is now available, and these are dandy little guns in their low-caliber class. Give every hunter the loan of a Drilling in practical hunting calibers to take out with him for a single

hunt, and I'll wager the first American maker to offer a moderately priced "combination gun" would reap a Rothschild-sized profit.

The classics of the fine houses of Europe are expensive, yes; but they are pretty permanent fixtures in a world which now changes with the passage of hours. Their performance is legendary, and their timeless beauty is inspiring. They are not merely symbols of prosperity-they are symbols of genuine judgement, good taste, and superb workmanship.



### TAMING HELL'S HALF ACRE

(Continued from page 25)

him to Perry. For the next few years, he served under Sheriff J. C. Scruggs, of Noble County, helping tame the turbulent Strip and Hell's Half Acre.

Too often, crimes were committed in the counties adjoining the Indian Nations, and the sheriffs and their deputies did not have the authority to cross the border in pursuit of offenders. The Organic Act gave the United States Marshal at Guthrie concurrent jurisdiction with sheriffs in all criminal cases. The marshal compiled a list of eligible local officers and deputized them as federal men. Haines was given one of these commissions, and his expeditions often took him into the Osage.

It was almost impossible to round up outlaws once they had entered this country. Its unmarked backwoods, towering bluffs, yawning chasms, and sparse settlements made it a haven for such notorious characters as the Daltons, the Doolin and Cook gangs, and Henry Starr.

The only law was an agency police force, consisting of Chief of Police Warren Bennett at Pawhuska, and a few scattered constables. To this junglelike wilderness came Wiley Haines on official business, and his ability to bring in his man soon won him the reputation of being one of the most successful criminal officers in Oklahoma. When his term expired at Perry, he applied for a position in the Indian service. In June, 1898, he was appointed police officer for the Osage Nation, stationed at Hominy.

Hominy consisted of only a few white families when Haines brought his wife Sarah and their three children, John, Wilcy, and Mary, there that summer. In 1900, Haines was given the additional authority of deputy United States marshal and his task became more dangerous. The country was teeming with horse thicves and other outlaws, and the people not engaged in criminal activity were cowed by the lawless. When Haines began his active campaign, he received anonymous letters threatening his life.

Late one afternoon he drove out of Paw-



huska in a buggy on a regular visit to his family, crossed Birch Creek and plunged into the hills. Suddenly there was the report of a rifle and a bullet whizzed within an inch of his nose.

Seizing a shotgun resting beside him, he sprang to the ground and ran quickly to where the smoke was still hanging, thin and acrid, over the boulders. He called loudly to his foe, cursing him and daring him to fire again. Not until darkness had settled over the woods did he cease challenging his would-be assassin and drive on to Hominy.

He kept a daily journal of his expeditions, in which he described one clash as follows:

"Feb. 4. Am notified that thieves again made a raid on Indian horses. I go north of Hominy 1/2 mi. & strike their trail . . . & discover their camp after having ridden 35 miles. I ad-vance afoot. I observe several objects through brush of a blackjack tree. I call, 'You, there, hold up your hands!' I see a scramble for guns but no sign of obeyance to order. I fire & advance 2 or 3 steps. Call again, 'Hold up your hands!' Am not obeyed. I fire again & advance & find that I have fatally shot two horse thieves named Arthur Brooksher and Hank Myers . . .

"Feb. 5 Take bodies of parties killed yesterday to Agency.'

Haines integrity was unquestioned. He once guarded, alone, a \$125,000 payment to the Osage Indians. By a queer quirk in the law, he could have stolen the money, hid it, and if the theft was proven, would have had to spend only one year in the federal jail.

It was while guarding this payment that Haines had his most desperate experiencea pitched battle with the notorious Martin brothers southeast of Pawhuska on a sweltering August afternoon in 1903.

Sam and Will Martin were the sons of a respectable farmer near Mulhall, Oklahoma. In May, 1899, they resisted arrest for a petty offense, emptied their Winchesters at two deputy sheriffs and fled into the brush. Within a few weeks they became more dangerous than the Dalton and Doolin gangs.

For three years, they terrorized the territory, raiding northwest into the panhandle, Kansas, and Colorado. On March 2, they held up the Rock Island depot at Hennessey, killing an innocent bystander, and while cluding pursuit, murdered City Marshal Bill Cross of Geary. Rewards for their capture, dead or alive, totaled \$12,000.

For two months, sheriffs, federal marshals, and their posses had searched the western area. Then they learned that the wily fugitivs had escaped far northeast into the wild fastness of the Osage.

On Sunday afternoon, July 14, they robhed 101 passersby on the road between Pawhuska and Bartlesville, holding their victims as captives and finally riding off with several horses and saddles! Haines received the report but failed to intercept the pair as they by-passed Pawhuska. He scouted the area, but found no further trace of the outlaws. Bounty hunters from all over the territory and points as far away as Fort Worth and Kansas City hurried into the Osage. For three weeks they filtered hopelessly through the hills.

Haines bided his time. Out in the hills southwest of Pawhuska, some Osages were camped in a canyon on Birch Creek. At noon a lone white man came down to the creek near their tents. On either hip he carried a heavy Colts revolver, swung from cartridge-filled belts. On his back was strapped a heavy Krag-Jorgenson rifle.

As the white man disappeared back over the hill with his bucket, an Indian trailed him silently. The Indian rode eight miles that afternoon-to the marshal's office in Pawhuska.

Quietly Haines passed the word to Chief Bennett and Indian Constable Henry Majors that two strangers were camped near Wooster Mound. Haines, Bennett, and Majors knew who those strangers were. They mounted and rode out of town. The lowering sun beat in their faces.

They rode slowly. Haines wanted the element of surprise, and this could best be had at sundown. At Wooster Mound, they left their horses behind the last ridge, and edged closer on foot. The camp was hidden hehind a knoll in a deep ravine. Three horses stood tied in the timber. Nearby, Sam and Will Martin rested behind a pile of saddles and other equipment.

The officers separated to approach from three sides. Majors moved off to the left along the rim of the ravine. Bennett took the right flank. Haines moved forward in the face of the camp. As he crossed an opening to reach a huge fallen tree, a horse saw him, snorted, and tried to break away. First one outlaw, then the other, rose from behind the heap of saddles, rifles in their hands.

There was no time to wait for signals that his companions were in range. Drawing a sharp bead, Haines fired, and Will Martin dropped out of sight, Sam Martin whirled and ran toward the horses. Haines fired again with his Winchester, saw the outlaw twist half around, triggering a wild shot in the air, and fall.

By this time, Bennett reached Haines' side. Then both charged the man behind the saddles, Majors covering them from the rim of the ravine.

Will Martin was dead. Haines' bullet had struck him in the mouth and passed out the back of his neck. Sam lay perfectly still a hundred feet away, where he had fallen. He still clutched the rifle under his body. His face was concealed in the shadows.

"I think I got him, too," Haines called to Bennett and Majors. "I'm going to check."



45

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He drew his pearl-handled six-shooter, a more effective weapon at close range, and started forward.

Before he had taken a dozen steps, he saw Sam Martin's hand jerk. Haines leaped sideways, and the soft-nosed rifle bullet caught him high in the right shoulder. The lead and its copper jacket burst into a hundred fragments. The particles of metal were driven through the officer's lungs, rupturing innumerable small blood vessels.

The impact knocked the six-shooter from his hand, and he collapsed, an open target for the tricky outlaw. Although mortally wounded, Sam Martin had the strength to trigger a final shot that would have killed the marshal, but Chief Bennett, running past Haines, was on him in a split second, kicking the rifle from his grasp and threatening to blow off his head.

The Indians in their camp heard the shooting and rode over the hill; they helped get the wounded marshal and the outlaw to a doctor.

