JULY 1961 50c

HUNTING . SHOOTING . ADVENTURE

FIL

KEITH'S "ALL-AROUND RIFLE"

> A GALLERY OF GUN ART

PLANS FOR A U.S. SAFARI

F

The"H" stands for Henry.

His full name was B. Tyler Henry.

Oliver Winchester hired him just before the Civil War.

Mr. Henry's genius gave us the rimfire cartridge; his famous Henry repeater was one of the first rifles that Mr. Winchester's company ever sold. The "H" on Winchester's 22 cartridges does more than commemorate a brilliant inventor.

It is symbolic of the traditional Winchester-Western standards of quality that were created by B. Tyler Henry.

Today's modern rimfires, in both Winchester and Western brands, are far superior to the cartridges Mr. Henry dreamed of in his laboratory more than 100 years ago.

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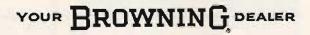
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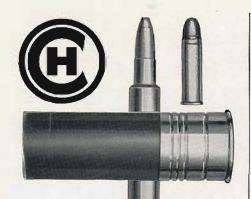
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KNOW YOUR MATTICATO WMAKERS

Hon. John H. Reed

Governor of Maine

IT IS MY understanding that a test case has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, involving the proper interpretation of the Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The court ruled that the amendment prohibits the federal government from enacting legislation that would infringe on the right of the people to keep and bear arms. However, it does not prevent the several states from enacting such laws as they may consider necessary and not in conflict with the individual constitutions of the states. Obviously, there is a need for legislation that would prevent young children, for example, from carrying firearms, and would make it unlawful for felons to carry such arms. We are alert to the need for being on guard against legislation that would restrict the rights of the people to bear arms, unless such legislation would serve a useful and needed purpose.

Congressman Peter A. Garland 1st Dist., Maine



AS AN ARDENT HUNTER since early childhood, as a father who has already had the privilege of teaching his oldest son how to shoot, as the proud father of this same son who at the age of 13 won the Northern New England Junior Skeet Shooting Championship last fall, and as past-president of one of the largest fish and game clubs in the State of Maine, there is no Member of the 87th Congress who believes more firmly than I do that "the right of the people to keep and hear arms shall not be infringed."

Senator Edward V. Long Comm: Judiciary Missouri

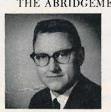
I LOOK UPON THIS Amendment as a very important restriction upon the power of the government. As with all other Articles of the Bill of Rights, we must keep ever vigilant against actions which would make inroads on it. It is imperative that any legislation concerning firearms be measured against the prohibition contained in this Amendment. The possession of guns raises certain problems in law enforcement, but these problems can only be solved within the framework of those liberties guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Hon, William L. Guy

State of North Dakota

TO MY WAY of thinking, firearms fall into two categories; one is recreation and one is weapons. A great many folks enjoy hunting as a recreation. I think that this right should be protected. Another important facet of the use of firearms is the training that we can instill in our young people in the proper handling of firearms, which helps them carry out their military duties later in life. I personally do not believe that we have serious problems with firearms and would discourage any restrictive legislation.

Congressman James C. Corman 22nd Dist., California



THE ABRIDGEMENT OF a citizen's right to keep and bear arms has traditionally been the prelude to authoritarian control and eradication of personal freedoms within a nation. The right of an enlightened citizenry to maintain weapons is a double-edged sword, however, and the danger of a gun in the hands of irresponsible persons can never be overlooked. Laws for the registration and control of weapons must never infringe upon the Second Amendment, but they are necessary for the protection of both users and non-users of guns.

Senator Oren E. Long Hawaii

I HAVE CONSIDERED your recent letter in regard to my contributing a brief statement on the question of firearms in relation to the Second Amendment to the Constitution. I regret that I have been unable to come up with anything that I think would be of interest to your readers. Aloha and best wishes.

Readers Note: All Congressmen may be addressed at "House Office Building," and all Senators at "Senate Office Building," both at "Washington 25, D. C." Address all Governors at: State Capitol, name of capital city, name of State.



FINEST IN THE FIREARMS FIELD

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THE COVER

It's Autumn on our cover, but there's no season on a hunter's dreams, and the colors, the tense anticipation pictured are adding zest to many a summer evening as guns come out of cases for cleaning or just for fondling. There is more of this nostalgia (by Popowski, Dalrymple, Vinson, and Keith) throughout the issue. Dream now, and live your dreams later.

IN THIS ISSUE

special ... A GALLERY OF GUN ART......Clifton Camp 16 A JUDGE SPEAKS FOR US.....Judge Joseph N. Myers 38 collector ... SIX TUBES FOR ONE-GUN HUNTING......Capt. George A. Hoyem 19 "BUT COLT MAKES EVENERS"......William B. Edwards 24 hunting ... PLANS FOR A U.S. SAFARI. THERE IS NO PERFECT GOBBLER GUN. KEITH'S "ALL-AROUND" BIG GAME RIFLE. Elmer Keith 30 handguns ... competitions ... WE LOST, BUT WE LEARNED......David C. Rankin 28 workshop ... departments ... Dick Miller 15 PULLI



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GUN RACK

New and Newsworthy

T WO NEW HANDGUN cartridges and a covey of guns chambered for them made their debut at the National Rifle Association show in St. Louis early in April, to say nothing of rumors galore of still other guns yet to come.

Elmer Keith reports in this issue of the hitherto top-secret 256 Magnum Winchester cartridge, samples of which were passed out at St. Louis, carefully concealed in tissue wraps. (See page 8 for more complete details, and subsequent issues for complete performance tests on all of the guns and both of the cartridges announced here.)

Simultaneously with the release of information on the Winchester .256 Magnum, Colt's announced three guns to be chambered for the load. Colt's for the .256 Magnum will include the Colt Python, the Colt Single Action Army, and the Colt .357 Magnum. These are promised for delivery to Colt Dealers by mid-July of this year.

The other new cartridge which made its bow to shooters in St. Louis was the .22 Remington "Jet" Center Fire Magnum. This cartridge seats a 40 grain soft point bullet in a sans-shoulder, long-tapered case, and fires it at a claimed muzzle velocity of 2460 feet per second (535 foot pounds muzzle energy; 100 yard mid-range trajectory of 1 inch). We'll have more on the cartridge after we have tested it.

Smith & Wesson are first to announce a gun for this "Jet" cartridge, and the gun is considerably more than just an old model rechambered; it is a brand new revolver with the versatility of a war-time Jeep. Chambering for the taper-cased .22 Magnum "Jet." this gun is convertible through the medium of sub-caliber chamber inserts for the use of regular .22 Rim Fire amno. The conversion of ignition from center fire to rim fire is accomplished by a flip of the thumb.

This new Smith & Wesson .22 Center-Fire Magnum had crowds packed six deep around the S&W display in St. Louis, all eager to see the new baby. One of the new babies is being tested now by Elmer Keith, and we'll have a report on it in our next issue. Meanwhile, on page 9 is a picture of the Smith & Wesson cylinder, showing its accommodation of "Jet" and Rim Fire loads.

Old But Worth Repeating

Now is the time of year when shooters should send their guns to gunsmiths or manufacturers to have work done for fall hunting. As a matter of fact, now is already late. This should have been done back in March or April, During the earlier months of any year, gunsmiths and service departments are less apt to be loaded with rush, last-minute work, are better able to do your work promptly. If you're like most hunters, you dream of that next hunt through the year. Why not translate the dream into early action that may prevent big disappointment when the season opens? Shooters are warned about this year after year, but every fall sees shops and factories loaded with lastminute jobs, some of which can't be finished in time. Don't let your job be one of those which doesn't get done until after the season is over!

Two Guns In One

If you are a deer hunter and also a small game and bird hunter or skeet shooter, and if you shoot an Ithaca Repeater, your present gun can be made into an all-purpose tool by the addition of the Ithaca Deerslayer barrel. This tube handles rifled slugs to produce 5 shot groups of 7" vertical, 3%" horizontal spread at 100 meters, and it also does an excellent job with regular shot loads out to 40 yards. This barrel is available in 12, 16, and 20 gauges, carries Raybar Rifle Sights, costs \$46.95 factory-fitted and with shipping charges prepaid both ways. Ithaca promises to have your gun on its way back to you about one week after they receive it.

The Right Rifle For You By R. F. CHATFIELD-TAYLOR

LL RIFLEMEN spend their lives seek-ing that elusive something which we hopefully think of as "the perfect rifle." Most of us spend far too much time worrying about rifles, and not nearly enough learning how to use what we've got. Experimentation, research, quibbling over the finer points of ballistic efficiency are all fun and I should be extremely sad if I were told that a law had been passed outlawing discussions of these points. As my long-suffering friends will testify, I am a type who will argue most of the night over a 5 per cent improvement in any given cartridge. On the other hand, alas, a lifetime of hunting in this hemisphere and in Africa compels me to admit that I have been splitting hairs for the sheer joy of hair-splitting.

The fact is that most big game can be killed with most so-called high-powered rifles, provided the hunter delivers a properly constructed bullet to the right area of the animal. Further facts are: One, that certain types of rifle are better suited to certain conditions than others; and, two, that there are very definite limitations as to the weight and

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recoil which are sustainable to any given hunter. We can accept as axiomatic that a fast, low trajectory caliber is preferable for 400 yard antelope, and that a slower, heavier bullet combination will probably put more meat in the freezer if the chase is in dense woods. The hig wheeze from then on is just how much of each any given hunter can take and still put his bullets where he wants them.

If we could have a six-pound musket chambered for the .50 calibre machine gun cartridge and capable of under-a-minute-ofangle accuracy, we would no doubt have quite a lethal weapon. If it was made light enough to carry, it would be lethal at both ends-and if we beefed it up to the point where it would not murder us in the shooting, it would take three men and a couple of boys to carry it. So we are back to the premise that the ideal gun is the most powerful which we can shoot straight and carry easily in the particular type of terrain and under the particular conditions which obtain where we propose to hunt.

For ultra-long range shooting, probably the best we have are the big magnum .30's and 7 mm's shooting long bullets of superior ballistic co-efficient at 3100 fs plus. For the brush, I believe in heavy, big-bore bullets at around 2100 fs and, up to 75 yards or so, in 12 and 16 gauge shotgun slugs when fired from a properly sighted shotgun. The pros in this country and in Africa are much more interested in what percentage of shots you put in the boiler-room than in the caliber of rifle you use. Come hell and high water, don't let's kid ourselves on this. A .600 Nitro Express in the gut can't hold a candle to a .25-35 through the lungs or heart.

I am fascinated and at the same time bored by arguments as to whether a .270 is better than a .280, a .30-30 better than a .32 Special, A discussion of the relative merits of the .300 Doakes Magnum versus the .300 Zilch Magnum is likewise apt to cause me to change the subject abruptly to something reasonable, like blonds and brunettes.

But before my own train of thought gets hopelessly derailed, let me get back to my contention that the gun for you is the biggest you can both tote comfortably and shoot straight. I am not going to dissertate on actions, sights, makes, or models. I assume that we all agree that telescopic sights enable people to see better and, hence, shoot better, and that lever, pump, and semi-automatic actions permit a greater number of shots in a given period of time than do bolt or single shot actions. I also assume that we agree that a bolt or single action will probably be a more accurate firearm. Therefore and ergo, we pick a bolt gun for the plains and the mountains, and a faster action for the brush and timber. Beyond that, I repeat, we shall choose the biggest of the appropriate category that we can carry and shoot effectively.

Whether or not the thought be agreeable, it has been proved not only by the hunters but also by the armed forces that a free recoil of about 15 to 18 ft. lbs. is all that the average man can handle, and that many do far better work at the 12 pound level. How much weight you can carry is up to you, and it obviously depends on how far you will have to carry the piece, at what altitude, over what terrain, and at what temperature. (Continued on page 61)



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New Winchester .256 Magnum

Jim Rikhoff of Winchester has just given me the release on the new Winchester .256 Magnum revolver cartridge. Winchester announces it as the world's highest velocity and flattest trajectory handgun cartridge. It carries a 60 grain soft point bullet at 2200 feet velocity from an 8" barrel. Just a short time ago. I received an announcement from Ted McCawley of the new Remington .22 Magnum center fire cartridge, carrying a 40 grain soft point at 2460 feet velocity. Our great cartridge companies should get together!

At any rate, the Winchester .256 Magnum is a very fine looking cartridge. Personally, I like the shape of the case much better than that of the .22 Remington Magnum. The Winchester case has parallel sides and a good shoulder, and does not have the extremely long taper of the Remington; and, with its heavier 60 grain bullet of much larger caliber, is bound to be a far better killer.

Fred Miller of S & W wrote me that they would bring out a .256 Magnum revolver on the K frame, and I presume their .22 Magnum Center Fire is also on the K frame with encased ejector rod same as the Combat Magnum.

My hope is that the new .256 Winchester has a groove diameter of .256" to maximum

of .257", and that extra cylinders can be furnished for the old .25 Stevens Long rim fire as a lighter load for grouse and the smaller small game. For 30 years I have howled for a revolver for the .25 Stevens Long rim fire, and if the groove diameter of the new guns for the .256 Winchester Magnum are the same as for the old Stevens, then we may have a happy combination, with an extra cylinder for the .25 Stevens. It may also be possible to furnish insert chambers taking the .25 Stevens, just as Smith & Wesson have done with the .22 Remington Magnum center fire. Also, the firing pin can be made interchangeable, in the same way as Smith & Wesson have pioneered in their .22 Magnum center fire.

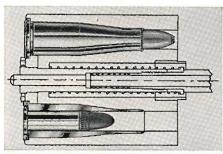
says

I have not yet had a cartridge or bullet for measurement of the new .256, but if it is same size as the .25 Stevens, then I can see still more possibilities for the new cartridges and the Colt, Ruger, and Smith & Wesson guns that will handle it. With Colt and Ruger, only a reversible firing pin and a new quickly interchangeable cylinder will be needed in their single actions. Smith & Wesson can no doubt accomplish the same thing with their .256 by insert chambers or an extra cylinder and their present type of changeable firing pin from rim to center fire. This all boils down to the fact that sixgun

	256 Win.		
	Magnum	357 Magnum	44 Magnum
Bullet Weight (grains):	60	158	240
Bullet Type:	Jacketed	Lead Lubaloy Coated	Lead Lubaloy Coated
Barrel Length (inches):	8	8%	6½
Velocity (feet per second)			
Muzzle:	2200	1400	1470
50 yards	1890	1230	1270
100 yards	1630	1110	1120
150 yards	1420	1020	1020
Energy (foot pounds)			
Muzzle;	650	690	1150
50 yards	480	530	860
100 yards	350	430	670
150 yards	270	260	550
Drop (inches)			
50 yards	0.9	2.5	2.2
100 yards	4.4	10.4	9.8
150 yards	10.9	25.7	23.9
Mid Range Trajectory (inc	hes)		
50 yards	0.1	0.7	0.5
100 yards	1.3	2.8	2.7
150 yards	3.0	7.4	6.8
Free Recoil (foot pounds) 2 ³ / ₄ pound Revolver	3.3	7.0	18.9



Newest Winchester .256 Magnum compared with the .357 Magnum and the .44 Magnum. Below: Remington's .22 Jet.



hunters are now going to have two very fine, modern, high velocity loads, and guns to handle them, for all small game and varmint shooting.

The news of these two new cartridges and guns will he turned loose at the N.R.A. Convention, and as soon as we receive guns and ammo for testing we will report on them. Meanwhile, here is the dope on the .256 Magnum, as released by Winchester:

"Specifically designed for handguns, the new cartridge has the highest muzzle velocity (2200 ft. per sec. from 8" barrel) and flattest trajectory of any commercially loaded pistol or revolver cartridge. The .256 Winchester Magnum's muzzle energy (650 ft. lbs.) is exceeded only by its companion cartridges, the .357 Magnum (690 ft. lbs.) and .44 Magnum (1150 ft. lbs.).

"The cartridge is loaded with a 60 grain special jacketed soft point bullet particularly suited for varmint shooting on animals from jackrabbit to mountain lion. Its high speed, flat trajectory provide the varmint shooter with a cartridge-handgun combination effective at ranges previously considered impractical.

"Three handgun manufacturers have announced they will manufacture models chambered for the .256 Winchester Magnum. Colt has announced three of its standard models-the Single Action Army, the .357, and the Python-will be chambered for the new cartridge. Smith & Wesson is considering chambering the K-38 Masterpiece revolver; Sturm, Ruger & Co., Inc. plans to announce a new model for the caliber.

"The suggested retail price of the 256 Winchester Magnum cartridge will be announced later. Ammunition will be in the hands of the dealers by mid-summer.

Weaver K-1 With Rifle Reticle

A great many oldsters complain to me they can no longer see their rifle sights clearly, as their eyes will no longer accommodate from front to rear sight. Many of these still can do fine when they shift to aperture rear sights; but for some, the front bead or blade is still too blurry to shoot with any accuracy. The front sight can be cleared up perfectly with proper-fitting Mitchell or other good shooting prescription glasses; but then the game at a greater distance may be a hopeless blur.