Bennett and Majors brought in the outlaws' plunder—two Krag-Jorgenson rifles, four revolvers, a half-dozen latest style cartridge belts, and 1000 rounds of ammunition. The three horses and saddles had been stolen in the holdups between Pawhuska and Bartlesville.

Sam Martin died that night at Pawhuska. Haines lay in the hospital several weeks, recovering from his wounds. Telegrams and letters poured in from everywhere, hundreds of friends called personally to offer their congratulations, and from Guthrie, United States District Attorney Horace Speed sent his written commendation, saying, "No better stroke for law and order in the territory was ever struck than in wiping out the vicious Martins." The myth that capture was impossible in this trackless section was exploded in the gunsmoke at Wooster Mound. Wiley Haines had many years of law enforcement ahead. Only a few days after he left the hospital, he captured Walter Mc-Clain, the last of thirteen federal prisoners who had escaped seven years before when the notorious Bill Doolin broke out of the federal jail at Guthrie and was slain on the border of the Creek Nation.

In 1905, when Warren Bennett died, Haines succeeded him as Chief of the Osage Police. Following statehood in 1907 and the abolishing of the Indian police, he continued to serve as a deputy sheriff and United States marshal. In 1927, he played a prominent role as special investigator for Governor Henry S. Johnston in suppressing liquor traffic.

The years had crawled up on him like ghosts in the night. Haines was 68 now. Most of his children had grown to adulthood. But he kept up a furious pace and claimed he was as good as ever. In 1928, he became the democratic candidate for sheriff of Osage County.

"No Snitches Will Be Tolerated," his campaign posters proclaimed. "I Think A Snitch Is A Copperhead Snake, He Will Bite You If He Can."

At 3 o'clock the afternoon of September 23, he ascended the courthouse steps to the sheriff's office where he greeted friends and associates. While talking, he slumped into the arms of Deputy Sheriff Ed Clewien and breathed his last.

A flat, rectangular stone marks his final resting place in the Hominy City Cemetery. His wife Sarah lies beside him. A lone pine, symbolic of his life, shades the quiet surroundings. The single clue to his strength and character can be read in this simple epitaph: "An Honest Man Is the Noblest Work of God."

The people who placed that epitaph on the grave of Wiley Green Haines knew him well.

### RINGNECKS-AND HOW TO FOOL THEM

(Continued from page 27)

their speed afoot, they lack endurance. They're sprinters, not distance runners. Thus, when bobbing and ducking through cover they tire quite rapidly and soon elect to hide.

In my younger days, I ran down a good many crippled cocks. I would run like blazes for 100 yards and maybe not have gained so much as an inch. But within the next 50 to 100 yards I'd overhaul them, either to within finishing-off range or to the point where I could hand-catch them.

Of late years, I've quit such chases. If I see the falling bird reaching for the ground with his legs, I try to smack him with another load just as he lands. It's a lot quicker, and a lot easier on aging legs!

Here are some devices I've used countless times with excellent results. Variations of them can give you much greater returns on your ringneck hunts.

If you see a cock or two, or even unescorted hens, dive into an isolated island of weedor brush-patch, don't dive headlong into that cover in straightaway pursuit of them. Circle it by walking past within 25 to 35 yards of its edge, so that any flushes along your edge are under your gun. Two hunters working together can flank that cover from both sides. When you get to the far end of that

cover, pinch in toward it. The course each

hunter follows is roughly shaped like a giant fish-hook up to this point. The natural thing for those birds to have done is to have run and skulked through that cover. Then, when you appear at its far end, the point where they had planned to take to the air, they're confused; their tendency now is to squat and hide. Confused, they seldom reverse themselves and try to run in the opposite direction. This time they'll fly.

If you're working cover adjacent to a body of water, or a posted field, or any other obstacle to an attempted "surround" of the birds, don't crowd your game toward that escape area. Cut them off from it and force them to emerge at a point, and in a direction, where a hunter can nail them when they finally take to the air.

The way to do this, with several hunters operating is not to work this cover abreast. From a slanting line, with the front hunter moving so as to cut the birds away from the escape route and force them into the paths of his hunting companions. If he does his job well, the birds will slip off his line of march, then meet up with one of his partners, become confused, and flush.

Once the hunting season is underway, pheasants very rapidly locate safe areas where they're free of hunting pressure. I've seen hunting parties string out along a game refuge fence and drive the cover at right angles to it. The wiser birds, thus cut off from the refuge, often flush quite wildly, climb, then turn to fly back over the advancing hunters. Take the in-range birds as they come over.

A drive made toward a refuge is just plain foolish. The wise birds will flush beyond shotgun range, triggering the others to flush, and all you get is a long walk for your trouble. On the other hand six of us once cut the birds off from direct escape into a Federal Game Refuge, and made our drive directly away from its fence. When we reached the roadway, a half-mile away from the Refuge fence, we had 30 of the 36 cocks we were permitted for our day's gross bag limit-six per hunter. It just depends on whether you prefer a long walk or a bulging bag.

When you are hunting cover that suddenly ends in an exposed area of very thin or short vegetation, remember that pheasants don't like to emerge from good cover into wide-open spaces unless they can choose their own time to do so or are forced to it. Within 10 to 25 yards of the end of good cover, when crowded by hunters, they either fly off early for some distant bit of cover, or they find some dab of concealment that suits them and hide there. Thus, the end of a driven field often contains several birds that casual hunters pass by. Hunt it with extra care.

The texture of cover often determines how ringnecks behave in it. The more tanglefoot it is, such as densely-growing alfalfa or sweet clover, the less footwork they'll do in

it. And the more open it is, such as weedfree corn or cane, the more freely they'll run. In some cases, the birds' daily travel in it opens up hundreds of trails, literal racetracks for the nimble-footed birds. In other cases, marsh grasses often grow knee-high and arch over to form a series of hidden passages. Such cover offers exquisite ringneck concealment, but is frustrating to hunters. Even cleanly-killed birds dropped in it are often very difficult to find.

Much has been written about "stopper gunners" located at the ends of fields, or shelter belts, to block the escape of pheasants running ahead of other members of a hunting party. Some states regulate the number of hunters who may hunt in a party, which is one indication of partyhunting effectiveness.

But intelligent stopper-gunning is a rare commodity. It requires fine pheasant sense, skilled marksmanship, and the skill to remain fairly well hidden so oncoming pheasants, afoot or on the wing, don't realize their danger until they're within shotgun range.

Two stopper gunners can cover an amazingly wide strip of exit cover, if they're alert and place themselves properly. Assuming they can cleanly kill any cock pheasant that shows within 40 yards, they can space themselves 80 yards apart. They can thus cover this aerial alley between them, plus 40 yards to the outside of each gunner's stand. That means two hunters can cover a front 160 yards in width.

Stopper gunning is quite similar to the shooting of driven grouse and pheasants in Great Britain, except that, there, the drivers do no shooting. Here, the drivers are also



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L. L. Bean, Inc., 261 Main St., Freeport, Maine Mirs. Fishing, Munting and Camping Specialties armed and free to pick up any birds they can flush within range,

When the hunting party is small, one stopper can do almost the work of two by parking the car at one corner of a grove or field, using it as a "scarecrow" to herd oncoming pheasants toward the corner the stopper-gunner is covering. This device is effective after the season is a week or two old. Ringnecks have then learned that a car is a sign of danger, and they shy away from it.

In both Nebraska and South Dakota, I've many times seen lone stopper-gunners pick up their full day's limit, ranging from five to seven birds, during single drives. I've also seen spots, particularly where the underbrush wasn't conducive to the birds' speedy footwork, yield most of its shooting to the advancing drivers, with the stopper getting only a bird or two. And finally, in areas where the birds have been hammered daily during a long season, it is no uncommon thing for them to become so suspicious of the ends of such cover that they flush out to the sides while the drive is in progress. Under conditions of heavy and continuing hunting pressure, the birds occasionally grow so wild that they won't hold in cover until the drivers get within shotgun range. The first bird flushing, or the first shot fired, may trigger mass flushing 100 or more yards.