When the shooters' eyes reach this stage, there is but one answer, and that is the scope sight. No man can shoot any better than he can see, and the same goes for the ladies. When that front sight grows a crop of whiskers, and the rear sight becomes badly blurred, then that shooter needs the aid of a good scope.

For many years, W. R. Weaver has furnished an excellent shotgun scope that, when fitted in his top mounts, could be adjusted to throw the pattern exactly as desired for elevation. While a scope adds nothing to the beauty or lines of a fine shotgun, nevertheless it is a practical instrument for anyone (Continued on page 62)

3X Compact ...

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Fight This Bill

Today I received a copy of H.R. 613, a bill now before the House of Representatives of the United States. This bill was introduced by Congressman Anfuso of New York. This bill would require every person who owns a pistol or revolver of any type must register it with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Each pistol would be registered as to calibre, make, serial number, number of cartridges held, and from whom the gun was obtained, "Plus such other information as the director may by regulation prescribe!" The penalty for not registering is a \$500 fine.

In the event of a future war, information as to the number, location, and types of pistols in the United States would be of priceless value to an enemy. Registration such as this helped Hitler and the Nazis not only to locate, but confiscate, all private weapons in Germany and the overrun countries.

I notice with great interest that Congressman Anfuso is from New York. Before moving to California I lived in New York State for many years. I would caution against letting any hysterical New York City firearms legislation influence our national firearms laws. Some New York City lawmakers are out to prohibit all firearms from the New York City area. This appears to be because they can not control the crime rate in New York City, despite the Sullivan Law which has been in effect for decades!

I have written my Congressman (Charles M. Teague) about this bill. He says that he will keep my views in mind if H.R. 613 comes up for a vote before the House. I strongly urge all firearms owners and sporting groups to write *their* Representatives today, urging them to vote against H.R. 613, and also to find out how their elected representatives stand on anti-firearms legislation as **a** whole.

> Robert DiMartin Lampoc, California

Gun Oddities

You still have the best gun magazine. All the copy-cats seem to be rather "washedout."

I especially like those articles like the one on the Lee Navy, Spandau mystery rifle and the one on the upside down Enfield. These gun oddities are just my meat. Keep it up. E. P. Barber

Portland, Oregon

"My Old Man"

My admiring congratulations for publishing the superb article on Major Charles Askins. It was a pleasure to read a eulogy couched in terms, and consistently kept in tone, to prove that his son loved and respected him as a man, yet reported him objectively as a human being.

It was a fine tribute to an unpretentious, courageous, lonely man who translated altruistically his vision into practical benefits for all sportsmen-citizens.

George W. Busbey Colonel Armor, U S Army (Retired) Grass Valley, California

Fast Club

Thank you for the article and pictures regarding the Las Vegas fast draw contest. It was very well done.

Three of the men pictured in the top ten (Helton, Jenkins, and Zufall) are members of the Desert Gunfighters. We had eight men entered and took three places out of the top ten, as well as the fastest shot.

I feel sure that every fast draw man in the sport would like to join me in saying thanks for this well written wonderful story.

E. L. Warner Scottsdale, Arizona

Wants An Index

I would like to congratulate you on your fine magazine. I have enjoyed every issue since I was first introduced to it in 1957. The only objection, if it may be considered one, is the difficulty of locating back issues. I especially enjoy Elmer Keith's writing and know that he has had the experience to back up his statements.

I think that an annual index would be a terrific asset to your already excellent magazine. You never fail to come up with subjects which are both interesting and informative. I look forward to each issue. Thanks again, congratulations on your first six "years, and best wishes for the years to come.

> Peter Sands San Francisco, California

How to Stop Gun Accidents

Just received the February issue of GUNS and was very much interested in the article by Al Johnson "How To Stop Gun Accidents."

I have been trying to tell people for many years to give their children safety training with guns—and I mean complete training, not just a few dos and don'ts. As Mr. Johnson says, parents should be dutybound to teach their children how to handle a gun safety. It is just as important to teach gun safety to a child as it is to teach them any other subject.

I am a Hunter Safety Instructor and, don't get me wrong, these courses are good

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as far as they go; but they don't go far enough. I would much rather conduct the NRA Basic Small Arms Training School (which I have been doing for some years now), because it provides more complete training and I believe the students get more out of it than they do from the Hunter Safety Course.

I appreciate such articles as Mr. Johnson's. It encourages me to know that others are helping in the fight to convince parents that safety training in firearms is the way to stop firearm accidents. In turn, it helps us gun lovers to keep our right to hear arms. Education, and only education, will stop accidents. It's up to us to see to it that everyone who owns a gun (child or adult) gets this education—and lives up to it.

Keep up the good work on your magazine. I enjoy it very much. I particularly like Elmer Keith's department, as it keeps me up-to-date on many subjects.

Ernest L. E. Hack Bristol, Conn.

World War I Collector

I was pleased to see the article on the Walther P-38 in the Jan. '61 issue. I am a collector of P-38's as well as other WW II German weapons. This is the first article I have found on the P-38, and it will serve as a valuable guide in the future. I think that the author did a very good and very accurate job in his presentation. I have one of the pistols with the 480 code and I am glad to find out the year of its manufacture. I also have one of the Walther banner pistols like the one shown in the diagrams. My pistol is numbered 25,000 and I would like to know how these weapons were numbered if there were only 2000 to 3000 of them made.

I would like to see more articles on the different weapons that were standard issue to the German forces in WW II, including those of the occupied countries that were made for the Germans after the occupation of those countries. I would like to contact others who are interested in collecting WW II German weapons.

Your magazine is one of the best in the gun field. Keep up the good work.

Robert D. Byrne R. R. #2

Information Wanted

I am putting together all the information I can obtain about the Manton family of gunsmiths, including a list of their existing firearms. If any of your readers own a Manton or have information about the family, I shall be very grateful if they will please get in touch with me.

> D. H. L. Back 72 Melrose Road, Norwich, Norfolk, England

Fast Draw Abroad

GUNS is without a doubt one of the finest magazines I have ever seen and is in great demand in my troop. We have not the opportunities and laws that you have and are envious of your chances to buy weapons, especially hand guns.

Since your magazines have been passed around, my enthusiasm for fast draw has been communicated to others. At the moment, it is only theoretical and make-believe, as we have no gear. I would be obliged if you have any advice on the subject.

Articles on hand guns are liked most out here, with information on military and new weapons second. Everything is read, including the advertisements. You would be surprised and possibly shocked at the comments, but they all mean admiration.

> Cpl. S. H. Jackson, R. M. Aden

Where Criminals Get Guns

While the Tennessee legislature is arguing over Senate Bill #70, tightening act of 1959 regarding pistol purchase, hoodlums down in Oxford help themselves to the sheriff's guns in his courthouse office. Oxford is no hick village; it is a sizable town, bordered by the campus of the state university.

The persons who looted the sheriff's office in Oxford are not the kind who ask for a purchase permit. The fact that they also violated a federal law merely gives them more excitement and self-gratification over their act, committed on the main square and less than a block from the city police station. William H. Wilson

Millington, Tenn.

A Friend of McGivern's

I have been an avid reader of GUNS for some time. I particularly enjoy Bill Schumaker's articles. I have known Bill for many years, used to meet him quite often at smallbore matches in the Northwest. He was as good at the targets as he is as a varminter.

Also read with great interest your story on Ed McGivern. I knew Ed in Butte years ago. Not many know it, but Ed was also no mean shot with a rifle. A Winchester exhibition shooter visited that country and Ed went out to see the show. It was not long until he could match most of the stunts.

There may be one to equal him some time, but not soon.

> Roy Leighton Butte, Montana

Money Trouble

Here is my subscription for another year. Would have sent it in sconer but had trouble due to currency exchange. Finally acquired the necessary dollars in Jamaica, on my way down to New Zealand, and am posting it from Panama.

I am in the Merchant Navy, which curtails my shooting activities quite a bit, but I do get plenty of time to read. Your magazine is generally read from cover to cover many times. It is the best. I particularly like your articles on antique guns, varminters, and pistol shooting.

> K. E. Judge Pensith, England (Belton, Mo.)

North Carolina Hunting

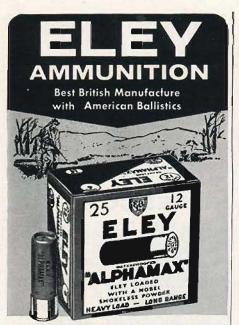
In response to my recent hear-and-hoar hunting article (GUNS, April, 1961) quite a few readers have requested further information concerning Hooper Bald Mountain camp in North Carolina, and its guides. It is possible that a few of these letters were destroyed accidentally before reply was made. All necessary information can be had by writing to Mr. Claude Hyde, care Graham Furniture Co., Robbinsville, N. C.

> Carlos Vinson Daylight, Tenn.



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HANDLOADING BENCH



By KENT BELLAH

This and That

ANDLOADING IS SAFE and simple, and especially so if we stay in a nice, comfortable rut. We can assemble uniform fodder with uniform components that is better than the factory stuff. We can make it more potent and more accurate in nearly all calibers. Saving 50 to 90 per cent makes shooting cheap fun, and it's a whale of a lot more fun with loads of our own creation.

A rank novice seldom has any trouble. Starting from scratch, he generally uses standard components, and is careful to load a bit below maximum listed charges. That's well and good. May his tribe increase! Sometimes a novice has trouble because he starts with the cheapest quality equipment and components. I've long tried to stress that tools do not have to be an expensive investment, and we do not need every item on the market. Certainly we do not need a huge investment to start, but tools must be high quality. Dies must be precision made to proper dimensions, and the press must hold them in perfect alignment. Your best bet is generally the well known makes.

In no other field does a "name brand" mean so much. Most complaints from beginners are due to faulty tools and dies, generally cheap "off brand" stuff. Consistent advertisers have a good reputation to maintain. They simply can't afford many complaints or returns.

Now let's discuss a few problems that may plague you, even if you have nationally known, top quality equipment.

It's only reasonable to expect some few individual items, or a few lots of standard components, to be somewhat below standard. You'll find this in automobile tires, can openers, TV sets, shoes, or monkey wrenches. But cartridge component uniformity and quality control is so good that some lads may reload a lifetime without detecting a sub-standard lot. I say "detecting," because you may never know if the primer you fired gave slow ignition, or if a bullet was out of balance. Either could have given a flyer on paper, or have been the cause of missing that big buck. It could happen with a factory load just the same as with your handload.

The urge to shoot for nearly nothing may result in trying to salvage components or materials that can be obtained without cost. Some of this free stuff is not cheap. In breaking down ammo, for example, I think the primers are best discarded, or used for your "garbage" fodder. (Most of us assemble a little crummy ammo that is okay for short range plinking, but is hardly precision ammunition.)

A good deal of commercial and G.I. blank

ammo is in circulation. All of it is safe to fire, provided there is no bullet of any kind in the bore, and no obstruction of any kind-Smokeless blank fire powder will certainly detonate if used with any bullet or obstruction! Several gun writers have warned that blank hulls are factory rejects, and are unsuitable for use with any ball loads. It's quite true that some .30-06 and .30-40 blank hulls are rejects. Others seem to be about as good as any. I don't recommend them for reloading, except in an emergency, and then with mild loads. It simply isn't practical to check out all lots of brass for grain size, and to check the grain structure of the heads. Metallurgical tests would cost more than the value of the brass, and some lots of good brass might have a few defective hulls.



Note long nose of .270 gr. Jugular, as compared with .220 gr. Jugular (left). and Rem. .44 Magnum bullet at right.

Blank hulls are entirely safe and adequate for the purpose they were intended. It's a rare factory cartridge of any kind that isn't. If blank brass must be used for reloads, they should be kept for mild loads only, and should be carefully inspected before loading. Be sure to identify them. One way is to paint the case head face with nail polish, or quick drying lacquer.

Commercial .38 Special blanks became . nearly as popular as sin with the current fast draw craze. I consider this brass entirely satisfactory for normal .38 Special ball loads, after inspection. A great deal of the stuff is available. I've found only two hulls that could be called rejects. Even these would not have been dangerous with normal loads. I do not recommend this brass for hot .38-44 or .357 loads. Let's be sensible about such things!

What about steel G.I. cases? They were war-time substitutes for critical brass, and have not been perfected. I think they are best left on the ground where they fall. Some .45 autos do not function well with steel cases. Extractors have a nasty habit of breaking, or slipping over the rim leaving a fired hull in the chamber. The .30 Carbine stuff works better, but I much prefer brass for reload-



2027 Harbor Blvd.

ling, and it's plentiful. Brass works better, extracts easier, and is easier on dies.

Some target shooters use steel .45 ACP hulls in revolvers. They claim they are stiffer and give better ignition. Maybe. I doubt you can tell the difference. Ignition troubles are generally caused by hard primers, and are solved by using a soft, sensitive primer for reloading, such as the CCI No. 300. Another fault is a turned (roll) crimp on case mouths, which makes the halfmoon clips act as a sort of headspace.

I believe the .45 auto rim case is best in target revolvers. It headspaces on the solid rim, giving as perfect ignition as you can obtain with your gun, and the particular make of primer you use.

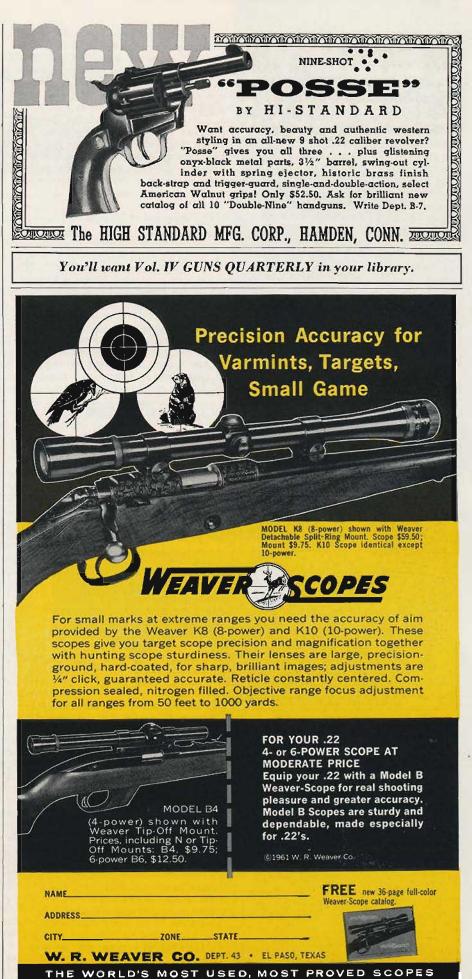
Any revolver that is "over tuned" may give erratic ignition with any make of primer, or even misfires with some makes. Smith & Wesson revolvers are often turned into clunkers by amateur tune-ups. This includes thinning the main spring, backing out or shortening the main spring strain screw, and so forth. It may result in a beautiful, easy action, but too much of a good thing causes erratic or slow ignition, that certainly opens groups. Gun writers who tell you how to slick up a Smith & Wesson fail to tell you this fact. A little slicking up is okay for a gunsmith or shooter who knows his business. Too much is fatal.

The old, long action Smith & Wesson's had a thin, whippy main spring. If you have one of these fine old guns, try the spring in your new model. Also remove the side plate and lightly oil all working parts with Anderol gun oil. Put a tiny dab of Anderol gun grease where the trigger contacts the hammer notch. Cut one and one half coils from the trigger return spring. Your gun should have a wonderful action. Add a Flaig's Ace trigger shoe for a fine trigger pull.

You can test it (or any other revolver) for perfect ignition by firing 100 each of two makes of rifle primers. If all fire the firing pin blow is adequate. No need to load ammo. Just drill the flash hole a bit larger in several cases and prime with hard rifle primers. File a notch in these hulls so they will never be used for bullet loads. The altered cases are good for wax loads, blanks, or ignition testing. This is my own idea and it has worked well.

Ruger's new "Deerstalker" is correctly named. The gas operated auto loading carbine, using potent .44 Magnum ammo is really a dilly! Handy, light, short, neat and sweet! Designed for fast handling, the punch is adequate to 200 yards and more. You have a fast, Fast, FAST, second, third, or even a fifth shot, if needed. It performs like a circus pony with all loads I've tested. The big slugs chop through brush packing a potent punch. It handles original type loads, and the new jacketed soft point bullet loads brought out by Norma and Remington. When the .44 Magnum came out, I predicted in GUNS that we would have this premium grade type of factory ammo.