Selecting suitable ammunition for pheasants is a constantly recurring variable. Early in the season, when most of the cocks taken are young ones, Number 7½ or 8 shot, in ordinary trap loads in 12-gauge, and Number 7½s in 20-gauge game loads, are fine. The young birds' feathers haven't yet hardened and are easily pierced. Too, the young birds don't have the toughness of physical fiber they'll own in another month or so. During late seasons, or near the midpoint of long seasons, it's advisable to switch to Number 6 shot in game loads for all gauges. This shot size will do a fine job, unless the hunter tries to kill his ringnecks at exorbitant ranges.

But, for pheasants, I have never known the need of going to such coarse shot as Number 4s, even in a shotgun which patterned this size superbly. Once you get above 6s in shot size, I've found that the larger pellets have a tendency to wrap up in the softer under-plumage and drag horrid stringers of soft feathers deep into the edible meat. In contrast, Number 6s, and even finer sizes, seem to sift through the softer feathers and very seldom add to the chores of cleanly drawing and dressing out the birds.

Like most birds, pheasants have high hody temperatures. Thus it is inadvisable to pile up the kill, (either in a game pocket or in the trunk of a car. The best field game carrier for them is one of these looped-wire hangers that let the birds dangle from the hunter's belt. In the vehicle, the birds should be spread out separately in the trunk. At every stop, head the car toward the sun and leave the trunk lid unhinged to invite faster cooling. An even better method is to scatter the birds on the ground, in the vehicle's shade, especially during extended stops.

Finally, if plucking or skinning and drawing the birds is to be even slightly delayed at the end of the hunting day, the best bet is to hang them by the feet, in aerated shade. The feathers then ease away from the hody and allow more rupid escape of residual heat. In no case should the birds be laid on any surface that isn't a fast and aerating conductor of heat. To do so is to invite early spoilage, particularly on birds that have been shot-pierced through the gastric cavity.

### NEW GUNS FOR THE NEW ARMY

(Continued from page 19)

launcher to fire a solid propellant rocket. Among the newest and deadliest small weapons for the Army is the "Davy Crockett," a lightweight, recoilless 120 mm (or 150 mm for greater range) rifle which can deliver a fractional kiloton warhead, Both versions of the weapon (XM28 and XM29), with ground mounts, can be disassembled and, in emergency, carried by the ground crew. The weapons can also be fired from mounts on various vehicles, including the ever-present Jeep.

The stepped-up punch of Army firepower has brought with it no loss of mobility. The 90 mm M56 anti-tank gun, for example, is now mounted on a lightweight, self-propelled, air-transportable vehicle which is fast enough and maneuverable enough to be able to dispense with bulky armor protection for its crew. Morbulky armor protection for its crew. Morhave also been mounted on air-transportable vehicles.

Artillery, too, has been refashioned to provide maximum mobility, with many of the big guns redesigned for air delivery. Typical is the new XM104 105 mm selfpropelled howitzer. A lightweight (3.5 tons), high-speed (35 mph) weapon, it can be delivered to battle by parachute or by scaborne invasion craft.

Typical, too, of the muscle-plus-mobility trend is the redesign of the M107 gun vehicle, which is built to accommodate the 8-inch howitzer, or the huge 175 mm gun, the longest-range gun in the arsenal. Redesign of this air-transportable vehicle gives the Army a weapon that, compared to its predecessor, is one-third lighter but with a cruising range that has been tripled, a lower silhouette and narrower width for sharply decreased vulnerability, greater firepower and shell range, and-not the least important factor in tactical operations -improved fuel economy. Unarmored, and with a five-man crew, the XM104 weighs in at 31 tons when mounting the 175 mm gun.

The heavy guns are backed up by the Army's "Honest John," a solid fuel rocket capable of carrying either a conventional or a nuclear warhead. A 27-foot, free-flight (unguided) missile designed for close support of combat troops, the Honest John has been in operation for several years, and has also been made available to NATO countries.

Currently under development is the "Pershing" missile system, a guided weapon with nuclear capability and a 250-mile range. The system is composed of four modified units of the M113, the Army's standard lightweight, highly mobile personnel

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carrier and general utility vehicle. One vehicle of the Pershing system is designed to carry the main body of the missile, including the propulsion section, guidance and control, and erector-launcher. Another vehicle carries the missile warhead as well as survey and laying equipment. The third carrier is assigned the fire-control equipment and the power station, and the fourth vehicle acts as the communications center. All units are air-transportable and designed for all-weather, all-climate operation. The 34-foot missile can be set up to fire within 20 minutes.

Tank development appears to have undergone the least change-at least as far

### Don't Knock: Teach!

One of the brightest potentials for the future of shooting is implicit in the joint announcement by National Shooting Sports Foundation and the officials of the University of Indiana that a course titled "Leadership Development In The Shooting Sports" has been inaugurated at Indiana, the nation's 10th largest university, starting with the 1962-63 school year.

Three hours of academic credit will be given for successful completion of the course. Male and female students majoring in physical education, health and safety, police administration, and general secondary-school teachers in other disciplines, will be eligible to enroll.

Part of the cost of this course will be paid by National Shooting Sports Foundation. (See insignia of GUNS Magazine's membership in NSSF on page 5.) The Foundation is working in cooperation with officials of other universities to incorporate similar programs all over the nation. The end result: teachers in our secondary schools prepared for, and interested in the promotion of, courses in those schools to teach gun safety and shooting skills to the teen-agers who will backbone the shooting sports of tomorrow.

This is a movement worthy of your support. Back proposals for courses in shooting instruction in the schools in your community. Write your university alma mater; urge her to ask the National Shooting Sports Foundation (Box 355, Hartford, Connecticut) for help in setting up another teachertraining program. Put your effort where your heart is—behind shooting promotion!

as externally visible changes are concerned. Firepower and mobility, however, have been stepped up considerably. Thus, our present small reconnaissance tank (M41), mounting the 76 mm gun, has a firepower superior to that of medium tanks of World War II, and our main battle tank, the M60, which mounts the 105 mm high-velocity gun, has a kill-capability far exceeding that of its predecessor. Considerable work has also been done on gun control systems; an experimental, all-electric computor provides greater strike probability in the M60. Undergoing trial, too, is a stabilizer system which keeps the gun on the target while the tank is in motion and maneuvering.

The heart of a mobile force is the personnel and cargo vehicle system, and here again the emphasis has been on lightness and speed. The basic multi-purpose vehicle, the M113, is aluminum-armored, air-droppable and amphibious, and highly adaptable to various combat chores, including the transportation for the previously mentioned Pershing missile system. Now in production is the M116, a general-purpose, fully tracked amphibious vehicle capable of 37 mph over land and just under four mph on the water.

Among the newest vehicle is the LARC (Lighter, Amphibious, Resupply, Cargo), an all-aluminum, highly mobile replacement for the famous DUKW land and water vehicle. With a five-ton cargo capacity, the LARC was designed to answer the requirements of fast ship-to-shore supply.

Little revolutionary change has been made in Army aviation, due no doubt to the restrictions imposed on development in an area pre-empted by the sister service. Helicopters still play a key role, and the Army has given these a stinger with the installation of machine guns and rockets. Helicopters equipped in this manner are proving their worth in Viet-Nam skirmishes.

If the United States is again called upon to fight the kind of warfare it was called upon to fight in Korea, and most agree that this is more likely than an all-out nuclear war, the U. S. Army appears ready and able; certainly more so than it has ever been in its history.



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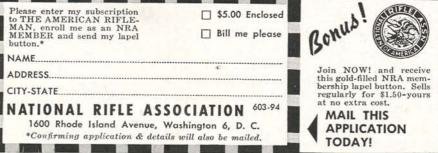
(Continued from page 32) gun broken, I managed to get one buck; lope hunt th but the fool nag jerked free and headed for camp. It was real cold, but I gutted the buck and packed it to camp.

A RIFLEMAN REMEMBERS

Several days later on our way home and with no game, we cut the trail of four antelope crossing to the west. Frank and I saddled the two nags and tracked them. After a few miles we jumped them, and my High Wall got one on the first jump. I got another one, and after more hard riding, downed the other two.

I liked the .30-40 fine, but had had my fill of a single shot rifle, for cold weather hunting. It wasn't long after that freezeout ante-





lope hunt that I got my first Model 1895 box magazine in the same .30-40 caliber. I eventually owned several of these model '95 rifles, all in .30-40 caliber. That old box magazine gun was very popular in the West years ago, but like all good things, it had it's limitations.

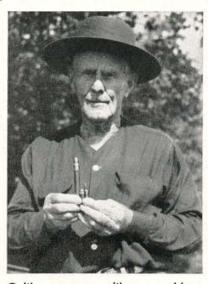
I hunted from the ranch in the fall of '97. As full daylight came, I was hidden in a dry wash when I spotted not one but seven antelope. One was all we needed. The .30-40 cartridges I was using had been loaded especially for long range shooting with the 220 grain soft-point bullet on top of a good stiff load of a special smokeless powder sold by Savage Arms. As the antelope walked along, I sneaked down the wash a little, and thus eased that long round barrel over the top and drew a bead on a big buck. When I closed down on the trigger, the Model 95 disintegrated with a deafening roar. As I gazed down on the wreck, I realized that I didn't know as much about loading smokeless powder as I thought I did.

It's the rifle that gets the meat, regardless of load or caliber. While living in California in 1908, I was using a Model 92 Winchester carbine with Lyman sights in .25-20 caliber. I took several deer with the gun and it killed them just as dead as the old .30-40 did. The ammunition I used in this rifle was loaded with either black or King's Semismokeless powder, and I always used the 86 grain soft point bullet. With Peters softpoint ammunition, that particular .25-20 carbine was plenty accurate. On a bet, I broke a hunting knife blade at a hundred long steps and killed a bobcat at a shy 312 steps with it. But I couldn't do it again in a million years!

In 1898, I was a Volunteer in the Infantry unit from Colorado, camped on Luzon. Several years after the war I made another visit to Luzon and hunted water buffalo, wild hogs and those big lizards, using the Krag with good success, shooting the .30-40 Krag cartridge.

There are a lot of good rifles I've used and owned, but the one that will never be for sale is my Springfield sporter. That rifle has a specially selected barrel and the stock is a real beauty. This rifle will do things none of the others would do for me. For one thing, I get fewer fliers with it than with any of the others. In this .30-06 sporter, I like the 130 grain bullet ahead of a case full of 4831. I find this load has everything I can ask for in accuracy, is potent enough for prairie poodles at rather long ranges, and will also put a big buck on his back. For hunting, it is getting a bit too heavy for me now-with the Bear Cub 4X and sling it weighs over ten pounds-but if I have to prove that a playing card can be split at 75 or 100 yards, or that a match can be lighted at the same distance, then it's the Springfield that goes to the benchrest with me. It and my .22 rim-fire Peterson Ballard are the two old reliables in my gun collection. The Springfield .30-06 is a most remarkable rifle, as has been proved time and time again. In the .22 caliber smallbore class, I've never seen or owned one to compare with my Peterson Ballard.

For hunting, I have owned the .250-3000 Savage in the Model '99 lever action and their Model 20 bolt action. Both were top performers. I always liked the 87 grain bullet, even for deer, and found that with 30 grains of HiVel No. 2 I had what I wanted.



Calibers come, calibers go. Here Chappel holds a .45-120-550,.44 rim-fire Henry, and a .17 A&M.

This bullet with 15 grains of 2400 comes close to the ideal velocity for extreme accuracy. The bolt action, we felt, would stand a bit more fodder than the 99 Model and I liked the little gun very much. Thirty-seven grains of No. 15½ powder in the Model 99 behind the 100 grain bullets, and 39 grains behind the same bullet in the bolt action suited me well. And 10 grains of Unique behind the 87 grain pill was a sweet little load for grouse and jacks, not forgetting prairie poodles. The .250 shot well with any decent load.

About 1935, Winchester brought out their .220 Swift, and that 4000 feet per second was just too much for me to resist. I bought one of the first Swifts that reached Pueblo. I shot prairie dogs, jacks, coyotes, and deer with that little atomic 48 grain bullet. I soon liked it better than my unbeatable .250 on deer. I killed 20 deer with 21 shots during the time I owned it, and then the Game and Fish Commission decided that the Swift is inadequate for deer in Colorado.

Though I found the Swift simply wonderful on deer, it was infernally sensitive about what you fed it. And it was a poor windbucker. For some reason, this .22-250 Varminter with the same bullets is not nearly as temperamental. I used 37 grains of 3031 with any weight of bullet in the Swift. It is accurate and it is safe to shoot in farming areas.

For a while I survived the 6 mm propoganda blast, but since 1956 have been giving a Winchester Model 70 in .243 the works, especially from the benchrest. For the best accuracy in my rifle, I prefer just 33 grains of 4395 or 3031 tucked in behind the 60 grain Sierra bullet. This little pill will disintegrate beautifully and it is accurate. It is poison on coyotes, jackrabbits, crows, and prairie poodles. The factory load is okay too, but I handload all my rifle fodder. This rifle to date has killed half a dozen deer, and my son-in-law, who sneaks it out every visit he makes, has added a couple of antelope to it's credit. The rifle has performed nicely on deer with the 100 grain bullet.

For several months I've been shooting an Atkinson & Marquart .17 caliber rifle. Bill Atkinson, an old friend, came and left one of his .17 caliber bolt jobs and lots of ammuntion at the ranch.

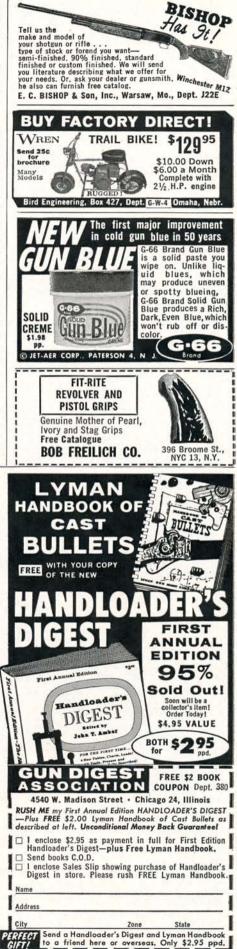
The A&M .17 rifle I have been shooting has a very accurate light-weight barrel fitted to a Sako action. The cartridge is a shortened .220 Remington case with about a 33 degree shoulder. I finally settled on 4198 and an open point 25 grain bullet. Velocity is about 4,000 fps. It seems to me that the .17 round, loaded with a fine bullet and carefully weighed charges can carry its load alongside the Swift, Varminter, and similar cartridges when it comes to accuracy up to and including three hundred yards. I consider the .17 A&H round a top varmint load for the more settled areas.

Back in 1891 I started shooting with the old .44 Henry rim-fire, using a 200 grain ball traveling at about 1,000 feet per second. Now I am shooting a .17 caliber gun with a 25 grain ball that travels at four times that velocity. In those years, (and I'll soon be 85 years young) I have owned and fired most of the rifles that were made. But there is one rifle I like best of all. If I could have only one gun, I'd still pick the Model 1895 Winchester in the always reliable .30-40 caliber. It was a wonderful performer . . . What else can you say about a gun after all the years?