Best loads I've tried were soft swaged half jacketed 220 grain pills, using Illinois pure lead Swag-O-Matic cores. Charges were 24 and 26 grains 2400 in W-W cases and CCI No. 300 primers. The lighter charge is my favorite in a handgun, and is adequate (Continued on page 55)





THE BOY'S BOOK OF RIFLES By Charles Edward Chapel (Coward-McCann, New York, 1961 Revised Edition, \$3.95)

The Chapel name is well known in the literature of guns, and this book is a text, not only for the boy interested in rifles and rifle shooting, but for his parents as well. Prepared and revised with the cooperation of the Boy Scouts of America and the National Rifle Association, it answers most of the questions, from history and development to nomenclature, selection, use, care, ranges and range operation, organization of shooting clubs, ad infinitum. Don't let the "boy's" title fool you; you'll need this to answer the boy's questions!—EBM

A DYNASTY OF WESTERN OUTLAWS By Paul I. Wellman

(Doubleday & Co., Garden City, N. Y. \$4.95) This review may be unique in that, having received no review copy, I bought the book! I do not regret it; Paul Wellman, as usual, has done a grand job. His "dynasty" traces the great outlaw names of Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma Territory ("Outlaw Country"), from Quantrill to Pretty Boy Floydconnecting them by inter-relationships and associations as well as by locale. For a welcome change, Wellman neither debunks nor eulogizes; rather, he points out the influences of time and place, of circumstances and associations, as contributing factors. These explain, in part, the men who made the outlaw gangs. But Wellman points out, too, that other men survived the same circumstances without becoming outlaws. The Jameses, the Daltons, the Youngers, and the others were all men with the bronco streak --and here they are: credible, live-seeming people in a book no Western Americana-ist can afford to miss.—EBM

NINO The Legend of "Apache Kid" By Clay Fisher (William Morrow & Co.,

New York, 1961. \$3.50)

In the literature of the western gunfighters there is so much fiction in what has been labeled history that is is refreshing to find so much history in a book labeled fiction. Much of this book is fiction, because no one knows all of the facts about the boy feared in the Southwest as Apache Kid. In the gaps no man can fill with facts, one man's guess is as good as another's; and Clay Fisher's "guesses" are as good as any. A book worth reading.—EBM

THE COMPLETE BOOK OF GUN COLLECTING

By Charles Edward Chapel (Coward-McCann, New York, 1960, \$4.50) Chapel's most noted work is, of course, his Handbook of Values, justly famed and acclaimed by all those interested in collectors



guns. This new book, I believe, will be as well received as any he has ever written. It is basic for the beginning collector and even advanced buffs can learn much from it. Illustrations are sharp and clear, descriptions accurate, yet so simple that anyone can understand them. But this book can do more than become the bible of the beginning collector. It can serve as excellent introduction to the firearms field and a history of the development of guns.---RAS

GRAPE AND CANISTER By L. Van Loan Naisawald

(Oxford University Press, N.Y. \$10)

The big guns of the Civil War seem to hold a fascination for the latter-day chronicler out of proportion to their possible usefulness in, say, the hobby field today. A genuine brass Civil War fieldpiece in firing condition is worth \$4000, but Naisawald's book about them is more modestly priced. Perhaps it is because, as Grape and Canister reveals, these field pieces were the most formidable engines of destruction with which a single man could find some identity, some kinship in association. The gunner, the crew, were closer by far to the Civil War field piece than their field artillery counterparts of later conflicts. The fact that in the Civil War the enemy, and the effect of one's fire, were within eye-shot, scarcely four hundred to 1000 yards off, made the Civil War guns and gunners a breed apart. Naisawald has culled anecdotes from the emphemera of the times and woven them into the fabric of the Official Records to produce at once a scholarly, informative and readable narrative. Sketch maps, no pictures, good dust jacket of battery in action .- w.B.E.

RWS C-F RIFLE

THE CIVIL WAR

The American Heritage Picture History

By Bruce Catton, Brady, Gardner, et al (Doubleday & Company, N.Y. \$19.95)

The only possible more exciting thing than this one book for the Civil War armsman would be to toss in a real-life 24-pdr bronze howitzer or some other cookie as a premium, for this 630-page massive volume is worth all of its price and more in eye-appealing use of colorful, starkly dramatic, and exciting contemporaneous and modern pictures of Civil War scenes. Catton's copy is good but kudos galore go to artists Glusker, Robinson and Greenspan who put this thing together. It is one of the most exciting picture books of history I have ever seen. Guns; big and small, are in it galore. But the sleek, low blockade runners are pictured in forms and shapes seldom seen in school books. The smoky drama of battle lives again not only in the glowingly reproduced colors of original paintings and prints, but in modern photographs at battle parks of today deliberately set from the point of view of commanders long dead, showing the scene as their eyes must have viewed it. The pictures selected, plus the modern dimensional paintings of battles done by David Greenspan. show the Civil War as no one then, nor up till now, could ever know it. A magnificent book, it is one for giving, and keeping .- W.B.E.





Pull! **BY DICK MILLER**

A NEW FRONTIER was established in the Cigar City Chain trap events at Tampa, Florida. Mrs. Helen Snyder, Washington Court House, Ohio, became the first woman to win the high-over-all trophy in Cigar City history. Mrs. Snyder broke 897 of 1000 targets over the five-day tournament, besting Bill Oliver of Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, by five birds. George Newmaster lead the field in the early stages, but did not compete on the final day.

W. M. Brauer, Jr., Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin, also blazed a path of shooting glory in the Tampa events. He won the Gasparilla Handicap after a shoot-off with Lorve Packham of Riverdale, Maryland, and won three of four 16-yard events in which he entered.

Although Lorne Packham lost the Gasparilla to Brauer, who is only in his second year on the tournament circuit, he won the highover-all honors for five days of handicap targets, with 470x500. Mrs. Snyder took second in the handicap over-all, with 450x500.

Brauer added the all-around title, based on 400 16-yard handicap and doubles targets, to his laurels, with a score of 381x400. Wayne Richards of Tampa was runner-np, at 376x400, C. W. (Buddy) Jones kept the Gasparilla doubles title in Tampa, edging young Brauer by three targets.

Yardage winners in the final handicap events at Tampa were A. E. Shirk, 18-20 yards; Frank Elliott, 21-23 yards; Paul Mayhue, 24-27 yards; and Katie Mills, ladies title.

Lorne Packham was a double winner on Saturday of the Cigar City meet, taking both 100 target handicap races. The twenty-three year-old Brauer put the pressure on in the Cigar City 16-yard events. His second perfect century of the meet won the Gasparilla 16-yard event.

James Null, Jr., Grover, Mo., took the Greater Tampa title with a sparkling 99.

W. W. Waldock of Sandusky bested his fellow Ohioan, Mrs. Snyder, in a shoot-off for Class B honors in the Gasparilla event. Ed Ryan of Maysville, Ky., had to go 24x25 in a shoot-off with W. W. Callam, Amhersphurg, Canada, for Class C. John Wykes, Aliquippa, Pa., was good in Class D. Helen Ryan shaded Edna Starke in another shoot-off, for the ladies trophy.

In the Greater Tampa event, Ed Ryan had to endure another shoot-off in Class B, and this time the trophy went to Tom Spicola of Tampa. Levi Shick, Bellefontaine, Ohio, latched onto the Class C trophy, and E. D. Predhomme of Windsor, Ontario, took Class D honors over the border. Mrs. Snyder won the ladies trophy by shading Edna Starke 94-93.

Dr. Walton Wall, the personable and

GUNS . JULY 1961

popular medico from Orlando, kept the highover-all honors at home in the four-day Orange Blossom Winter Chain trapshoot, sponsored by the Orlando Gun Club and the Greater Orlando Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Wall edged his fellow townsman Ed Fishhack for top honors. Howard Dilts, Ringoes, N.J., was in the driver's seat for three days, but did not enter the final day's doubles race.

Bill Harding, Toledo, Ohio, won one of the handicap days with a 96 from 21 yards, edging Ed Fishback by one target. Other returns from Orlando are incomplete. However, I should mention that my old shooting buddy, Sil Craig, from Newburgh, Indiana, can still break doubles targets. Sil was second to Jasper Williams of Miami in one of the Orlando doubles events.

0 0 0

Want a goal for your trapshooting performance in 1961? Here are 1960's high average shooters. Beat these scores, and chances are your name will appear in these pages one year from now.

Dan Orlich was the high 16-yard shooter in the nation, for the fourth consecutive year, with an average of .9933 on 5,975 targets. A word of warning—you can't miss many targets and maintain a .9933 average. My friend Henry Decker, from Vincennes, Indiana, fired at the most targets for 1960, 25,000 of them (16-yard), and maintained a respectable .9232 average while amassing that amazing total. Mrs. Van Marker topped the ladies for number of 16-yard targets, with 8,400. Mrs. Marker kept her average up to .9439 on the long run. But Iva (Pembridge) Jarvis broke .9762 of 2,700 16-yard birds for high average among the ladies.

High pro was W. H. McCrady with .9891 on 2,300 targets. Douglas Smith, San Jose, California, was the high average handicap gunner in 1960. Smith scored .9325 on 1,600 distance targets, shooting from 20 yards.

Susan Maloney of Tucson maintained an average of an even .9300 on 1,100 handicap targets, to top the ladies. Larry French led the pros with .9241 on 1,700 distance birds.

To no one's surprise, Dale Millar was high in doubles with .9662 on 800 targets. Horteuse Wood led the ladies with her .8826 on 750 targets. Tom Frye didn't shoot many targets, but he cracked .9485 on 350 of them for the title in the pro division.

George Ross shot at the most doubles targets, 3,400, and broke .9088 of them. Claire Schroeder was high in both handicap targets and doubles targets, for most targets in the distaff competition. She broke .8425 on 4,400 handicap birds, and .7933 on 2,100 doubles, for a good year.

Jimmy Robinson has named the "Sports (Continued on page 52) Dual Dial Windage and Elevation

Control

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with the

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Windage and elevation adjustment are in a single Dual-Dial control unit. Companion dial gives you true binocular type focusing. Both controls located on top of scope for greater convenience.

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15



Full size and in full color, this painting of Model 1842 Palmetto Armory (Confederate) pistol is typical of artist's style and choice of subjects.

By CLIFTON CAMP

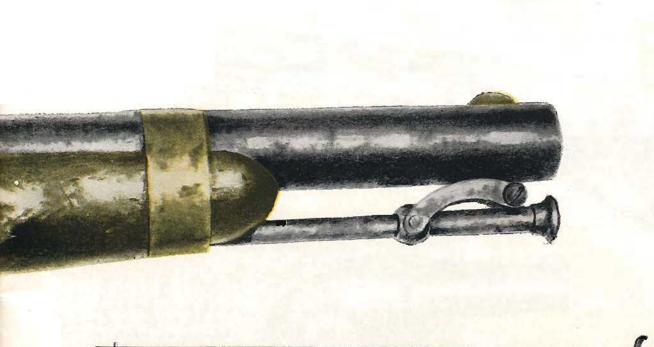
G UN COLLECTOR, Civil War buff, and gun artist, Robert M. Reilly is one of those few men fortunate enough to be able to combine his sparetime interests with his talents into one fascinating (and sometimes even lucrative) hobby. His study of the Civil War centers on the weapons of that period. Some of these he buys; others he paints. And sometimes his painting help him to buy wanted pieces for his gun collection.

GALLERY

GUN ART

A

Gun painting, the way Reilly does it, requires more than mere artistic ability. To satisfy his own taste in such matters, Reilly's painting must be not only beautiful—they must be accurate in mechanical detail. Moreover, the subjects painted must be, as he puts it, "worth painting"; that is, they



00

Fine detail enhances drawing of Colt 1st Model 1851 Navy.

Small only by comparison is Colt Model '48 Pocket pistol.



Bob Riley works directly from the original, measures and compares constantly to achieve perfection in art. must be, in his opinion, important enough in the history of the period, or in the history of arms development, to merit the work he puts on them. This last requirement demands that the artist know both subjects: the Civil War, and the history of firearms.

and the history of firearms. Reilly does know both subjects. He has been studying, doing extensive research, collecting, and painting, in both fields for 15 years. He has done more than 250 detailed

"Picture of a dream" was one collector's description of Reilly's black and white drawing of Colt Paterson Holster Model.

COLT DERRINGERS

All metal 1st model (1.) and wood-stocked models 2 and 3 (below) offered challenge of variety of line, texture, to artist.

Ageless appeal of these snug little pistols has been proved by sales of Colt's 1960 Model No. 4.



Artist's own collection provides varied choice of subject material for his paintings of Civil War martial specimens. drawings, some in black and white, some in color. Most of them have been of early percussion Colts and U. S. martial arms.

Reilly is not an artist by profession, although a fair amount of his formal education was along these lines. Art is his hobby, and he draws and paints what he likes best: antique guns. Reproduced here are some of his favorites.

Reilly estimates that it takes him between six and eighteen hours of actual working time to complete a gun drawing, with the time element being directly proportionate to the size of the gun. He much prefers to do all of his painting to actual size, working directly from a selected specimen of the actual arm being reproduced. Although this is not always possible (Colt "Walkers" and Patersons not always being available, (Continued on page 56)



SIX TUBES For one-gun Hunting

By CAPT. GEORGE A. HOYEM

FOUND IN TURKEY in the hands of an owner who had "no particular use for it," this fine J. P. Sauer drilling, complete with extra barrels, two scopes, and trunk case, was the fulfillment of a collector's dream.

Both sets of shotgun barrels are 16 gauge, chambered for $2\frac{3}{4}$ " shells. One rifle barrel is chambered for the 7x57R cartridge, the other for 9.3x74R. Either of the scopes can be mounted on either set of barrels. Both made by Zeiss, one scope is 8X, the other 4X.

To the specifications of the new owner, both stock and forend were replaced with French walnut by Frank Salisbury of Waukegan, Ill. The new beavertail forend and slightly heavier stock give the gun much better handling qualities than it had with the very thin and unsubstantial German stock and forend.

With the large rifle barrel, the gun weighs exactly $7\frac{1}{4}$ pounds without scope. The short $24\frac{1}{2}$ inch barrels are perfect for upland gunning and have been used successfully for ducks at medium ranges. The 7 mm rifle barrel is excellent for deer, and the 9.3x74R Norma cartridge with its 285 grain bullet fired at 2360 fps will handle any game on the North American continent.

The 9.3x74R is, of course, rimmed and falls ballistically between the .358 Winchester and the .375 Magnum. The 9.3x74R (a .365 caliber cartridge, 74 millimeters long) was designed specifically for double rifles, single shots, and drillings. More people have seen it in this country in the drilling than in any other form. It is a long, tapered case, loaded in Europe with bullets ranging from 236 grains to 285 and RWS lists the most potent commercial cartridge. It is (*Continued on page* 53)

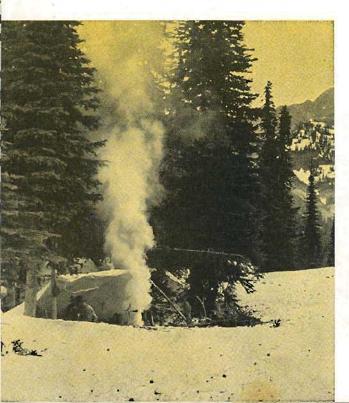


Rare, cased J. P. Sauer drilling in good condition and complete with 2 Zeiss scopes was found in Turkey. Combination of shotgun and rifled barrels in two calibers, makes drilling a one-gun battery for all hunting. A LOT OF DREAMS AND DOLLARS GO INTO A BIG GAME HUNT, AND PROPER PLANNING IS THE ONLY WAY TO INSURE THE INVESTMENT. CHOICE OF GUIDE IS VITAL

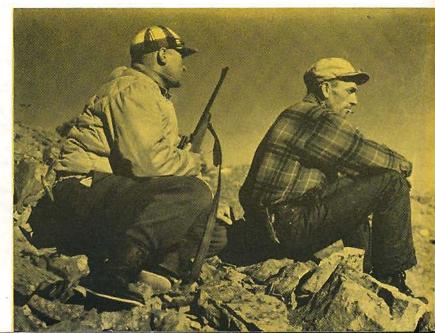


Guide cannot guarantee trophy heads but should guarantee to show game within shootable ranges.

Plans For a U.S. Safari



Snug, well equipped and properly located camp is guide's responsibility, can make or break hunt. Guide must know terrain, be able to take you safely, surely where game is.



Part I: Selecting Capable Guides

by Bert Popowski

I PREVIOUSLY described where to go to collect trophycaliber specimens of the most heavily-hunted species of big game (*Guns*, August, September, 1959) on the North American Continent. Because of the interest this two-part series aroused I would now like to extend an experienced hand in helping such hunters achieve maximum satisfaction from their investment in big game jaunts.

Regardless of the cost of a trip the successful hunter is generally a happy one. Thus, the best insurance in any satisfying autumn hunt is getting a thoroughly capable guide; one who knows his business—which includes pinpoint familiarity with his locality and the quantity and quality of the potential game in it. It won't cost any more to get a good guide than an inferior one. But the difference, as measured by the bag potential, may be very considerable.

Sensible guides won't resent your request for references —the previous clients with whom you may confer or write to; in fact they'll think that's the only business-like way to achieve a high level of mutual agreement. The veterans in



Grassy benches, basins are favorite bighorn pastures, but rams usually bed down well above the timberline.





Guide Dietrich throws diamond hitch on a pack load of meat.

For trophy heads, pack trips into hinterland are indicated. Trip must be well organized; stock, gear in best possible shape and order.

the game won't even have to be asked for references; they'll furnish them as a matter of course. Any borderliners who evidence any resentment ought to be crossed off your list of potential guides, who will make, or break, your hunting satisfaction.