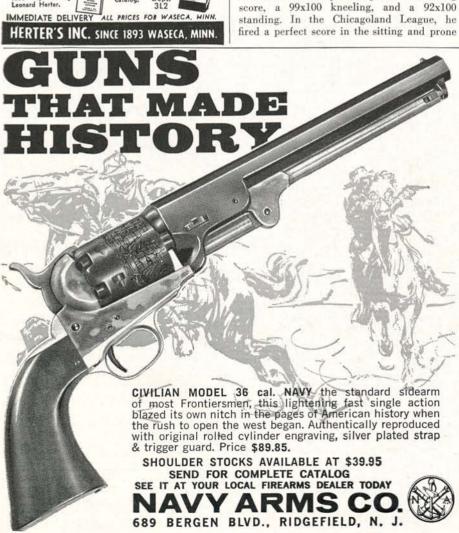


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### RIFLE CHAMPIONS AT THIRTEEN

he has had more than 30 rifles. Each gun was

modified for his specific requirements by his

"Ted is a competition shooter and a good

team-mate," says his father. "He excels in

the kneeling position and shoots his best

scores when the pressure is on. He consist-

ently practices gun safety and good sports-

When seven, Ted legally bagged his first

deer with one shot on the White Sands Prov-

ing Ground where his father was stationed

for some time. A mature shooter and avid

hunter, the boy has hunted with such famous

big game hunters as the Schmidt brothers

Shortly after he turned 10, Ted won his

first outdoor Adult registered match with a

score of 396x400, and a year later, shooting

in the California State Championship Adult

Outdoor matches, he topped his previous

score with a 397x400. More than 150 trophies

and awards won by Ted now adorn the

Couch household. Included in his collection

of gold and silver are the 1961 Junior Mid-

West Regional, the Chicagoland Sub Junior

Rifle Tournament Championship 1961, the

Class "B" Milwaukee Sentinel Sports Rifle

Championships 1961, and the 1961 Sub Jun-

ior Sectional Championships in Ohio. In a

recent registered adult shoot, Ted bested

all hands with a perfect prone and sitting

manship which I admire in any shooter."

coach-father.

of New Mexico.

(Continued from page 23)

positions, scored 48 in the standing and 47 in the kneeling positions.

"I constantly dodge ricochetting bullets around the kitchen," said Mrs. Couch. "Ted and Viola practice dry-firing twice a week. They use targets pasted on the refrigerator. Each child also fires every Friday night and Saturday afternoon with the Junior team, plus weekly Adult and Junior League Matches."

"My biggest thrill in competitive shooting was in winning the Lincoln, Illinois, Sportsmen's Club meet in August of 1961. I was fortunate to win over the other shooters in the Four Position-Iron Sight 50 yard match with a 380x400," exclaims Ted.

Both, Ted and Viola, are active members of the Great Lakes Junior Rifle Club. As team members and as individuals they have taken on and beaten some of the nation's best shooters.

With either Captain or Mrs. Couch, Ted and Viola have travelled over much of the United States to participate in competitions. Ted has won as many as seven trophies and awards in one match, while Viola has collected as many as six at one time.

Favoring the prone position, the 5'3" petite brunette is quite often a threat to her older brother. Viola is a member of the 1962 Illinois All State Girls Team and will compete at Camp Perry with the team. Presently, Mrs. Couch and Viola also plan to enter several matches as Mother-Daughter team—providing Mrs. Couch can boost her scores above the level of her daughter's scores who, every so often, can top her mother by several points.

"I shoot my best scores when I am hoping to beat Ted," said Viola. "Regardless of which position the shooter wants to excel in, they must first know and understand the safety features of the rifle. New shooters must practice often, and this is best done under the close supervision of a club instructor." She also stresses the fact that all shooters must have competitive spirit and should face the fact that they can't win every match they enter.

Viola has added over 100 trophies to the Couch trophy room. At eight she won the Junior Rifle Club Girl's Championship at 29 Palms, California. She is especially proud of the 1962 Illinois State Women's Resident Championship award. Ever since she fired her first competitive shot at age 5, Viola has won dozens of Position awards. She also won the 1961 and the 1962 Outdoor Sub-Junior Mid-West Regionals, the 1962 Girl's Championship of Illinois, and has taken the Girl's Championship in her club every year since 1957, with the exception of the 1959 crown.

Ted and Viola have won more individual awards than can be listed here, and they have helped to establish almost a dozen new records in small bore competition. Despite their rivalry on the firing line, the kids would rather shoot as a team than as individuals. Ted's ambition is to hold the world's title for the kneeling position and to shoot for the United States in the Olympics. Viola, on the other hand, wants to top her brother's scores. She did accomplish this in the 1961 Chicagoland Junior League when she fired perfect scores in prone and sitting positions, scored a 49x50 kneeling, and a 44x50 standing. Her over-all score was 193x200 over the four position course and she fired high score for the entire team in the first match of the 1962 Postal Matches.

Two younger Couch boys, although too young to handle a gun, are beginning to show a great deal of interest in the guns that Captain Couch made up for Ted and Viola when they were beginning to shoot. With the strong possibility of six Couch's on the firing line, and all of them hot-shots, the future of the small bore game looks a lot brighter—and a lot tougher.

### GUN RACK

(Continued from page 9)

As usual, cartridges are packed 20 to a hox, but an unusual thing about this Federal ammo is the cartridge container. This is a folding carboard affair that holds shells separately and well-spaced so that you can grab one round with gloved fingers. Unlike the old-fashioned boxes, this container will stand on the shooting bench without toppling over—a blessing in disguise when you use a lot of ammo and have it strewed all over the bench.

Now let's look at the new HI-SHOK bullets. Federal claims controlled expansion,



a fact that we can only partly confirm since the ammo reached us well after hunting season and the local fox population was not cooperative when we lugged some of the fodder around looking for the chicken thieves. In moist sand, and at ranges from 25 feet to 100 yards, we did get the classic expansion. The jacket was peeled back like a banana peel, and the pills that we did recover certainly gave the impression that they would do their job on game. We pulled 10 bullets of the .270 ammo and 10 of the 180 grain '06 loads. Bullet weight variation of the 20 bullets was within 0.1 grain.

Range tests were first done with the .270 loads. All in all, we fired 40 rounds of the 150 grain variety, and the worst group produced by the Kodiak rifle with a Lyman Perma-Center scope measured 2¼" extreme spread at 100 yards. The average groups were just a fraction over one inch, and our best group with three holes touching, was % of an inch.

Our tests of the '06 animo produced something that is a bit hard to explain. From long habit, we look at the brass when it comes out of the rifle. Our first four shots —and the rifle barrel was clean and dry produced set-back of cases against the bolt face. However, another 36 rounds did not show this. This was noted in two test rifles, a Finnbear and a custom Griffin and Howe. Swapping guns back and forth, and knowing that both guns are capable of at least MOA, our best groups with both guns were  $1\frac{9}{4}$  inch, all of them 3 shot strings at 100 yards. Average groups measured 3.1 inches, and the worst group measured 4.5 inches.



When the first spread occurred, we carefully checked bedding screws and scope mounts, but the fault was not in the rifles. Before continuing firing, we pulled 10 bullets. Powder charge had a low of 49.2 grains, and the high was 49.4 grains—not enough variation to account for this spreading of shots on the targets.

Ammo for the .222 Rem. and the .243 Win. is not loaded with the Hi-Shok bullets, but for safe varminting they are loaded with fast-shattering soft point bullets. Complete ballistics data are available from Federal Cartridge Corporation, Dept. G, Minneapolis 2, Minn. As soon as we get some more '06 ammo, we shall run chronograph tests and see if we can find the cause for this unusual spread in the 180 grain loads. Other caliber ammo was put through the paces and with results very similar to those obtained from the .270 ammunition.