Intelligent guide-outfitters know that satisfied clients are money in the bank. Not only will they come back for other hunts; they will also heartily recommend pet guides, their hunting and game-finding skills, and the cuisine without which many extended trips fall flat on their ill-planned faces. But, on the contrary, one sour client can ruin their barrelful of reputation apples. Thus, they don't like to gamble; they like to get on a sure thing. So should you. Once your prospective guide furnishes recommendations, use them. But, proceed with care! For those clients will be representative of the happy ones; either those who got outstanding bags of game, or those who know so little of "back of beyond" hunting that they blame most goofs on their own ineptitude. That automatically halves the genuineness of references.

Remember also that you're asking the favors of these clients. Why should any one of them, with a successful hunt six months or more behind him, spend the time-cost in setting you up? Furnish your own self-addressed envelope, stamped according to the urgency of wished reply, so he doesn't have to do that (*Continued on page* 40)

THERE IS NO PERFECT Gobbler Gun

WILY AND HARD TO KILL, TURKEYS ARE PROBLEM TARGETS FOR EITHER SHOTGUN OR RIFLE

By BYRON DALRYMPLE



Crisp edges of track in soft sandy soil indicate birds are not far off.

LAST SEASON 1 sat for four solid hours in a state of horrible frustration, watching several turkey gobblers give me the double gilhooley. This sitting was done on two consecutive days. At the end of the first day, 1 had figured out how, next time, I would fox them. On the second day, all I had done was to outfox yours truly. Turkeys are like that. Old Tom didn't earn his title, "King of the Game Birds," by being stupid.

It happened like this. I spent all morning that first day picking out just the right spot to set up shop. I sorted the sign—scratchings, tracks, droppings, dusting places, and so on. Sure enough, soon after I holed up, along came five old gobblers. Naturally, every turkey hunter wants to bust a big one, and that's what I had in front of me. Trouble was, they were too damn far in front of me—about 100 yards.

I thought they'd never come closer, but finally they did—up to about 70 yards. But there they stayed, strutting, scratching, pecking—for two hours!

Why didn't I shoot? Very simple. I



He's meat for the pot if you hit him in the head, but he won't hold still long!

was armed with a shotgun. True, I had it loaded with $2\frac{3}{4}$ " Magnum shells packed with No. 4 shot; but you just don't kill big gobblers at 70 yards with any scattergun load except by lucky accident, and I'm no "accident" hunter.

But all right, I muttered. Now I know where you big boobs hang out, and tomorrow I'll fix you! I could not get closer because of the terrain, but the next day I showed up early and loaded—loaded with a .308 rifle belly-full of 150 grain Silvertips. I'd show 'em! Give me that 70 yard range now and I'd blow a gobbler's head right off his silly neck!

Wild turkeys are birds of habit. Very often a group will go the same route day after day for a few days. These did. But this morning, though they hung around again for two hours, not one of them stood still, out in the open, for a single minute. Heads bobbed and flicked like snakes. I could not body shoot one; I'd have no turkey left. When I could stand it no longer, I decided I had nothing to lose but my pride, so I tried for a head. And missed.

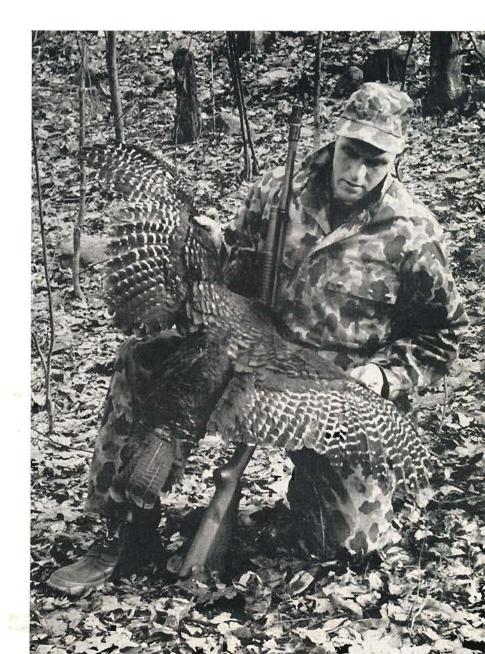
This same kind of dilemma has faced every turkey hunter who ever got excited over a gobbler. And it will continue to happen until somebody builds the "perfect turkey gun," or until someone in some fashion adapts a cartridge to the very specialized needs of the turkey hunter.

Meanwhile, we (Continued on page 48)

Camouflage suit helps conceal you from sharp wild eyes, but hunter had better be sure he can trust his shooting pals.



Half the fun comes at night when the gang gathers to talk guns and loads, swap tall tales about experiences of the day and other days.





It was an old saying that "Men come all sizes, but Colt makes eveners." Colt's also made Single Actions in many variations, a goodly number of which now rest in this collection.



IT'S THE LITTLE THINGS THAT MAKE

THE DIFFERENCE, ESPECIALLY WHEN YOU COLLECT SINGLE ACTIONS

By WILLIAM B. EDWARDS

TRUMAN ANDERSON WAS an inn-keeper. He was also interested in Colt's arms. At his "Publick House" in Jersey City, on the 4th of March, 1836, a small group of men gathered to chance their fortunes on the merits of a shiny, engraved, single action revolver that youthful, bearded Samuel Colt was clicking in their presence. The books of subscription to the Patent Arms Manufacturing Company, first firm to make Colt's guns, had been opened that day.

Today, far away in distance at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and 125 years away in time, another inn-keeper, David M. Brown, owner of the Oasis Motel, has just commemorated that meeting in the "Publick House" of Truman Anderson by purchasing a new Colt single action revolver to add to his extensive collection. Brown, also, had been much interested in Colt's guns; this latest, a 71/2" .45 "Peacemaker," is stamped on the barrel in bonor of that day in Jersey City with the words: -125TH ANNIVER-SARY-S.A.A. MODEL .45 CAL.-.. In lustrous full-blue finish, with flashing solid-gold plated guard, backstrap, hammer, and ejector rod head, trigger, and base-pin, and with walnut grips bearing the gold "rampant Colt," this latest in a long line of Frontier Colts is a fitting tribute to the little engraved "promotion model" flashed about Anderson's bar in 1836.

The sclection of Colt's of the Frontier frame as a com-

memorative model is reasonable. Of course, Colt's this year also makes the world's most modern automatic rifle, the Armalite AR-15. And this year Colt's has just issued the most modern .38 Special match automatic in production; while revolver action changes are "in the works" and prototype pocket pistols are constantly under study. But from ugly duckling at Colt's to favorite child, the Single Action has achieved solid recognition by management. The quick draw sport has sealed its position. World-wide, the Single Action Colt is now appreciated; and nowhere more so than in Albuquerque, where David Brown keeps adding to his already large collection.

"I was brought up on a ranch," says Brown, "so my love for the Frontier Colt is almost born in me. But my collection today emphasizes what I consider the most important part of the Frontier production: caliber variations and, to a lesser extent, the fine, fancy, and flat-top target framed guns.

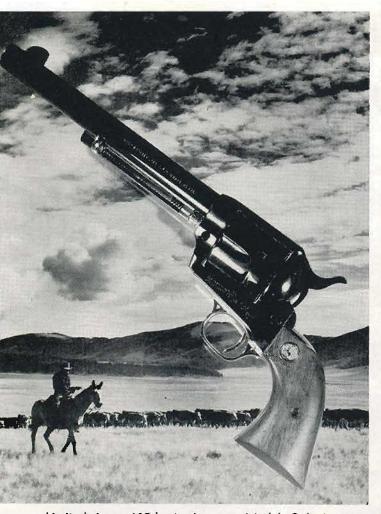
"For example, my .32 Colt flat-top target S.A.A., $7\frac{1}{2}$ " barrel, No. 146555, was found by me in Manitou Springs, Colorado. The gun is British proof-marked. Colt's records

at the factory tell me this gun was one shipped individually on special order to England in 1888. Only 24 were ever made in this caliber. How it made the long trip to Manitou Springs is unknown, but it may have come back in the luggage of some younger son of England journeying to the American West to find fame and fortune. We'll never know if he found it, but I was happy to find his pistol."

The year 1888 was a good one for unusual Colt single actions, Brown says. He has another which, externally, is just like the British .32, even to size of bore. "That's where the chance for 'sleepers' will enter into Single Action collecting," Brown told me. "This one, flattop target No. 127730, was brought to the Odessa, Texas, gun show by a Dallas man who thought it was a plain .32-20. But something told me different. I bought it, checked with the factory. It was chambered for .32-44 S & W Gallery revolver cartridge, shipped October 8, 1888. According to John E. Parsons in 'The Peacemakers,' just nine of this caliber were finished in the flat-top Single Action version. I'm satisfied to have a pretty rare pistol! "Another nice caliber to have in Frontiers, not really

Flat-top .45 Colt caliber target gun was made for U. S. sales. Bisley model enjoyed great popularity with British shooters, also saw extensive duty on Western Frontier. Handsomely engraved Frontier 434" bears "Two Lazy-Two P" brand on cylinder which is very popular design with engravers and

owners, whether such a brand existed or not.



Limited issue 125th Anniversary Model Colt is exact copy of famed, cherished western 71/2" .45 caliber gun.

rare but not easy to find in good shape, is the .38 Colt caliber. I picked up mine, regular from $5\frac{1}{2}$ " barrel, No. 348684, in Clovis, New Mexico. A gun collecting friend in Las Cruces had known of my wanting one for a long time, and told me of it. A long distance phone call brought the gun to hang on my wall with other prized weapons.

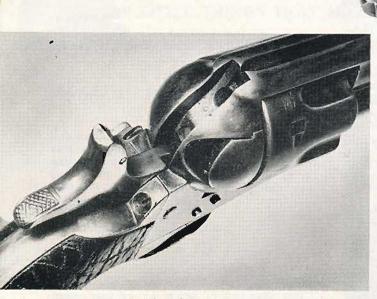
"The word that I wanted a .38 Colt-chambered gun had got around, and another friend in Santa Fe told me he would trade his for a .44-40 to match one he wanted to keep. I traded him a nice, but ordinary, .44-40 without even studying his .38. When I checked it at home I saw the pulse-pounding stamp '.38 S & W' on the barrel. Colt's confirmed it was one of 9 originally made, No. 166031!"

The S.A.A. has its glamourous and realistic association with the Wilder Western days. "This is our special Cowboy's Six Shooter," said Sears, Roebuck & Co. in their 1902 catalog, offering "with pearl handles; an ox head carved in raised design, made in blued steel finish only, \$22.00."

"They only listed them in .32-20 and .44-40," Brown recalled, "but the two real-west guns I like most are my .38 Special S.A.A., 51/2" barrel, No. 355959, made for Sheriff Allen of Casper, Wyoming, and a Magnum .357 of about the same period, No. 355768, made in 1937, and carried by a Texas Ranger. Sheriff Allen's pistol had not travelled far from his home when I got it, and Colt's confirmed it was one of only 82 in that caliber made. The Texas Ranger gun I picked up in Gatesville, Texas. The Ranger was killed in the line of duty, but he made his record on the way: there are three notches in the grip. His wife sold it to a friend to get it removed from her home. I bought it, and am very proud of it."

Brown also has another "Sheriff's Model" Colt, of the short-barreled variety. This is a Bisley Model, the long handled pistol made about 1895 for target shooting, and named after the English town where the national matches

> Bisley .38-40 was sold with a 3¾" barrel in 1906. Ejector rod on the sheriff's model is rare.



Rare gun is double-caliber S.A. uses rim and centerfire cartridges; gun, sold 1877, carries number 1423.

were held. But it proved itself popular in the west. "My .38-40 $3\frac{1}{2}$ " barreled Sheriff Bisley was made at the factory with an ejector," Brown explains. "The Colt lists offered barrels as short as $2\frac{1}{2}$ " on the Frontier frame, but the standard $4\frac{3}{4}$ ", with ejector rod tubing coming flush to the muzzle, was the shortest commonly found with an ejector rod.

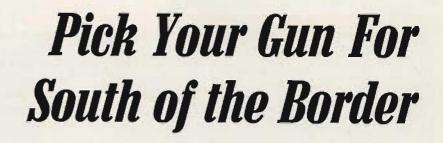
"Then a special frame model was made up in a limited number, which did not have an ejector rod; the frame was not formed to take one. These had (*Continued on page* 46)



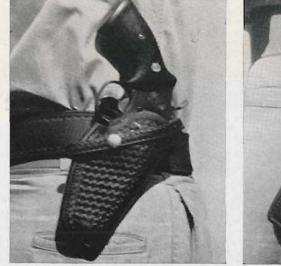
Combat grips on .45 Colt auto in a Wolfram holster makes good rig that can be worn with or without a coat.

Colt .45 New Service in Heiser holsters makes ideal, durable and fast rig for field use in South America.





YOUR SIDEARM FOR SOUTH AMERICA HAD BETTER BE RIGHT, SINCE AMMO AND SWAPS ARE LIMITED





This .44 S & W Magnum, carried in a Tom Threepersons holster, rides on waist so that cylinder is level with belt, giving good concealment. The 9 mm Browning in Myres Border Patrol holster is comfortable in field.



The 9 mm Neuhausen carried with the Wolfram holster is Mrs. Coates' pet.

BECAUSE I AM KNOWN as a "gun hug," and because I have spent some 16 years in Latin America, friends going "South of the Border" often ask me, "What shall I take in the way of handguns?"

Yankee-fashion, I answer one question with two: "Where are you going? And—why?"

Most South and Central American countries do not allow the importation of any firearms over .22 calibre, handguns or rifles. Some countries only allow *escopetas* (shotguns), and I believe Venezuela admits no firearms at all. Mexico will allow you to bring in some types of hunting arms providing they are not *reglamentarios* (Army regulation: 7 mm Mausers or .45 automatic pistols), but even here it is hard to get permits to import pistols.

By D. B. H. COATES

Outside the larger cities in the more developed countries, firearms and ammo are hard to come by, and the choice and amount of cartridges for the arm is very limited and at fantastic prices. Some Central American countries have no armarias or gun stores; however, most barber shops seem to be able to take care of the supply and demand for *pistolas*, at black market prices.

It is not my intention to write a treatise on gun-running; in these troubled times, the authorities are inclined to frown on such activities. Be sure, if you bring in a pistol, that you find a way to do it legally; and be sure the choice is right, because you will not have opportunities, as you do in the States, to trade back and forth until you find a (*Continued on page* 54)

As for the Olympics, WE LOST

Low, loose sling plus a new leg and rifle position give better stability and improved scores.

LITTLE DIFFERENCES IN POSITIONS MAY MAKE THE BIG DIFFERENCE FOR U. S. TEAM IN FUTURE OLYMPICS

By DAVID C. RANKIN

THE RUSSIANS deflated our American "Nation of Riflemen" ego in the 1956 Olympic rifle competition. They did it again in 1960. Nobody believed their rifles were better; nobody was willing to admit either that they were "just naturally" better marksmen. Many suggested that it was because they got more practice, that they were near-pros, assigned to full-time effort at government expense. This was partly true. But there were other factors, and although "Yankee imperialists" may be dupes in Russian opinion, we do have a habit of thoroughness in analyzing a problem. We analyzed this one with care—and with cameras. And the cameras told a story.

It was obvious even without cameras that the Russians used shooting positions different from ours. The pictures let us study those differences in minute detail, and that study (backed by the weighty testimony of the scores recorded) convinced our experts that the differences made sense.

Americans have long been taught that the rifleman in the prone position should place his body at an angle of from 30 to 45 degrees off the lines of fire, with his toes, knees, hips, and lower torso parallel to the mat. The legs were spread evenly, toes out, weight on the inside of the foot.

The Russian prone position showed marked differences. The angle between the body and the line of fire was reduced to from 25 to 35 degrees, and the right knee was pulled up, more or less



Sling is low, left shin further back, the right arm is dropped, torso more upright.

BUT WE LEARNED

depending on the individual shooter but enough to lift the right hip and roll the body noticeably to the left (in the case of a righthanded shooter). The right foot lies flat on its inside surface; the left foot rests on its toes with the heel turned slightly outward.

Why? Well, this position greatly reduces the possibility that a pulse-beat from the great aortic (or other) artery may be transmitted to the rifle to spoil its aim. It is a little thing, but any one who has ever seen his pulse-beat reflected through a high-powered scope knows that it is important.

The Russians, it was decided, are very conscious of the effect of heart-beat on accuracy. They set the rifle butt close to the neck but not touching it, lest the pulse there be transferred to the stock. They wear loose clothing, and they wear their slings less tightly and lower on the arm than we were taught to do, lest constriction cause greater pulse effect on the rifle. It takes only the tiniest deflection at the time of trigger release to cost you that one pinwheel that may make all the difference.

Let's stop saying "our position" and "Russian position," because "our" positions "ain't what they used to be"; they're new, combining parts of the Russian methods with modifications of our own.

The kneeling position, for example, has been changed from a low crouch, with the shooter's foot placed far out in front of him, to a high position, as pictured. In this new hold, Olympic shooters can stay in position and shoot accurately (*Continued on page* 50) Feet are kept closer together, butt of gun is not crowded into shoulder, right arm is dropped. Gun rests mainly on left arm.

By ELMER KEITH

Customized like Model 70 Winchester (right) or plain, bolt rifles in .338-.375 calibers typify Keith's choice for big game shooting.

> Last month, one famous hunter cast his vote in the "all-around rifle" poll. Here is another, by an old master. No man will ever win this argument, but wise men will learn from it!

KEITH'S "All-Around"



The all-around rifle for American big game will perform perfectly on plains game in Africa also, but it must be capable of long range accuracy, with a penetrating punch.





Magnificent 28 point Alaskan caribou taken by Keith at 200 yards with a Winchester .338 (300 grain experimental Winchester bullet) is just one of many trophies which back Keith's hunting arguments.

RIFLE FOR BIG GAME

BEFORE IT CAN be considered as an all-around big game rifle for America, the rifle and cartridge must be adequate for all American game, ranging from white and black tail deer to huge Alaskan brownies, moose, polar bears, and walrus, not to mention possible bison.

The all-around rifle must take the smaller meat animals with a minimum of meat loss, yet must be powerful enough and have sufficient penetration to reach the vitals of our heaviest animals. It must be capable of ploughing through a lot of brush and limbs or alders in timber hunting. It must also be flat enough in its trajectory to make certain hits out to around 400 yards in the hands of good riflemen, and it must have enough remaining energy at 400 to expand its bullets. On the other hand, it must never blow up its bullets on heavy game at close range.

These specifications automatically rule out most lever, pump, and auto rifles (which are often best for timber shooting), because they lack either accuracy or power at long range, or both. By the same token, small bores are out, because they lack killing power at long range, as well as at short range on the heavier game. Small bore bullets are all through as killers when expansion stops, while larger bore rifles still punch a good-sized hole. Small bores were used effectively in the old days, when game, both here and in Africa, was very tame; but conditions have changed that picture. Sheldon killed a great many grizzly with a 6.5 mm Mannlicher and the long, heavy, high sectional density 160 grain soft point bullet, but he did it in a day when the big bear had little knowledge of man, where he hunted. He was also a superb rifleman, and planted his slugs just right. He also carried a rifle and load that would penetrate.

W. D. M. Bell did the same thing, both in Alaska as a meat hunter and in Africa with the 7 mm and 175 grain solids and soft nose. Gerrit Forbes made three long trips with Bell in Africa, in the old days, but Gerrit used a pair of .405 Winchesters backed up by a double .577-100-750. While visiting me recently, Gerrit remarked that Bell might be alive today if he had not strained his heart running after elephant he had given heart shots with the little 7 mm. Although around 80 years young, Gerrit Forbes last year killed three big bull elephant, one with his .500 Westley Richards double, and two more with an overunder 9.3x74 with solids to the brain. He is a grand old hunter of the old school, but does not believe in small bores on heavy game.

Certain deep (Continued on page 42)

31

LIVES THERE A MAN WHOSE HEART DOESN'T MISS A BEAT WHEN A BOBWHITE COVEY THUNDERS UP? THAT MAN WON'T CARE, BUT YOU MAY LIKE TO KNOW THAT, IN DIXIE,

Bobwhites Are Back

By CARLOS VINSON



Eight-bird bag limit of Tennessee bobs, reward of a few hours of early morning hunting with 12 gauge semi-auto, prove author's claim that the birds are back in Southern hunting areas where drouth and lack of cover had made them scarce. M Y RAW-BONED pointer, Roscoe, froze on point in a weedy lespedeza field. My hunting partner for the day, "Gent" Newby, was as excited as a ten year old boy at a circus. It was a thrilling scene. We eased ahead of the stanch pointer and about 20 bobwhites zoomed up with a nerve jangling roar. We were hunting near my home in the semi-hill country of central Tennessee, and it was early December.

Our six shot barrage on the covey rise downed four birds, two apiece. I missed my first shot and Gent missed his last shot. We were both shooting 12 gauge auto-loaders.

Roscoe soon found and retrieved our dead birds, and we decided to hunt a new covey instead of following the scattered singles that had settled in an open oak woods about 200 yards away. Before noon we had our legal Tennessee limits of 8 bobwhites each. We got our limits from five coveys that averaged better than 15 birds each. Not a single covey was reduced to less than 10 birds. That left plenty of bobwhites for seed stock, plus some for other hunters.

Our hunt was typical of the success enjoyed by bobwhite hunters in Tennessee. After the bobwhite population lows of the early 50's in Tennessee and most of the other southeastern states, the little brown buzz bombs staged an amazing comeback. Many confirmed bobwhite hunters in this southern area had given up "bird" hunting and traded their pointers and setters for beagles or coon hounds. Now they are sorry about their deals.

Two main reasons appear responsible for the bobwhite comeback. We had three extremely hot and dry summers in a row, and this was tough on both the eggs and baby bobwhites. Many of both got sun cooked. The unusually hot and dry weather meant considerably less natural food and cover in the fields, and this also contributed considerably to the slump in bobwhite populations. These conditions prevailed over much of the southeastern part of the nation.

There was another contributing factor. The "so-called" permanent pasture craze hit the southeastern states like a storm. Thousands of acres of good bobwhite cover land was plowed and worked into seed beds for various pasture mixtures. There was a big boom in the dairy and beef cattle industries for a



Beautiful point, clean shot, and proud retrieve add one single to hunter's bag. Open fields once plowed for pasture experiments are now thick with grass and weeds, provide good cover.

few years, and all this contributed heavily to the downward bobwhite trend. It got to the stage where hunters had to search high, wide and handsome to find anything like a good day's hunting.

Many of the farmers who plunged into the dairy and beef cattle business were small time operators who owned small farms of 150 acres and less. They soon found that the "socalled" permanent pastures were not so permanent after all, and that reseeding and maintaining them is quite expensive. Milk and beef cattle prices failed to keep pace with the production expenses involved, and many of the small time operaators were forced out of business. As a result, many of the fields have grown up in weeds again, and many more are covered with lespedeza stubbles. There's far more row cropping than there was during the "permanent pasture" boom, and for the past three years the summer (*Continued on page* 44)





Remington gas-operated auto-loader in 12 gauge is author's favorite for bobwhites.

Guides with well-trained dogs, and local farmers, help hunters find best shooting.



Ye Old Hunter is all heart! Ye Old Hunter illustrates all weapons by actual unretouched photographs so you can see how they REALLY look!

AMERICA'S GREATEST FREE!! SUPERB NRA BOOKLET "SURPLUS

AT LONG LAST-THE FULL, COMPLETE story! Just off the pross-reprints of the superb AMERICAN RIFLEMAN series, "Surplus Military Rifles" written by the NRA TECHNICAL STAFF! This 24 page booklet FREE during June with the purchase of ANY three items advertised below, INCLUDING ammunition in the lots indicated. (One only to a customer-additional copies \$.50 each.) Read about the SUPERIOR rifles depicted below and learn WHY these are the STRONGEST, SAFEST, MOST EXPENSIVE TO MANUFACTURE, MOST RELIABLE, MOST EXACTING rifles ever designed and manufactured. The most exciting array of selected military rifles EVER available-let alone from ONE





THIS DO-IT-YOURSELF JOB TURNS WALL ORNAMENTS INTO HUNTING (IF NOT MATCH) SHOOTERS

By ROBERT HAGERMAN and ROBERT BOURDON

IN THE PAST twenty years there has been a growing interest in shooting old time muzzle loading rifles, both for hunting and in target competition.

Naturally, most of the old rifles available today are badly worn and in need of repair before they can be used safely. Many gunsmiths will repair lock and stock, but few will attempt to restore or "fresh out" a worn or pitted barrel. Actually, this is a simple process, requiring no elaborate equipment. It can be done by anyone with patience, time, and some mechanical skill.

You will need some lead and a means of melting it. Use

a plumber's melting pot and torch or commercial bullet molding equipment. Obtain a steel or iron rod about a foot longer and somewhat smaller than the barrel you intend to fresh out. Fit a simple handle to one end so that it will turn freely, and taper and square the other end for about an inch, filing some cross grooves in this squared part.

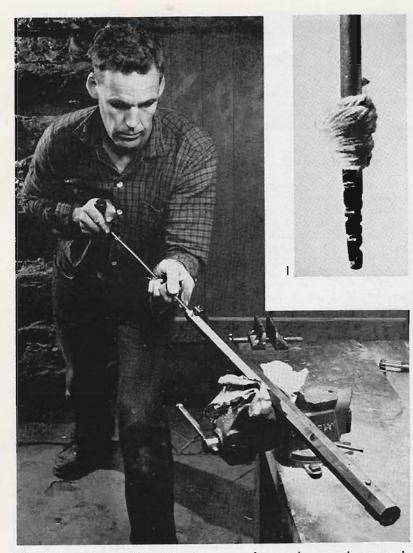
NEW LIFE

MUSKET

Satisfactory cutting tools for the job can be made from an annealed file. These can be shaped with a slitting file or, if this is not available, an extra slim taper saw file. Get some cutting oil, and make a simple little chisel about an $\frac{1}{8}$ " wide. This can be made from a nail if nothing of



This muzzle loader with "freshed-out" barrel is capable of one inch groups at 50 yards with proper loads and bullets. 36 JULY 1961





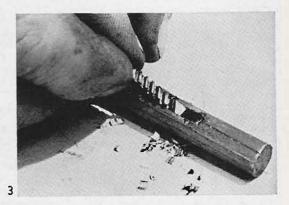




Fig. I shows how cotton string is wrapped around squared, grooved end of rod. With handmade chisel, Fig. 2, inlay saw into cast. Fig. 3 shows how the work is constantly checked for fit, and in Fig. 4, see how small set screws are located with tap and die. These screws make job easier as cutting proceeds. Paper washers can be used if necessary. When freshing-out a worn barrel, the job must be done slowly, with frequent checking and measuring.

better material is available. A hacksaw and a couple of 8 or 10" files complete your tool kit for the job, though a small tap and die and a little wedge-shaped "slip stone" will prove helpful.

You are now ready for the first operation. Wrap some heavy cotton string around the rod next to the squared end. Insert the rod from the breech to within about four inches of the muzzle of the barrel. Wearing heavy gloves, heat the barrel as hot as you can hold and pour melted lead in the muzzle.

With the barrel in a vise, push the lead cast a little beyond the muzzle and cut off about $\frac{1}{2}$ " of the cast. Most barrels are funneled at the muzzle end and you will not be able to draw the cast back through the barrel unless it is cut.

Remove the cast and apply a little emery powder and oil. Insert from the breech and work the cast evenly through the bore to remove rust and corrosion and to clean the bore before actually cutting it out. This step may be eliminated if you wish, but it does give you some idea of the condition of the barrel and some practice in pouring a cast.

After cleaning the barrel thoroughly, pour another cast, about four inches long. You are now ready to inlay your first cutting tool which will be a land saw.

This may be cut from an old file if you have nothing better. Make it about $\frac{1}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{16}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long. With the slitting file, cut not less than four teeth as shown. The cutting edges should be curved to fit the circumference of the bore, and the edges should act as scraping tools. The width of the cutter must be equal to, or slightly wider than the lands of your barrel. While the selection of shape and angle of teeth may be somewhat arbitrary, your work must still be precise. That is, all teeth must be the same and fit the curve of the bore. Temper the saw by heating it a rather bright red (if a file) and quench in oil. Hone the edges with the slip stone until (*Continued on page 38*)

NEW LIFE FOR AN OLD MUSKET

(Continued from page 37)

they are very sharp.

This land saw is to be used first for "trueing up" the bore so that it is a perfect cylinder from breech to muzzle. It is to be inlaid between two of the ridges formed on the cast (which will be the land of the barrel). Do this with the little chisel you made, carefully fitting the saw in level and just a fraction below the surface of the lead.

After fitting, remove the saw and bore and tap a small hole at each end of the mortice. Place a set screw in each of these from the opposite side. Screws can be made by threading a nail and cutting to the right length. With the screws raise the saw until it just touches the barrel when the cast is inserted at the breech end. If you have no tap and die, thin paper shims can be placed under the saw to elevate it. This system will work, but is not as easy and you cannot make as fine an adjustment. Another advantage of the set screws is that once you have inlaid the saw you can press the lead firmly around it so that it cannot move, yet the screws will still easily raise the saw. If you use paper shims you will not be able to do this and therefore will have to be especially precise when fitting the saw. The saw must be secure in the east, particularly so if your barrel is of cast steel.

Apply cutting oil to the saw and push it through the bore slowly and evenly from breech to muzzle. Remove any scrapings with an old tooth brush and repeat until the cutter works freely.

Now turn the cast one rifling and repeat. Do this until all the lands have been scraped. Set the screws up only the slightest bit for each new cut. When the saw cuts no more at one end of the barrel than at the other, you will know the bore is reasonably true. Work from both ends of the barrel, that is, cut from muzzle to breech as well as from breech to muzzle.

Check the bore frequently by letting light shine through it. If there are scratches, your cuts are too heavy or the saw is dull. Scratches may also appear because of lack of space for the cuttings. To avoid this, file a flat spot in the cast on each side of the saw to allow room for them. If the cut is not even, it is probably because the saw is not tight in the cast.

After trueing up the bore, make another saw exactly the width of the grooves of the harrel. A micrometer is handy for measuring but is not essential. This saw is made the same way as the other one and is inlaid in a new cast. Work the barrel in the identical manner until the grooves are clean and even. If they become too deep, cut down the lands some more, and to finish the job it is best that the last cuts be made on the lands.

Eight thousandths is a good depth for muzzle-loading rifle grooves. You can measure your work by driving a lead slug through the bore and taking your micrometer reading from that. You can tell whether the bore is true or not by the feel of the slug as you drive it.

If the barrel has shallow rifling you may find it necessary to cut the grooves deeper before eutting the lands, but unless this is required, cut the lands at least to some extent before starting on the grooves.

Remember the following points: Keep your saws sharp by honing. Never force a cut with strong pushing. Instead, lower the saw in the cast to take less of a cut. Make new casts as the bore increases in size or the cast becomes worn. Inspect the bore frequently, cutting out the barrel until it is even and free of pits. When finishing, allow the teeth to fill up well before cleaning; this will make the saw cut more smoothly. Depending on the condition of the bore before you start, a good job will require anywhere from two to six casts and possibly two sets of saws. Cut from both ends of the barrel, but always make your last cuts from the breech to the muzzle.

If you do a good job of recutting, it will not be necessary to lap out the bore with a sawless cast, lead, and emery. However, you can easily put a slight choke in the bore this way and this little operation sometimes makes the difference between an average shooting barrel and a "gilt-edged" one. Work the lap back and forth to within about four inches of the muzzle and then make a few passes all the way through. Proof of the quality of your workmanship becomes apparent on the range. If your barrel has narrow grooves, use a ball a few thousandths smaller than the bore diameter. If the grooves are wider and the lands are narrow, use a ball full bore diameter and perhaps a few thousandths larger. Experiment with different patch thicknesses, but don't use anything much heavier than .016 or thinner than .006". Before you assemble the rifle, try different patch and ball combinations in the bore.

Use Three FG black powder. Start with forty grains for a 36 caliber rifle. Try fifty grains for a 40 caliber and 60 for a 45 caliber. These loads should be about right if your ball and patch are correct.

You must test your rifle from a bench, and don't give up your work as a poor job until you have tried all the variations of powder, bullet, and patch that you can. If you have followed directions and have done your work carefully, you will have a pleasant surprise in store for you and all the work will have been worth the effort and time.

Frequently, recut barrels are the most accurate of all. If you can keep your shots within inch groups at fifty yards, your cutting job has been a success and you have a right to be proud of your work.

A JUDGE SPEAKS FOR US

This article appeared recently on Page 1 of the Second Section of the Indianapolis "Times." It should

U. S. Right To Keep Firearms Is Guard Against Dictators

The constitutional guarantee of the right to bear arms had its origin in the fear of a standing army, as well as in the necessity of self protection in a frontier society.

Out of the extreme difficulties experienced in obtaining arms for men during the French and Indian Wars and the American Revolution, our forefathers came to the realization that the inalienable right to bear arms in self defense should be protected by a constitutional guarantee which would place it beyond the power of any temporary legislative majority to circumvent or abolish.

In those trying times, since the frontier was still primitive, arms were not only necessary for the equipping of the militia, but also were necessities for each man, in order for him to be able to protect himself and his property.

If the pioneer had money or other things of value, he had to protect them and himself, and if he wanted personal security for himself, his family, and his home, he had to accomplish this by self lift the spirits of all those who fear that all men in high places are blind to the cause we cherish.

By Joseph N. Myers Judge, Municipal Court No. 1

help. Hence the necessity of keeping and bearing arms. . .

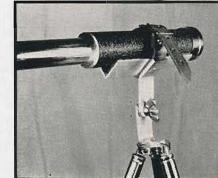
Danger in restricting the use of weapons too much by state legislatures lies in the fact that such acts tend to disarm the law abiding citizen, while the criminal element ignores such a statute. Restricting gun ownership too much tends to provide security for the outlaw.