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### THE BROWNING MEDALIST

(Continued from page 33)

grip that is needed for serious shooting. The grips of the Medalist-I should really say the grip since the stock is of the one piece, wrap-around variety - is amply long and broad to accommodate the hands of most of the men who had a chance to handle my gun. The thumb rest is comfortable and wide enough, and is located so that the safety and the slide release latch can be reached easily with the thumb. The schnabel fore-end is elegant and gives the gun an immediate identity-there is no mistaking the model or the maker.

The stock finish and the bluing is excellent, and the entire appearance of the gun is most pleasing. The barrel is especially heavy for target shooting, and the ventilated rib gives a completely glare-free target picture. The front sight is of the removable blade type, the rear sight, stationary on the harrel extension, is click adjustable for elevation and windage, one click being equal to one minute of angle.

Here are some of the vital statistics of the Medalist: Empty, the gun weighs 46 ounces without barrel weights. Barrel length is 6% inch; the sight radius is 9.7 inches, and the over-all length of the pistol is 121% inches. The height is 5% inches. Three counter or barrel weights are supplied with each gun. The counterweight dovetail support weighs 2.41 oz., and must be fastened under the barrel after the walnut fore-end is removed if a barrel weight is to be used. The weights can be used only one at a time, and weigh .94 oz., 1.79 oz., and 2.52 oz. Thus, 4.93 oz. or almost five onnces can be added to the forward end of the Medalist. I tested the gun, serial number 18232T2, with and without weights, and shooting for record was done with the heaviest weight in place.

Take-down of the gun is extremely simple. Loosen the screw that holds the fore-end in place, loosen the barrel screw, move the slide back and hold it back with the slide catch, then push barrel back and up. Release the slide catch, and move slide forward slowly, catching the recoil spring and recoil spring guide. That is all the stripping that is required and will allow you to adjust trigger backlash. Trigger pull is ad-justed without taking the gun down. The gold-plated trigger is extra wide and grooved for extra fine trigger control. My test gun reached me with a trigger pull of 36 ounces, and the pull is fully adjustable from 31 oz. to a 64 oz. trigger pull. Trigger pull adjustment is by means of a screw on the rear face of the frame.

The Medalist comes in a fitted red velour lined box that can be locked, an ammo tray that holds 60 rounds, a screwdriver and a shell deflector pin. This friction-tight pin is inserted on the right side on top of the grip and when it is in place, empties are deflected forward rather than ejected laterally, thus giving the shooter next to you protection from your flying brass.

Two other features of the Medalist are noteworthy. The dovetail counterweight support is held in place underneath the barrel in a fairly tight fitting dovetail. In order to avoid marring the barrel, Browning engineers decided to rely on a Nylon plug.

Thus, if the set screw of the dovetail support is tightened toward the barrel, the plastic plug actually exerts the pressure against the barrel rather than a screw that would, sooner or later, damage the barrel.

Of particular interest is the dry-firing mechanism. The conventional slide safety catch can be moved forward and downward. enabling you to dry-fire the Medalist at exactly the same trigger pull that you'd normally use on the firing line. In order to activate this dry-firing mechanism, with the gun and clip empty, cock the pistol by moving the slide and releasing it with the help of the slide release or stay-open latch. Move the slide safety forward-over a considerable resistance-and down. The gun is now cocked and ready for dry-firing. Re-cocking is accomplished by moving the safety catch -in the same forward position-down. I found it a simple matter to hold the sights on the target, and recock the gun any number of times for dry-firing practice.

To take this mechanism out of action, recock the firing mechanism by pushing the safety down, then pulling it out and away from the frame, and at the same time moving the safety catch to the rear. The dry-firing mechanism is thus deactivated, the gun is now cocked and on safe. This is not only a dandy feature for the target shooter, but also a safety feature that is important, since it is essential to know how the mechanism is put out of action and the deactivation of the dry-firing mechanism takes a certain amount of practice. Thus, unauthorized persons and children cannot fire the gun, even if it should be left loaded.

All this is very nice and interesting, but does the gun shoot? Brother, I hope to tell you. Tests were conducted on our 25 foot indoor range, off-hand and from sandbag rests. A total of 850 rounds of various makes of ammo were fired, and there was not a single malfunction. The magazine of the Medalist is beautifully finished and sturdy, taken 10 rounds of .22 Long Rifle ammo, and to my amazement, the gun handled four different makes of ammo interchangeably without fault or mechanical failure. One of the lots of ammo dates back about 15 years and had been consigned long ago to the scrapbucket—yet I fired a 2 inch rapid fire group with it!

Here is the ammo run-down and the results on the targets:

Cascade Cartridge Inc., Mexican Ammo, LR Superspeed, Lot 261109: Slow Fire 29/32"; Rapid Fire 11/5".

Federal, Monark, No. 711, .22 LR, Lot J 176: Slow Fire (one shot called) 1<sup>15</sup>/<sub>16</sub>"; Rapid Fire 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub>".

Federal Hi-Power, Xcess Speed, Lot #1131: Slow Fire  $^{21}32''$ ; Rapid Fire (10 shots, 2 called) 135''.

Sako .22 LR ammo with new bullet form, Lot #521586: Slow Fire ¾"; Rapid Fire 15/6.

Western, Super-Match Mark IV, Lot 55 RN7: Slow Fire 34"; Rapid Fire 15/6".

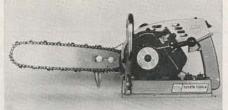
All but one group were five shot groups. When ten shots of mixed ammo were loaded into the magazine and fired as rapidly as the sight picture could be regained, maximum spread was 1% of an inch. All shooting for record was done from a solid rest, and it would be interesting to see what these lots of ammo would do in a machine rest. I am willing to bet that such a test would show that the new Browning target auto can deliver the goods where they'll do the most good—right in the X ring. But since the course rules do not allow me to drag a machine rest to the firing line, I'll be perfectly content to shoot the gun under regular match rules. Browning Medalist has passed its tests with flying colors. It is a beautifully finished and fitted gun that shoots and handles extremely well. And make no mistake, this is also a dandy plinker and need not be kept locked up in your target pistol box. All in all, the Medalist is a fine gun in the best Browning tradition.

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STEEN GUN GLOV is a cover that protects trigger and breech against bad weather conditions. Designed for both shotguns and rifles in duck and goose hunting. Made of natural Argo pile-lined leatherette (prevents rust) over precision-built spring steel frame. Snaps on securely, slips off quickly and easily. Ideal for beginners in avoiding accidental discharges. Lightweight, Gun Glov won't mar gun. Retails for \$6.75 from Steen's Gun Glov, Dept. G-4, 523 Grant St., Belle Fourche, S. D.



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PARCEL POST WEBBED CHAIR is part of '63 line of Hampden Specialty Products Corp., Dept. G-4, Easthampton, Mass. Constructed from a rugged 1" aluminum frame, it features strong, weather-resistant webbing. Folds flat and compactly to meet mailing regulations. Ideal for sportsmen who travel long distances. When open, it unfolds into 29- by 22-inch wide piece; webbing is 4 x 7.



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SHOPPING

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GUN CATALOG features complete Ithaca line of rifles and shotguns, also information on Ithaca's complete gun case line, other accessories, price data. Multi-colored, it includes information on gun care, ammunition, hand tooling on both wood and metal and shooting tips. Send 25c to Ithaca Gun Co., Dept. G-4, Ithaca, N. Y. CITIZEN BAND TRANSCEIVER can be used anywhere that optimum battery-powered short distance communication is desired. Compact, powerful "walkie-talkie" set carries two-way conversations at distances up to four miles. The 42R99 transceiver has



frequency range of 26.97 to 27.27 megacycles. Pocket size nine-transistor set measures only 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" high, 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub>" deep, and 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" wide. Comes complete with leather carrying cases, leather shoulder straps, 12 batteries. Suggested retail price is \$99.00. Arvin Industries, Inc., Dept. G-4, Columbus, Indiana.