The constitutional right to bear arms being in itself an exercise of the sovereign power and being a part of the Constitution, the legislature is prohibited from legislating any part of it out of existence.

The complete disarming of the people is the ultimate objective of the advocates of any police state, because they cannot tolerate arms among a subject people.

The preservation of the right to keep and bear arms as established by the second amendment of our Federal Constitution is one of the strongest safeguards which we have today to combat the encroachment of any type of dictatorship. This inalienable right will be and must be preserved.

MAKE THIS Adaptable Scope Bracket

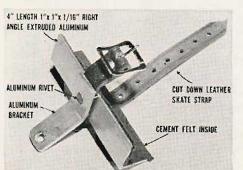


By LOUIS E. GARNER, Jr.

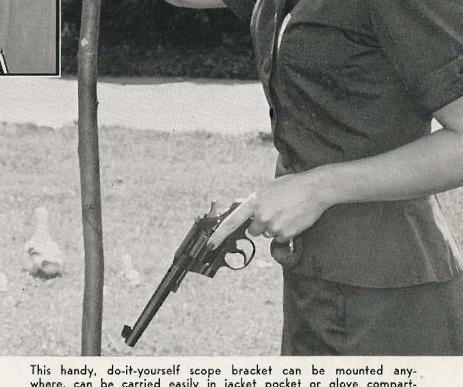
WHETHER YOU'RE a once-a-year hunter, a casual "just-for-fun" shooter, or a serious competitive target shooter, a pocket telescope can be a pretty handy instrument, both in the field and on the target range. Smaller and easier to carry than binoculars or a spotting scope, they still have ample magnifying and light gathering power for most applications.

On the debit side, however, most of these instruments have a fairly narrow field and are somewhat critical as to focus. Although pocket-sized and designed for hand use, they give their best results when supported by a steady rest. But few of us are inclined to carry a heavy tripod around in our pockets with the telescope.

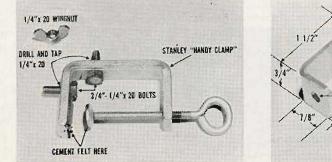
There is a solution. If you care to invest somewhat less than a buck for material, plus a (Continued on page 57)



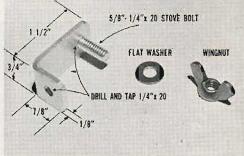
This is the completed scope bracket assembly, ready for use. Total cost of material is less than one dollar.



where, can be carried easily in jacket pocket or glove compartment of car. Easy-to-build bracket is made with handyman tools.*-



Follow the simple, step-by-step di-rections to build the C-clamp assembly for mounting the scope in field.



"Exploded" view of the camera tripod adaptor bracket shows dimensions and easy assembly.

PLANS FOR A U.S. SAFARI

(Continued from page 21)

extra chore. And lay out your questions in such order and form that he can answer them briefly and specifically, or elaborate on them as he wishes.

In fact, if you're going to write from a dozen to a score of such references—and five or six is the absolute minimum you should consider—it may pay you to organize your inquiries into a questionnaire form. Then you can tabulate your replies to give a wellrounded picture of what all those clients think. This is an especially handy method when one hunter is making the arrangements for a party of two or more.

If this seems needlessly elaborate, remember you'll also be writing to more than one guide-outfitter for references, and for allied data. Don't put all your eggs in one basket lest one guide accept another client and thus be unable to guide you during a part of any specific hunting season. The guiding season lasts only as long as the hunting season is open. He has to make it then or never.

While you're writing his clients is also on the time to get detailed information on the kind of transportation the guide will provide, the terrain and weather you'll probably encounter, and what equipment you are to supply and what he will provide. Any special tastes in food should be threshed out, unless you've an omnivorous appetite and can literally eat anything. A double check will often uncover some items that either of you, alone, might easily overlook. If both of you do, you'll simply have to go without.

Of course, the most pressing data concerns the game prospects in the area. Game can move due to fires, short rations, drought, over-hunting, and various other factors. A top-notch guide will know all that and will have the potentials of the coming season at his tongue-tip. Last year's game supply is less than half the battle; it's the future prospects you'll be hunting.

If your party will consist of two or more hunters, what are the requirements for additional guides, and what is their experience and ability? Since all hunters are presumably paying the same rate, each of them is entitled to the same capable assistance. Occasionally the guides of a party are rotated so that each hunter gets an average share of the entire party's guiding skills. While, on the surface, this may seem eminently fair, in the field it seldom works out that way. Actually, one or two hunters can quickly get used to a guide and achieve fine teamwork. But every time a switch is made the "getting used to" has to be done all over again. No two guides handle game or hunters exactly alike; hence too much shuttling of responsibility often turns out to be highly wasteful of time and effort.

The final step in arranging for the hunt is to get all arrangements down in black and white so that no unexpected hidden charges crop up. This includes such agreement as to transportation to the jump-off point of the hunt, plus return transportation of meat and trophies to the hunter's mode of transportation, or to a railhead for shipping them home.

Some guide-outfitters operate on such a tight schedule-where one party comes out of the wilderness and is immediately replaced by another in-bound party-that winding up the affairs of the hunt is rushed through in mere minutes. During limited hunting seasons this is unavoidable to some extent, but not to the degree that the hunter has to make his own arrangements for loading his game on his home-bound vehicle or hauling it to a common carrier depot . . . at additional expense, of course. Any happy and satisfying big-game hunt should be a thoroughly understood package-deal, which includes any and all labor and items of expense.

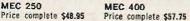
I've had some superb hunting guides, and

Mec shotshell reloaders ... *PREFERRED* 2 to 1 over any other brand

A recent independent survey conducted among dealers proves that MEC Shotshell Reloaders outsell the next leading brand by more than 2 to 1. There are two basic reasons for this popularity . . . 1) they are priced to make buying easy, and 2) they have a combination of the most wanted features of any loaders on the market.

Get the facts on all three of these amazing reloaders, and then







decide which MEC tool is for you. There's one for every requirement. See your dealer or write to Mayville Engineering Co., Inc., Mayville, Wisconsin. a few that were positive stinkers. The good ones became my lifetime friends and I sent them considerable business in other clients. But I actually learned most of what the untutored hunter should avoid from the poor ones.

One of the latter was an Alberta guide, who took us on for sheep and grizzly. All that three-weeks hunt turned into was a long horseback ride and camping trip. We not only weren't shown any presentable specimens of either species: there weren't any in the area. Two of us paid out some \$2,000 for that unhappy experience, whereas hunters all around us were bagging sheep, bears and goats.

Obviously both of the instances cited were extreme cases. The sportsmen could have resorted to a lawsuit for recovery. But it would have been expensive litigation with scant hopes of recovery of already collected monies. After all, few guide-outfitters will guarantee game, or even the sight of it. Although they operate on client money the sportsman is the one who takes all the risks.

Of course, I would shy away from any guide-outfitter who "guaranteed" game. I know that some hunters invite guides to kill the game for them. I don't want any part of such flagrant market hunting, even as they profess scorn for the hunters who tolerate it. Hunting down cripples is quite another thing. I've never had one I didn't handle myself; but, if I had, I'd have welcomed such mercy help. So would any sportsman.

I f such a guarantee means the guide is prepared to insure getting the hunter up on game, that is merely what the client is paying for. No grandstand claim then need be made. But the fact is that virtually all such promises are by word of mouth, leaving the guides making them free to jump either way as success or failure develops.

The guide-outfitter racketeering taint is of quite recent development. No more than 20 years ago the deer hunting in such states as Maine and Pennsylvania attracted about 5,000 visitors to each state annually. Only six other states then hosted 2,000 or more non-residents yearly. But, at that time, only one out of each 137 hunters bought nonresident licenses. The remaining 136 hunted at home, though they occasionally ranged widely within the confines of their home states.

But, beginning in the early 1940s, that invasion of non-residents grew into^{*} an annual army. Many states were then rich in game, with some of them facing fantastic future prospects. While the sundry Game Departments were reaping a golden harvest of license dollars, the birth pangs of assorted hunting conveniences were well advanced.

That's when almost every small town installed a locker plant at which game was readicd for storage or shipment. Visiting hunters packed hotels and overflowed into private residences. And the motel business grew at a fantastic pace for both vacationers and hunters.

Guides didn't have to await slow construction of short-supply materials to be in business. Skilled labor coined big wages during the war years and most able-bodied males were in the Armed Forces. That left the barn door open for many who were unwilling to work at steady jobs. The average hunting day wasn't too strenuous, the open seasons relatively short. All very enticing to a riff-raff element which could make money enough in a few weeks to last for a long spell of pub-crawling!

The guide-outfitting profession hit its alltime peak in 1946. It has been going great guns ever since. That year approximately one of every 30 hunters did at least part of his autumn's hunting outside of his home state. Since such non-residents often got into unknown territory, frequently for game which required specialized equipment, hired guides were the natural answer.

Some state legislatures made it mandatory that visitors, regardless of their field experience and equipment, hire guides for some species of big game. Game Departments and Outfitters Associations helped formulate minimum rates such guides could collect from their clients. Such measures were lobbied by the joint efforts of Game Departments, which officially licensed the guide-outfitters for a fee, and by the sundry Guide-Outfitter Associations. But neither the Game nor Association folks were much interested in top performance by the guide-outfitters; they merely wanted big game to return a handsome income to the state treasury. They wanted that natural resource harvested by hunters, preferably by game-hungry visitors who paid the highest license and guiding fees, at a handsome return to all associated hunting services.

The sheep-like attitude of visiting sportsmen furthered that trend. These game and hunting-hungry non-residents also brought a very human trait into the picture; the hope that the folks back home would never learn what suckers they were. Thus they tamely submitted to a form of extortion in paying exorbitant guide-outfitter fees, regardless of how shabby the performance of such racketeers,

The guide-outfitters played on this very human trait to the hilt. If the visitors didn't recognize and demand top-drawer performance they were, obviously, ripe for some further shearing. Thus, they might be asked to pay for previously-unmentioned "extras" all along the way; all of them pocketed by good friends of the guide-outfitter, who tipped off the purveyors of such "help."

Bribes were common. I have in my files several assurances that if I brought in a party of visiting hunters I, of course, wouldn't be asked to pay the going rates! The offers are still in my files. I couldn't cash any of them; not at the expense of proved hunting friends. But I'm sure that a goodly percentage of other visitors gobbled that lure, simply because another year would provide fresh suckers on whose billfolds they could enjoy a "hunt on the house." Some of them did exactly that!

Many shorn sportsmen complained about such goings-on. But seldom to people who could, or would, carry such complaints to the proper authorities for remedial measures. It was all very hush-hush, with time and futility eventually quieting even the loudest objectors. Lawyers pointed out that there was no existing contract of performance; that taking money for a hunting trip was no assurance of finding game or reducing it to possession. Then, when such spasmodic objections subsided, there was always a new crop of suckers for the following seasons, constantly and thoroughly primed by advertising literature prepared by Game Departments and Guide Associations.

Of course the ethics of reputable guideoutfitters are on a par with those of any other trade or profession. So is their pride in running a tight business and their ability to lead their clients to game of their choice. But the fact remains that there is a considerable infiltration of racketeers, which gives the whole profession of guiding-outfitting a chronic black eye.

Most guide-outfitters belong to some Association run for their benefit; and, ostensibly at least, for upgrading average performance.



with you."

Also, virtually all States and Canadian Provinces require the filing of reports on the number of parties handled, the success obtained, and various associated information.

But the unfortunate fact remains that neither these sundry Guide-Outfitter Associations, nor the Game Departments, really crack down on the racketeers. As long as they're licensed and pay their dues, they are in good standing and can continue to mulct the hunting public.

I know of two cases where such Associations have taken the first steps in cracking down on the racketeers. They were dropped from the organization for a number of reasons: sloppy handling of clients, encroaching on other guide-outfitting areas, using camp sites and other wilderness conveniences prepared by other guide-outfitters, and even undercutting agreed-on prices to clients they didn't originate.

But, as long as such guide-outfitters hold Game Department licenses to operate, membership in such Associations is of thin and doubtful benefit. Actually, they can operate far more freely, loosely and carelessly if they're free of Association membership. The only time they can be brought to a legal accounting is when they flout legislative edicts. Even then it takes the complaint of visiting sportsmen, whose testimony can be readily overwhelmed by denials of the racketeer and his handy pals. And, naturally, most visitors hate to admit to having been suckers.

Presently, there's no State or Nation-wide sportsmen's organization to protect the interests of non-resident hunters. The visitor who has been done in has little recourse. He can only swallow his bile and try again, and yet again, until he meets up with a guideoutfitter who carries great pride in high performance of his work. And that often requires years of trying, all at the nonresidents' considerable expense.

Of course every intelligent observer knows that our surplus game has to be annually harvested. In view of our exploding human populations the hunting interest is in no danger of a slump. But hunters badly need an awareness of their own importance in harvesting that game. Much of our present hullabaloo has been in the direction of penalizing the hunter by making him a virtual beggar at the fringe of game supplies. Yet, without his license dollars, neither Game Departments nor Guide Associations could operate, let alone exist. The game itself, if not held in check by regulated hunting, could very easily increase to pest proportions, or starve when food is scant or harsh weather strikes.

Most guide-outfitters require a deposit of 25 per cent of the trip's total estimated costs.





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MAYNARD P. BUEHLER

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This is "show" money, to guarantee the client's appearance within the time limits set, and is payable when all pertinent points have been agreed upon by both parties.

If a client, for any reason whatsoever, fails to put in an appearance, this downpayment is forfeit. Although some guides, if they're forewarned early enough and can fill the open date with other clients, will refund; or apply the money on a later appearance. I know of two cases where reputable guide-outfitters held such deposit monies, with the full approval of the clients, for from one to three years, until the hunters finally managed to hunt with them. Both delays were occasioned by deaths in the immediate families; though illness and accident are also high on the list of unforeseen obstacles.

All of which leads up to the final advice I can give to insure adequate performance. When all agreements have been clearly set down, in writing, and the down-payment made, the guide-outfitter is then under performance contract. But that still doesn't guarantee the quality of his ability at camp and in the hunting field, or his current knowledge of the supply of game where he intends to pitch your hunting camp.

A good and solid chat about all these factors is next in order. If there's any uncertainty or reluctance about an open discussion, or some hidden charges for unmentioned services arise, bring in a lawyer and draw up a contract. The balance of the trip payment can also be left with that legal eagle in escrow. If a blow-up occurs during those final arrangements you can count yourself lucky, even if you have to forfeit your down payment. For this is a business deal, not one subject to airy promises or the whims of one individual. Your party will have invested considerable planning and each of you will be asked to lay from \$300

on up on the line at the termination of the trip; possibly much more if the jaunt is extended beyond a week in rough country.

This method of making final arrangements has several facets to recommend it. First of all, hidden charges have to come right out in the open if the contract is properly written. Second, if the guy plans to take you on a long horseback ride and camping trip, with scant prospects of game, yon'll know it before you commence polishing your saddle. Third, if there's a rearing back from fulfilling the rather loose contract agreed to in correspondence, your lawyer can readily attach the down payment, which is a lever that unscrupulous guide-outfitters occasionally use to force completion of a trip. Fourth, you won't be caught miles out in the wilderness and there asked to fork over the balance of the trip expenses as has happened, to many others, in addition to the Minnesota party I mentioned. Fifth, you are in a bargaining position so you can offer a small and sliding bonus on the basis of game seen and/or taken. Sixth, you are in control and do not have to pay up until the trip reaches a full and ethical conclusion.

Of course, you'll have to do your share. If you fail to get game, which your guideoutfitter has shown you within reasonable shooting ranges, that is your fault. If you are a trophy hunter and keep passing up game on the off chance you might find a better specimen, the guide has still done his part. Trophy hunting is an entirely different branch of sport and quite frequently doesn't produce up to expectations.

It's a give-and-take proposition and you will have to admit your faults as freely as you may wish to criticize any shortcomings the guide may evidence. But if you're cool, calm, collected-and firm-you'll probably have a far better than average biggame hunt.

KEITH'S "ALL AROUND" BIG GAME RIFLE (Continued from page 31)

penetration on heavier game at close range, combined with sustained velocity and energy at long range, necessitates the use of long, heavy bullets of high sectional density, combined with fair caliber and weight. Only soft point bullets are best for certain expansion out at long range, and even they must be heavily jacketed over the body of the bullet, or of the Nosler pattern, to insure deep penetration at fairly high velocity at close range. They must also have enough soft lead exposed at the point to insure expansion out at 400 yards.

xpansion at such a range also means High sectional density and sufficient remaining velocity for expansion on impact with the game. All short, light weight bullets of low sectional density, even though they start out at extremely high velocities, have nothing left at long range, because they shed velocity like a duck's feathers shed rain water. Thirty and smaller calibers lack hullet weight for remaining energy at long range. The best of all the thirty calibers are the various magnums with the Barnes 250 grain bullet, but even it lacks both caliber and bullet weight for the big, heavy game at long range. The fine Nosler 200 grain and the various fine 220 grain bullets do a good job but are just too small and light to be

certainly effective at over 300 yards on the heavier species, and do not possess enough wallop to certainly put down the heavier game at close range unless planted exactly right.