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Daniel Boone was a lean, wiry man weighing about 155 pounds, standing 5 feet 10 inches in his moccasins. So says Col. George Chinn, Director of the Kentucky Historical Society.

Boone's weight and build come from descriptions of him in contemporary documents. His height, Chinn says, can be computed from his rifle.

Frontier gunsmiths tailored the Pennsylvania-Kentucky long rifles so that, with the butt on the ground, the muzzle reached exactly to the owner's lips. Add the average human measurement from lips to top of head, and you have Boone's height.

The "land to lip" length for a rifle was not entirely an arbitrary measurement. Many a frontlersman, facing action on game or enemies, would carry an extra ball or two in his mouth, for faster reloading. Fire: blow through the barrel; pour in powder: lay on the patch; spit the ball onto the patch; drive it home. Or, in cases of real haste, a ball well covered with "spit" could be loaded without the patch and, although loose, the saliva would hold it in position long enough for the second shot.

Boone's flintlock, named "Tick-Licker," has the words "BOONS bEST FREN" carved on its walnut stock, along with various other ornamentation. The rifle was in Boone's arms when he was found dead, age 86. beneath a great tree, as though waiting for game. For him, the best heaven any man could imagine would be the Indians' Happy Hunting Ground.



### HANDLOADING BENCH

(Continued from page 10)

made a real hit when introduced, is correctly named. Is premium grade shot worth the higher price? For close range quail I don't think so. Where it really pays off is at long range. Try 10 patterns each with copper plated shot and ordinary chilled shot with your heavy loads in your own gun at 60 yards. You'll quickly see the advantage in more uniform and thicker patterns. Actual figures for percentages are not worth much unless they are for your gun and your loads. There is considerable variation in different loadings and guns. Unlike most rifled tube shooters, a good many shotgunners seem to neglect testing their own loads very much. I don't know why. It's just as necessary, or even more so. You may want to make a change in your wads or loading technique to improve your shells.

Testing ammo surely beats wasting time staring at corny programs and worse commercials on the family Idiot Lantern (TV), if you are unfortunate enough to have such a monkey on your back.

RCBS makes many case forming dies not listed in their free catalog. Write them at Box 729G, Oroville, Calif., state the case you want to use, and the caliber to form. They will advise you about the proper dies and the operations involved, if what you want can be made.

Brass forming makes it possible to load ammo when factory cases are not available, or to use our Boxer type primers. You can often save money by forming available cases to different calibers. Some are made without extra dies. For example, to make a .270, simply run a .30-06 hull in a .270 full length sizer.

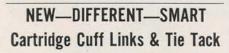
To use the RCBS File Type Case Trimmer, brass that extends above the die is cut off with a 32 tooth hack saw, leaving about 1/32" to file smooth. RCBS recommends grinding off the saw teeth on the side that contacts the die. I think you'll like my method better: I drop a thin washer over the extended case neck, and use the saw without alteration.

The RCBS "Jr" press, with a very strong "O" frame, has adequate strength and power to do heavy case forming without springing. The big RCBS A-2 press, also with a strong, spring-free "O" frame, is the ultimate in easy-to-use power. You can do heavy forming about as easy as sizing in many presses. The RCBS catalog tells how easy it is to form a .250 Savage from a .30-06 in one operation. It certainly is easy. Just to illustrate the terrific power of the A-2, I've actually formed a .22-250 from a .30-06 in one operation!

This isn't practical, nor is it recommended. But it's fun to watch a big '06 skin down to a long, long necked .22. I don't know of any other loading tool that will do it. You can do normal forming for hours without fatigue. The RCBS forming dies, like their other products, are top quality all the way. . .

Nearly everything the human race knows is in good books. You probably buy the big annual editions of the excellent "Gun Digest," and "Handloader's Digest," edited by John T. Amber. Now is a good time to bring your library up-to-date with some of the fine books published by The Stackpole Co. I highly recommend the works originally written by Walter H. B. Smith, the walking encyclopedia on firearms. Walter knew more about small arms than any man I've known. His untimely death in 1959 was a blow to all of us.

Walter's classics that have been recently revised by well qualified writers include "Small Arms of the World," 7th edition, the most complete work ever written on military small arms of the world. The "Book of Pistols and Revolvers," 5th edition, that I've revised twice, is an outstanding reference, identification and specification work, without competition. The "Book of Rifles," 2nd edition, has a good deal of information that isn't in "Small Arms of the World." "Walther Pistols and Rifles," 2nd edition, has more dope on these arms than any other work. (Continued on page 61)





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### (Continued from page 59)

It's greatly enlarged over the 1st edition, printed in 1946, 1948 and 1952, that was not very complete, nor up-to-date.

A new Stackpole book, interesting to anyone, and well written, is "Civil War Guns," by William B. Edwards, at \$15.00. The 444 big pages bring you a lot of entertaining education. All of these books are available in many stores, or from the Book Department of GUNS magazine.

### . . .

Some old-timers still think jacketed bullets wear out bores. They don't. The major cause of "shot out" bores is erosion in the chamber throat and the rifling forward of it. Erosion is caused by hot powder gas under high pressure. Dulled riffing results in poor accuracy. The larger the volume of powder gas, and the higher the pressure, the faster the rifling is burned away. A clean, dry bore that is in bad shape may look good when you peer through it. Section the barrel and it doesn't take an eagle eye to detect the trouble.

Even in recent years fast bore wear has been due to corrosive primers in G.I. ammo, combined with inadequate cleaning or neglect, Hard military bullets permit gas cutting, especially in a .45 ACP. Some chaps ruin fine target pistols and revolvers pronto by shooting this stuff. More considerate souls shoot the same barrel for years. A friend lost the fine accuracy of his .257 Weatherby Magnum with about 300 rounds loaded flat out. Bore life isn't long on real hot hot-shots, but this one was abused. He bagged many heads of Alaskan game with the fine and inherent accuracy gone, so the gun served him well.

Revolvers have very long barrel life with hot loads of half-jacketed bullets, Reports of 15,000 to 25,000 rounds of Hi-V loads with the bore still good are common. I haven't fired over 10,000 really hot loads in any one gun. Very few people do. Nearly everyone reserves them for rather large game or defense, combined with a good deal of practice. Handgunners who shoot the most ammo are the target shooters, who use little Hi-V stuff. Others simply don't use maximum loads all the time. I shoot many guns, and about 10 moderate loads for every hell-for-leather charge.

### Federal .38 Ammo

Federal's new Monark .38 Special Mid Range Wadcutter ammo is making a good showing on targets. Handgunners should try it. It's common for one make of ammo to shoot better than others in a particular gun. We pulled some of Federal's bullets to compare our reloads and identical bullets and primers with the factory loads. We seated the pulled bullets over 3.0 grains Bullseye in once fired cases with Federal small pistol primers. Groups with the Smith & Wesson .38 Master, a fine test gun, were nearly identical.

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# NUGGETS from the morning mail

### More About Brakes

Thanks for your January "Muzzle Brake" article. (I wonder if I'll ever be successful in eradicating that moniker "brake." It isn't the right word, since these gadgets prevent more recoil than they snub). While there is some "braking" of primary recoil, the greatest usefulness of these devices is in practically eliminating jet recoil - which gets rougher the more you turn on the heat. (It comes like a mallet blow on all fast numbers, when the butt is already hard against your shoulder.)

I liked the way you emphasized jump control as an aid to quick follow-up. Most hunters are a bit touchy when you hint they can't take recoil even from a magnum (though nobody likes it-and definitely not on the bench for a long string). But getting rid of jump is another thing. It doesn't impugn their manhood, gives 'em a face-saver for getting rid of a lot of south-end at the same time, on the sly. I think you handled that just right.

I often wish rifle fans had a better understanding of the mechanics of recoil (and jump) relief-which are basically very simple. Yet, millions haven't even heard about "brakes" yet, and many that have have been fed a lot of malarky, by principles involved (engineering experts have tried to reduce it to vector quantities only, and ignored jet effect), and by implying that blast increase is an inseparable part of recoil relief achieved, and proportionate to it. Actually, there is no blast increase at all. In fact, in my dekicker, it is actually decreased by diffusion sidewise and forward as against the more violent and concentrated turbulence of all-forward eruption from a conventional muzzle.

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The annoyance (and seeming increase in blast) to low tolerance shooters comes from the shock wave—the inner one—from side escape. This vortex wave (much milder than in concentrated straightaway from a regular barrel, where, however, it bypasses the gunner himself so that he gets only the backwash) comes almost directly backwards. If his tolerance to pressure change is low, it will cause tinnitus to one or both ears. If just approaching his tolerance, it will give the impression of increased blast, and/or loudness of report. (Frequencies, in my experience, also affect some five to seven per cent.)

That, in a nutshell, is the blast problem with recoil reducers. It can be overcome by deflectors (I do not offer them because 3-4 million riflemen in this country need no



Alexandria 2, Virginia

protectors at all, not being affected by the shock wave), by wearing Lee Sonics, or by neutralizing the shock wave some other way. I feel sure that this problem in time will be

### It Happened In Texas

There are those who tell you that no handgun less than a .44 Magnum deserves to be called a defense weapon, but (according to a heavily headlined story from the San Antonio, Texas, "Express") Sheriff Bill Hauck "made do" with a .38 caliber revolver—loaded with, of all things, wax bullets!

The prisoners in the Bexar County Jail staged a mattress-burning, platebanging riot that threatened to get completely out of hand. Fire hoses failed to quench the violence. Then Hauck stepped in with his wax-loaded revolver and fired four shots.

On bullet struck convicted murderer Pedro Lopez in the left leg. Another hit Joe Gamez in the head. A third struck Ralph Williams in the leg. The bullets caused only superficial burn wounds, but the gun-talk quelled the riot; 137 rioters forgat all thought of violence and marched meekly to their cells.

We understand that Sheriff Hauck is saving the remaining two wax slugsin case there's another riot.

solved for all—or all not affected by blast from a conventional high power rifle. These latter will have to get protectors for bench shooting at least.



I'll mention just one more point. You're completely right about velocity and accuracy by these devices as regards field use. There is, however, a slight improvement in both, verified by laboratory tests with mine and other "brakes." But the slight velocity gain (from 15 to 45 ft, sec. at best) certainly will not show up in hunting use. The gain is due to absence of friction in passage through the counterbore and brake-head exit, and a consequent higher rate of acceleration than a like length of rifled bore. (A bullet will accelerate for a fraction of an inch even beyond the muzzle of a conventional barrel). Winchester got a 30 ft. sec. mean increase from my fitted barrel in a standard M-70 .270 caliber with 130 gr. factory loads.

If I were a benchrester, however, I would seriously explore the apparent (and actual) greater uniformity of grouping with a properly fitted dekicker. In hunting use, as you say, a slight improvement, measured in frac-



tions of an inch, cuts no figure whatever. But in tests with my brake (here's the word again) Winchester got a considerable improvement in uniformity of grouping (and a less one in total points)-only 3/2" variation in dispersion from the fitted barrel as against 1.2" for the control gun. This no doubt due to greatly lessened muzzle turbulence (residual gas following the bullet out through the exit has lost its oomph and potential of accelerating ahead of the bullet to create yawimparting eddies and turbulence) could cut quite a figure in bench-rest scores, where winners often are determined by thousandths in inches, Also, the mechanical control handicaps are reduced by a dekicker, so that larger and better wind-bucking calibers could be used advantageously in place of the present pipsqueaks. I think in time these merits of dekickers will be recognized.

> J. F. Mutter, Pendleton Gunshop Pendleton, Oregon

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### ARMS LIBRARY

(Continued from page 6)

the information has been updated, and regardless of special interests, automatics hold a fascination for most of us. If your interest lies in rifles—why Walther made them too and still makes them—and some other guns too that have not been as well publicized.—R.A.5.

### THE BOOK OF PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS By W. H. B. Smith (Stackpole, Harrisburg, Pa., 1962.

5th edition. \$10.00)

The job of bringing this classic by W. H. B. Smith up to date and correcting some errors in the earlier editions, fell to a man who knows and loves guns—Kent Bellah. Two new supplements have been added: one, a thorough discussion of post-war developments, the other, a complete technical discussion of handguns that have been produced since 1959. This is a true encyclopedic reference work and the price tag makes it the bigest bargain you can get for your gun library.—R.A.S.

### INDIAN TRADERS By Frank McNitt (University of Oklahoma Press, 1962, \$5.95)

A great many misconceptions about life in the west have come down to us. Perhaps the most glaring one is the image that was created of the white men who traded with the Indians. Accordingly, most of us visualize these traders as white outcasts who swapped firewater for precious furs and silver; men who cheated and stole and took the Indian "to the cleaners" whenever possible.

It is refreshing to read McNitt's scholarly

book. Indian traders were not, per se, thieves and scoundrels, but were men working with Indians, living with them, and more often than not the trader was their protector and worldly guide. This chapter in western history has needed writing for some time.—R.A.S.

### TRAILS TROUTS AND TIGERS

By R. G. Kelly

### (Education Foundation, Charleston, W. Va. \$5.00)

A lawyer by profession and outdoors man by choice, Bob Kelly is a member of the Explorers Club and has hunted, fished, and observed nature in all likely and most of the unlikely spots in the world. This book is noteworthy for its simplicity, its sage observations, and for the respect Bob Kelly has maintained for the game and for the great outdoors. Despite many trips and

(Continued on page 65)



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### (Continued from page 63)

long hunts, the tastes for the simple camp life, the thrill of the hunt, and the sorrow he feels for some of the passing things will make this book more valuable to you as you grow older and more reflective.—R.A.S.

### WORLD OF WHITE-TAILED DEER

By Leonard Lee Rue III (J. B. Lippincott Co., New York, 1962. \$4.95)

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### HEADSTAMPS & CARTRIDGE IDENTIFICATION

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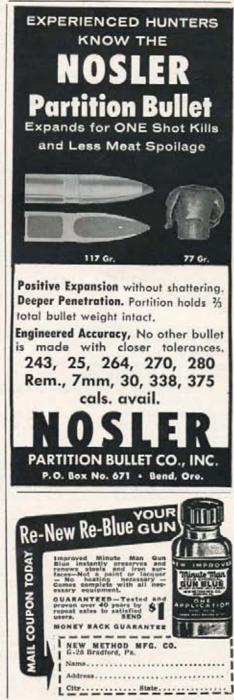


fraternity have never heard, together with tales of sheep and cattle wars, robbers bands, and range vendettas that equaled the wildest of wild west fiction. I do not see how anyone interested in western lore could fail to find this book less than a source of keen enjoyment and a storehouse of reference material as well.—E.B.M.

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### (Ridge Press/Golden Press, 1962, \$15.00)

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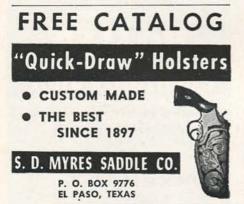


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