Thirty years ago, I decided that I did not want any rifle of less than .33 caliber, nor any bullet of less than 250 grains weight at 2200 feet upwards, for use on our heavier American games species. Now, after some 50 years of big game hunting, including 30 years of guiding and outfitting, I have had no cause to change that opinion. Having taken most of the major species of both this Continent and Africa. I came to the conclusion that the all-around American rifle was also just what the doctor ordered for the plains and lighter game of Africa. Experience over there proved I was correct.

In a factory-made rifle and load, I have for over 20 years recommended the .375 H & H Magnum rifle and load as the best all-around rifle for America, and also the best small rifle for African plains game. Over the years, it has sustained my faith in it on both American and African game. With the 270 grain bullet, it is flat enough for long range in the hands of a good rifleman, and with the 300 grain it has proven a very good killer on our heavier game and also on the larger antelope of Africa. It is not an ideal buffalo gun, but it will reach the vitals on both American Bison and African buff, and will kill them if placed right. On the heavier species, the load has been at its best with a 350 grain bullet made by Barnes and also by an old gunsmith in Kansas City. Either the 350 grain Barnes with 73 to 75 grains of 4350, or the best 300 grain loads, will kill a small deer with less meat loss than a .270 or .300 H & H. This is something the tyro cannot understand and he must experience it himself before he will believe you. Experience has made believers of a lot of hunters.

he .375 H & H model 70 Winchester, or a good Mauser for the same cartridge, such as the new Brownings, Sako, and others, will give about the finest possible accuracy from a hunting rifle. This cartridge proved most accurate for me with the early 300 grain soft point Winchester loading. I once put 16 consecutive slugs into just one and nine-sixteenths inches at 200 yards with my old 24" heavy barrel Model 70 and this Winchester load. The shooting was prone with sling, using a 330 Weaver scope in Stith mounts, with a flat-top post reticle held at six oclock on a huge 12" bull. I have never seen better average hunting accuracy from any hunting rifle.

In my search for an all around rifle for American game back in the late twenties, I had John Dubiel make up reamers for a .333 caliber rifle to use our old .300 abruptshoulder H & H Magnum case, then called the Super .30 by Holland & Holland, John got sidetracked on a 6mm and never did finish the rifle. Next, I took the matter up with C. M. Oneil. At that time, he was a high velocity fan, but he neck-expanded the 8mm to take the 300 grain Jeffery bullets of .3330" caliber. It worked so well that he then brought out the same caliber on the '06 case, and it worked even better. I then persuaded him to bring out the same caliber on the magnum case. We called the '06 case version the .333 O.K.H. (the H being for Don Hopkins, who had joined us). The magnum case version produced a load that was 334" overall in length. With 300 grain Kynoch soft-point steel-jacket slugs, it proved the finest long range big game rifle I had ever used. Oneil and Hopkins, however, wanted a lighter rifle, so Oneil shortened the magnum case to about standard .30-06 length and called it the .333 O.K.H. Belted. The Hopkins family killed about all the lighter African game with it, and Don took some record brown bear with it. I stayed with the '06 case version and the long .334 O.K.H., using them on all game here. I took the '06 version to Africa, and it performed splendidly over there on all the lighter plains game including greater Kudu, Roan, and Sable.

For twenty years, I tried to get both our major arms and ammunition makers to bring out the .333 O.K.H. load, but without success. It had proved much flatter over long ranges than the 300 grain .375 Magnum, and we preferred it for long range to even the 270 grain .375 Magnum. Velocities were only 2400 for the 06 case and 2600 from the .334 O.K.H. long magnum case, but those long slugs lost velocity at such a slow rate that they far outranged many very much faster loads out at 400 to 500 yards.

Winchester finally developed the fine .458

Magnum on a shortened .375 Magnum case, and it proved a success on the heaviest game all over the world with 510 grain soft nose and 500 grain steel jacketed solids. Winchester then decided to neck it down to .33 caliber, and did so. However, they used a groove diameter of .338", the same as their old .33 W.C.F. Model 1886 rifle. Col. Charlie Askins carried one to Africa and did very well with it. In spite of the larger case of the .338 Winchester, results on game were very similar.

Winchester sent me one of the first regular production .338 Magnum Model 70 rifles and, after a brief trial, I bought it, I did not like either their 200 grain soft point or their 250 grain Silver-tip loads, they sent me a lot of 300 grain experimental bullets made like the Silver-tip but with a round nose and copper tip. These I loaded with up to 70 grains 4831, and had a very flat and accurate rifle to extreme long range. I also loaded the fine Speer 275 grain semi-pointed soft point with 74 grains 4831. Both loads will stay under an inch at 100 yards, and will make silver dollar groups at 200 yards. From our experience in Alaska as well as here, I would say the 275 grain Speer bullet and 74 grains 4831 is now our best load for the .338 Winchester Magnum for any and all game on this continent as well as for the plains game of Africa. The rifle needs a good soft point 300 grain bullet load. Then it will duplicate our .334 O.K.H. at any range and on all game.

The long 300 grain bullet velocity may not look so hot to old sheep and antelope hunters on paper, but let them try it on the game at long range, and especially on a windy day, and they will learn that you do not need ultra high velocity if you have a long heavy slug of exceptional accuracy that starts out in life at around 2600 feet or better. It very soon outranges all the lighter, lower sectional density bullets, and has about double the actual killing power when it lands on game. The .338 Winchester with a 300 grain is my recommendation for the allaround commercial American rifle.

There are other contenders for the allaround rifle crown: the .35 Whelen, the .350 G & H Magnum, and the new Norma .358 Magnum. These rifles are all good, and the .35 Whelen was my choice until we developed the various .333 O.K.H. rifles. The new Norma .358 Magnum load is perhaps the best of them all in .35 caliber. It, like the .338 Winchester, permits use of standard actions and thus a much lighter rifle to carry than those made up on the long, heavy, magnum actions.

I think that the various .33 caliber rifles are best served with a two-diameter 300 grain bullet, shaped like the 300 grain Barnes .333 O.K.H. bullet. The front half rides on top of the lands and the rear half takes the rifling, thus greatly cutting down on the bore friction and the resultant heating of bullet cores and barrel wear. Charles Newton was no fool when he insulated the jackets of his bullets with paper some 40 years ago. He was just ahead of his time.

The scope sighted modern bolt action is the best type for the all-around rifle but many like the double and single shot rifles also. For these the 9.3×74 is probably the best all around cartridge for America.



No, it's not a mystery story, but a brand-new gun case that Bucheimer has added to its outstanding, highquality line. This model, No. 72, has a zipper that travels three-quarters of the way around the case, yet it's made so that your gun never "rides" on the zipper.

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BOBWHITES ARE BACK

(Continued from page 33)

seasons have been normal, climate-wise, throughout most of the area. These are the factors largely responsible for the bobwhite comeback throughout most of southeastern United States. The birds can again be found in most sections, and from all prospects these conditions will be lasting. This may not be too good for the nation's business in general, but it is a godsend for the bobwhites and other small game.

There is good bobwhite hunting now in Tennessee (especially the western and central parts of the state), and in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina. Hunters planning to visit these areas should place emphasis on western Tennessee, Mississippi, Central Alabama, southern Georgia, South Carolina, and the Piedmont section of North Carolina. There are other good areas, but these are the states and areas where out-of-state hunters will normally find the best hunting.

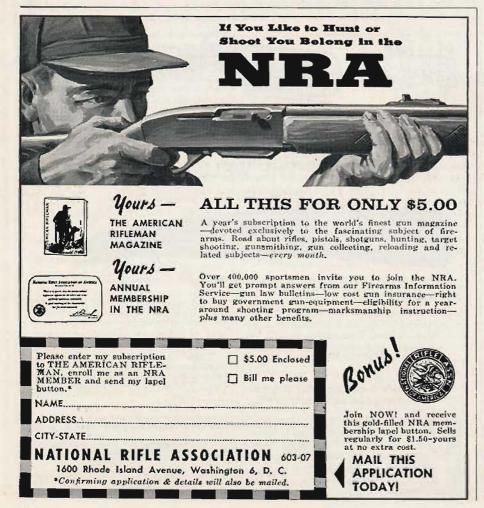
Guides with well trained bird dogs are available in some of the areas, but as good a way as any, providing you have your own bird dogs, is to scout around in a good territory and strike up friendships with farmers and other country dwellers. And the further one gets back off the hardtop highways, the better. Usually there are more bobwhites in the back country.

And local residents are often willing to show hunters around and act as sort of off-the-cuff guides. These fellows usually know where the birds are, and can be a big help in getting permission to hunt on the farms. There's no standard of rates for their services, but in most cases the charges will be amazingly low. Some of them will even board and care for a hunter's dogs during a trip, while the visiting hunter stays in a motel or hotel. A pre-season scouting trip through any of these southeastern state areas will usually turn up the proper connections.

Clothing needed for such a trip will run from light to medium heavy. Short boots are best for most of the territories, either leather "birdshooter" models or rubber bottom and leather top shoepacks. Take along heavy wool socks and long underwear in case they are needed, plus flannel shirts. Regular duck field shooting clothes will do just fine.

Guns and loads are very important to the success of any bobwhite hunting trip into the area. Unless you are a better than average wing shot, steer clear of the smaller gauges. Very few of the .410, 28, and 20 gauge fans emerge with anything like the good shooting scores of the 12 gauge users. The real experts, maybe, yes. But average hunters, no.

I have been hunting bobwhites in southeastern United States for the past 30 years. I am just an average shot like most of the other bobwhite hunters, that I know. My shooting score is about 50-50. I have tried all types and gauges of shotguns on bobwhites, and have finally settled on the newer lightweight auto-loaders. My present bird gun is a 12 gauge Remington gas-operated auto-loader with 26 inch improved cylinder.



The new auto-loaders with non-recoiling barrels have less recoil than any of the older models, and less recoil definitely means more accurate shooting on the second and third shots. Recoil and working the pump actions throws a lot of hunters off on the repeat shots. I have killed a lot of bobwhites with pumps, doubles, and over-unders, but for me there's nothing like an autoloader for fast wing shooting. And bobwhite shooting can be plenty fast at times, especially on covey rises, or when singles are boiling out of the grass or weeds like bumblebees. For bobwhite hunting, I am definitely sold on the newer model auto-loaders with non-recoiling barrels.

Some years ago, I used a spring operated Winchester 12 gauge auto-loader that also has a non-recoiling barrel. During one year's series, I fired close to 1,000 shells out of this gun without a single malfunction. The recoil was very light for a 12 gauge gun.

Last season, I used the 12 gauge Remington gas operated auto-loader. I fired this gun over 500 times without a malfunction, and the recoil was pleasingly light, even with heavy loads.

Early in the season I use light field loads in 12 gauge, loads with 3 drams of powder and 1 ounce of No. 8 shot. Later in the season, I switch to loads carrying $3\frac{1}{4}$ drams of powder and $1\frac{1}{5}$ ounces of No. 8 shot. The reason I do this is that, as the season advances, the bobwhites become wilder and more jittery and far more of the shots will be at longer ranges. The somewhat heavier loads hold a closer pattern further out from the gun than the light loads, and this of course means more clean kills at the somewhat longer ranges. I never use high velocity loads for bohwhites, or shot larger 8's.

The best hours of the day for bobwhite hunting during normal weather conditions are from just after sun-up until around midmorning, and then from mid-afternoon until just before sun-down. These are normally the feeding periods for bobwhites, and more of them will be found out in the open when they are feeding. During the mid-day period most coveys will congregate in some dense thicket taking it easy, or maybe in some strip of woods where there is a lot of brush.

Bobwhite foods in most of the southeastern areas consist of lespedeza seed, seattered field corn, field peas, mung beans, some varieties of soy heans, sorghum seed, millet, wheat, rye, barley, and to a lesser extent oats. Favorite wild foods are small acorns, partridge peas, weed seed, sumac seed, various greens, and sometimes even polk herries; If they can get anything else, bobwhites will not eat sericea seed, bicolor seed, milo maize, buckwheat, mammoth yellow soy beans, sugar crowder peas, or keffir corn. Don't ask me why, but I have been examining the contents of bobwhite craws for years and precious few of the items just mentioned have been found in their craws. And in many instances one or more of these items were easily available to the birds.

Look for coveys of bobwhites in good cover near where one or more of their favorite foods exist, and the further off the roads the better. Even the best bird dog can't find them when they are not around. Bobwhite hunting is great sport, and good hunting for the little brown rockets has returned to southeastern



..... JULY 1961



"BUT COLT MAKES EVENERS"

(Continued from page 26)

barrels shorter than 4%''. But my Bisley is even more unusual. A special short ejector rod housing was made for it, and the short 3%'' barrel was fitted to a regular Bisley frame, No. 279736. It was shipped August 9, 1906, to the Townley Metal and Hardware Co. of Kansas City, Missouri, a favorite town for outfitting before going west. I don't know where my Bisley has travelled, but it is surely one of the rarest of the Sheriff's Models made by Colt."

Hotelier Brown has over 35 Single Actions and variations, plus a good assortment of the cartridge conversion pistols and the percussion revolvers which preceded them in the Colt line. This is a large number for anyone to have of one basic pattern of arm, the Single Action.

"There once was a time when you could pick up Colt Frontiers for very little around here, but times have changed," chuckled Brown. "For example, I have one rather ordinary-looking revolver here, No. 1423, for which I have been offered as many dollars. But this is numbered in its own special series. Advanced Frontier collectors know this series as the ".44 Rimfire" series; and S.A.A. pistols are pretty valuable if they are original, genuine rimfire type. But mine is the only known Rim- and Centerfire one made!"

Brown found it in New Mexico, near the Mexican border. Built to shoot both the Henry .44 Rimfire and the .44 Henry Centerfire cartridges, it was shipped, April 13, 1877, to Schuyler, Hartley & Graham in New York, probably the largest munitions export firm active in the U.S. at that time. They did a great deal of business with Mexico and Central America. According to Colt's Mr. R. H. Wagner, manager of the Parts & Records Dept., it was one of "twenty similar .44 Rim Fire models" in the shipment. Brown is of the opinion his gun is the type specifically referred to in an old Colt broadside (quoted by Parsons, p. 100), which stated: "This style of pistol is also made to use the cartridges manufactured for the Winchester rifle of .44 calibre of both models, central and rim fire."

Made between 1875 and 1880, these rimfire framed Frontiers have a special slot cut for the narrow-nosed firing pin to strike the rim of the cartridge. Ordinary center-fire Frontiers, of course, have the frame milled out in a circle to accept a hardened steel plate with a central hole for a round firing pin, the "recoil plate" which keeps the primer from backing out of the case and tying up cylinder rotation. This was not essential on the rimfire guns, and so is not found. But Brown's gun, with its special two-point firing pin, has both a narrow striker for the rim of the cartridge, and a carefully shaped center pin striking through a recoil plate that has been fitted in below the slot for the rim striker. Mr. Wagner's letter noted there was no record indicating the .44 Rim Fire revolvers were made with this centerfire capability, and nothing to tell the total so made; but it appears obvious from an examination of the pistol that all is original and certainly unique at this writing among Single Action collections.

Long after the Colt Frontier should have

been relegated to the dustbin, bypassed by far more "efficient" shooters such as the M1911 Automatic Pistol, it continued to find favor among men who knew guns best. Brown's samples chambered for the .45 Automatic Pistol Cartridge are rarities on that account. First is a 74_2 " barrel gun, No. 354741, chambered .45 ACP and shipped March 27, 1933, to Sgt. Sam Love of Little Falls, Minnesota. Second was a shorter barrel pistol, 54_2 ", No. 354126, shipped to Lt, C. R. Crandall, USN.

"This one has a rather adventurous landlubbing history for a seaman's gun," Brown noted from his records. "I found it in Eagle Pass, Texas. It had been kept in the same family for years. The son of the owner took the gun across the border into Mexico and got into trouble which ended up with a real western gunfight-all in the past few years! He killed a man, and the gun was taken away from him. Later, it was sold to a collector from whom I traded it. I don't think I'm quite so 'proud' of it as of my Texas Ranger Colt, but they are two of only 44 chambered for the .45 A.C.P. cartridge originally issued by Colt. I'd think with all the 'surplus' ammunition available today they could sell a lot of them chambered that way today."

Brown's emphasis on calibers has brought him a wide variety of cartridge designations stamped on S.A.A. barrels. So far he has guns in calibers .32-44, .32 Colt, .32 WCF. .357 Magnum, .38 S & W, .38 Colt, .38 Colt Special, .38-40 WCF, .41 Colt, .44 RF & CF, .44 Russian, .44 S & W, .44 Special, .44-40 WCF, .45 ACP, .45 "Long Colt," and .45 Government revolver calibers. Most of these are one of only a few made and fewer known to survive. Others are superficially ordinary "Frontier Six Shooters" until you take a second look. On his No. 338190 .38-40 WCF, for example, the serial number is on the outside of the frame, as usual, and outside of the backstrap on the butt; but it is underneath the grip along the side of the guard strap. This unusual "mis-matched" serial number marking evidently reveals a "transition" model, in that the factory about 1920, when this gun was made, changed over from outside numbers on straps, to those stamped on the flat of the strap under the grips. Another fine pistol with its matching carved holster is elaborately engraved with cattle brands. Along one chamber lies the ubiquitous "Two-Lazy 2-P" which is so often chiseled on Frontiers these days that one wonders if there was ever such a ranch registered. Brown insists there was. Certainly, there ought to be.

David Brown hopes some day to have the finest, most complete collection of Single Action revolvers ever gathered. He has a good start on it by concentrating on rare caliber variations at first. Fancy pistols with engraving can run into big money, and will always command high prices if original and fine. But sleepers can slip by under a plain coat of casehardening and ordinary blue. Brown picked up a brace of guns that way one a $6\frac{1}{2}$ " barrel target revolver formerly the property of Arthur Corbin Gould. To Brown at first it was just another good Frontier, a .44 Russian with a non-standard 61/2" barrel, No. 151992. Factory records revealed it was shipped May 24, 1893, and was fitted up as a .44 Russian caliber gun with an extra matching cylinder in .44-40. Gould, a resident of Boston and editor and founder of those journals which have today become "The American Rifleman," had just published his classic book "Modern American Rifles," and had evidently spent a few dollars of his royalties on a fine Frontier. The extra cylinder in Winchester rifle caliber suggests he was planning a frontier trip. Gould was a prominent arms writer of his day, under the pseudonym of "Ralph Greenwood." Brown considers this a real prize for many reasons.

With this fine gun he also obtained another-good things come in bunches. Bunched up with the Gould revolver was an "Artillery" length 51/2" barrel .45, marked U.S., with all the serial numbers 96451 still matching, and all the inspectors marks in the right places. With 95 per cent original blue, it was about new, and very rare for an arm that usually would have had hard service. Many of these shortbarreled U.S. guns

were cut down at Springfield Armory or at Colts, and reblued for reissue. In the process, the numbers got scrambled during reassembly. This one, Brown proudly reports, is strictly original all through.

So far, the only post-World War II S.A.A. which he has bothered to get is the finely finished 125th Anniversary Model. In its red plush-lined presentation case, it occupies an honored spot in the middle of his collection. "I got this one because I could get a low number on it," he says. "Colt's had not even announced the model before a friend told me it was to be available. I got No. 159AM. Considering that the first 100 numbers are reserved for the factory for special presentations, I'm pretty satisfied to get that number!"

Colt's in recent years has come to emphasize more than ever before on the special order aspect of the pistol business. Not only have such items as the all-gold plated Frontier Scout "Kansas Centennial Model" been produced, for sale in Kansas by Colt dealers, but they have made up a run of special order Sheriff's Models, only 500 in all.



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"The serial numbers tell what model it is," Brown explained. "The AM means Anniversary Model. This all started when the Frontier was put back into production in 1955, and the new guns were numbered from the beginning, but with the letters "SA" added to indicate the post-War Two issue, since otherwise they were identical with the older guns. On the Sheriff's Model special issue. the numbers are followed by SM. Because the numbering machine used to put on the serials is set up for the numbers and two ciphers, at first, they may run, for example, '022SM.' Or with the few 125th Anniversary pieces made, they run full 158AM. These numbers will be a help to later collectors in checking out guns as to originality, for whether the collector or the factory realize it, they are turning out rare variations even

today. Tomorrow, collectors will seek them.

"I may hope to build a complete collection of Single Action Colts, but the factory may out-produce me if they keep on the way they are going! So far, I need pre-WWII guns in .22RF, .32RF, .32 S & W, .38-44, .380 Eley, .38 S & W Special, .44 Smoothbore, .44 German, .45 Smoothbore, .450 Boxer, .450 Eley, .455 Eley, and .476 Eley. I have heard of a .476 Eley 7½" full blue that is in France, and maybe some day I'll get it.

"I've made the Oasis Motel a mecca for a lot of collectors and gun traders travelling west of Albuquerque on US66, and we have what we call 'gun trader's rates," Brown assures me. "That is, the more Frontier Flattop Target revolvers you want to trade, the lower is the charge for room and board!"

THERE IS NO PERFECT GOBBLER GUN

(Continued from page 23)

must compromise. The wild turkey has made a tremendous comeback in the U.S. in recent years, and it therefore behooves the prospective turkey shooter to know something about the tools he has available. Here is the undisputed king of the game birds in size, table quality, and intelligence; a bird originally so abundant that the sound of flocks leaving roosts in the morning was like thunder in the eastern mountains. Yet nobody, but nobody, ever did design a gun and load specifically for wild turkey.

The problems involved in turkey killing are more intricate than for any other game bird. Yet they are basically simple enough. The average mature gobbler weighs from 14 to 18 pounds. The average spring gobbler (bird of the year) that is shot during one of the fall seasons will weigh from 9 to 13 pounds. Old toms weighing as much as 25 pounds have been reported. This makes it possible that you may come to grips with the old he-tom who weighs between 20 and 25 pounds. Few hunters realize what a 20 to 25 pound gobbler consists of, in bone, sinew, and muscle. You have to know about that before you can decide how and with what to kill it.

A huge old gobbler can take a quick run of only a few steps, hurl himself into the air, and raise that enormous bulk with his stubby wings. He can, in full flight, push himself up over the tree tops and zoom across a valley almost as swiftly as a pheasant. That's power. His wing bones at the butts may be almost as large as the bones in your wrist. He is fabulously compact for his weight. Grab him by the head even when he is mortally wounded and flopping, and he will rake you with feet and spurs and legs almost as strong as those of a small buck. He will wing-beat you and lick you to a standstill and maybe go free.

Even the gobbler's neck, constantly in use, is sinewy and tough. To penetrate it requires real steam. Likewise for the head. The breast, which makes up most of his body bulk, is a great slab of armor for his vitals. Breast shoot a turkey and it will probably die, eventually—but you won't get it to eat. The neck and head are so slender that they form a mighty narrow target for a rifle, and this part of the anatomy stays still so seldom that the target is even more difficult. The tail is a deceptive item, and many a charge so aimed has drawn nothing but feathers. Now let's see what is traditional for gobbler shooting. The 12 gauge shotgun, preferably with full choke, and loaded with No. 6 shot in a long-range load was for many years the standard Deep South turkey load. This has done the job on thousands of turkeys. There is nothing wrong with it—as far as it goes. But trouble is, it won't always go far enough. Other shotguns can be used, but the problem is the same, the range shorter for the lesser gauges.

The head is the only truly acceptable target on the wild turkey. Because these birds are delectable, the aftermath of the hunt is almost as important as the excitement of the hunt itself. It is unthinkable to ruin the meat of your turkey, and to do so has for centuries been considered all but a crime. Thus, with the shotgun, you do not shoot at anything except the head unless absolutely necessary. For one thing, if the gobbler is at maximum range, particularly when facing you or broadside, a body shot is very likely to be only a wounding shot. And a wounded turkey whose legs are still operable is invariably a lost one.

The consistent gobbler-killing range of the 12 gauge loaded as above, shooting as must be done in cover, is not a pace over 40 yards. There are those who will argue the point, but I am speaking of the average shooter, with average luck, under average conditions. Shooting over 40 yards with any shotgun is taking a chance—a chance on wasting a gobbler.

The ammunition companies did make one enormous contribution to the turkey hunter a few years ago when they brought out the so-called short magnum. The regular *long* magnum is a darned fine turkey gun and load, hut not many shooters can afford to own one just for turkey (and maybe goose) shooting, and the short magnum gives them that extra needed power in their own gun. Provided, that is, that their own gun is properly choked for the work.

Full choke is the only pattern to use for turkey. This gives a preponderance of pellets in the small space available for a head and neck hit. It also gives a margin of concentration should it ever be necessary to shoot just "at the turkey." An instance occurred in Mississippi one fall when I was hunting behind the River levee with a group. A turkey ducked its head at the wrong splitsecond, was only grazed, and instead of

48

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FOR REFERENCE: Complete details of these superb Greek Mannlicher-Schoonauers may be found in "Small Arms of the World", by W. H. B. Smith, pages 466-467, and "NRA Book of Small Arms", Vol. II-Rifles-pages 233-238 and page 526.

running as they usually do, it flew. The gunner belted it with the load mentioned, full choke. It broke a wing and a leg. That was all the damage done, but of course he was able to get it. The big load did the required job.

No single-shot gun, of whatever kind, is proper in this game, for there is never any time to reload in event you need an extra shot. The best thing to do, the moment the shot is fired, is to rack in another charge and run like blazes to the spot where the gobbler fell, whether he flops or whether he doesn't. Many a turkey has scrambled up and "run off dead" while the shooter gawked over an empty barrel.

Traditionally, of course, the early-day turkey hunter of the east and south used the double, with barrels choked differently for close and distant shots. But here we come to the very crux of turkey hunting difficulty, and can begin to see that long ago turkey hunters recognized it. For the expert turkey men of places like Alabama eventually came to desire the three-barrel drilling for this work, and to consider it the only "perfect" turkey piece. The drilling, a double barrelled shotgun with a rifle barrel underneath, became the turkey arm. I have seen drillings, foreign made, that cost their owners a cool thousand or more. No one in this country now produces them, and the ones most popular in Alabama were those made by Sauer in Germany.

Some of these three-barrel guns have a .30-30 barrel with twin 12-gauge barrels. Some have used other calibers. The idea was not entirely aimed at wild gobblers. In this same area, deer hunting with dogs is traditional. The three-barrel gun was most satisfactory for this work, too, loaded with buckshot and with a rifle cartridge. But, where turkeys were concerned, the general idea was that a too-far-out turkey could be popped with the rifle. If it was close, and held still enough, its head could be plinked with the rifle. And, if it was in brush, or not still enough, the shotgun could be used.

Some of these guns are marvels, particu-larly the older ones. Mr. Radeliff, Sr., had one he let me shoot. It displayed the most intricate and amazing sight and trigger system. At the flick of a handy button on the stock, the rear sight flipped up and one trigger was activated for rifle fire; a beautiful mechanism. But the .30-30, although it has killed a good many, is still too much gun for turkey. With the 150 grain bullet, it whops the bird, even at a hundred yards, with 1360 ft. lbs. of whammo. That raises too much hell and there is just no point in shooting unless you can pick up a bird, not just feathers.

What we get down to is that there is no perfect turkey rifle. I for one profess to believe that some of these days, maybe quite soon, there will be. Turkey hunting is nowadays coming to be important enough to hunters so that a rifle and/or load properly designed for this project could be profitable to gun and ammunition makers, especially since it could well be used for other purposes. What it will take is a bullet of proper weight and design and punch to kill the bird with absolute certainty while doing only a negligible amount of meat damage. When you pin confirmed turkey hunters down, they all admit: head shots, yes, body





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PATTERSON SMITH

269-Q Shepard E. Orange, N.J.

shots, no. Too much damage with the .257 and the 222, not enough comph with the .22 Hornet, although it also is too damaging for body shots.

I have recently looked at, but have not had field experience with so far, a Remington bullet that looks good in factory ammo. This is a full jacketed .222 bullet, and it may turn out to be just the ticket. With such a bullet, you must have enough speed to pour out plenty of killing shock while letting the bullet go only through modestly difficult tissue and hone, boring only a little even hole. That is the principle on which a hot turkey rifle load must be fashioned. This bullet will leave the muzzle well past 3000 feet per second, and will carry 7 or 8 hundred foot pounds of energy out to the 100 yard mark. This mark, incidentally, is about average-maximum of what is needed. Past that, it's both difficult to see and to hit a gobbler in most of the terrain they use.

When the perfect turkey gun comes, it just could be that it'll be a rifle-shotgun job of some kind, founded on the same principle as the drilling. But it will have to be something heavier in bullet than the ordinary .22 long rifle. It will have to have some projectile besides a hollow point, which, in any caliber that will do the job, is far too damaging. It will have to punch out a fulljacketed bullet of one kind or another, not too large nor too light, but one that will carry plenty of zip and still hang together.

While you're waiting on this perfect gun, if you are good enough to hit a gobbler in the head with a bullet, use any rifle you choose, at any distance up to which both you and it can fill the requirements. Give that full jacketed .222 a whirl, or stick to the shotgun and the information I have set down here-and take your chances on getting a gobbler close enough, or gnawing your nails down to the third joint while he contemptuously struts his stuff just a little bit too far away. Either way, it's sport!

WE LOST, BUT WE LEARNED (Continued from page 29)

for as long as two hours with stability comparable to that found in prone and sitting. In the new position, the spine is straight and the head is held almost erect, in contrast to the old position, where the torso was inclined forward. Thus, the center of gravity is at the extreme left rear of the support area, not at the center of the support area. The head is tilted only slightly downward, which provides the best eye position and avoids strain on the neck muscles. The sling is placed lower than formerly, and is fastened only loosely.

The right leg is turned from the line of fire at an angle of 75 degrees, and the left leg is placed so that the shin bone is nearly vertical. The right arm is allowed to hang loosely, and the right hand should grip the small of the stock with just enough pressure to hold the hand in place. The angle between the shoulders and the left arm must be from 90 to 100 degrees. A kneeling pad should be placed under the shooter's right instep, and the heel should be in the center of his buttocks.

A top view of the kneeling position emphasizes the extremely vertical characteris-(Continued on page 52)



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52

tics of this position. The torso is erect, with the shooter's left leg directly below his left elbow. The moveable parts of the body must be made rigid with the least possible muscular effort. The head must be placed so the eye is as nearly as possible on the same level as the rear sight, and approximately four to five inches away from the rear sight.

Standing is the most difficult and complicated position. Here, the act of immobilizing the body while aiming requires considerable muscular effort. To minimize strain, the rifle should be held as nearly over the center of the support area outlined by the shooter's feet as possible. To accomplish this, the shooter turns his body away from the target 90 degrees, locks his knees, and leans backward until his knees unlock. Then he leans to his right 15 to 20 degrees. The left elbow is supported by the hip hone, with the left forearm held as close to vertical as possible.

Both eyes must he well open and relaxed. The vision of the left eye may be blocked if necessary, but it should be kept open. This permits the right eye to see better, and it reduces eye strain and fatigue. The shootcr's feet should be placed on a line with the target and six to eight inches apart. The rear sight should be almost level with the shooter's eye, requiring him to bend his head only slightly.

A shooter may place the palm rest in the center on his left hand so that it bends his wrist back, thus supporting the rifle with the wrist ligaments. Or he may place the palm rest so that the weight of the rifle is transmitted to the heel of his palm and in a direct line with the forearm and wrist. The rifle rides high on the right shoulder and is steadied only by the butt hook placed under the right arm pit. The right elbow is not held high as in the past, but is allowed to hang relaxed.

Distance between the rear sight and the shooter's eye should be about five to six

inches, with the rifle stock about three quarters of an inch below his cheek bone. When changing his aim the shooter should always adjust his entire position to the new target and not be content merely to move his arms. To master the standing position a shooter will need to devote four to five times as much practice to it as to the other positions.

How much all this will affect the scores of U.S. Olympic rifle team shooters or their success against Olympic competitors—well, that is a story to be told in chapters not yet



This is the new look in the kneeling position, with right arm lower.

written. But if anyone thinks we are not concerned by our Olympic failures, if anyone thinks we're not trying, let him think again! We've even found, in the Special Marksmanship Units in the various branches of our Armed Forces, a way to combat the factor of full-time versus part-time practice.

Until comparatively recently, American shooters had very little experience in international-style shooting. We were content with our own shooting games, played under our own rules. But there's no game an American can't learn if he sets his mind to it. Witness the Chicago Hawks' attainment of the top spot in hockey. We may surprise some people, too, with the rifle, at the next Olympics.

PULL! . . . By Dick Miller

(Continued from page 15)

Afield" All-American Skeet Team. On the first team: William Hay Rogers, Atherton, Calif., captain; Barney Hartman, Ottawa, Ontario; Pete Candy, Los Angeles, Calif.; John Dalton, Chevy Chase, Md.; Ed Calhoun, Salisbury, Md.; John Dinning, Ruxton, Md.; Ed Scherer, Waukesha, Wisconsin; Andy Laird, Stockton, Calif.; Dick Shaughnessy, Dedham, Mass.; Harry Wright, Baltimore, Md.; Joe Frost III, San Antonio, Texas; and Charlie Boardman, Moorestown, New Jersey.

On the Second Team: Bill Brown, Jr., Birmingham, Mich.; Vince Marcum, Arlington, Va.; M/Sgt. Harold Myers, Westover AFB, Massachusetts; Philip de Pietro, Runnemede, N.J.; Judge Ed Lee, Norwich, N.Y.; I. D. Shapiro, Baltimore, Md.; Harold E. Contant, Palmyra, New York; W. H. Stewart, Bakersfield, Calif.; George Eichstaedt, Pasadena, Calif.; and Tom Jones of Birmingham, Alabama.

Women: Captain: Kit Dinning, Ruxton, Maryland; Mrs. Fred Alford, Dallas, Texas; Kathleen McGinn, Houston, Texas; Lynn Rader, Trumbull, Conn.; Jeanne Shields, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Lee Mabie, Evanston, Illinois; Marjorie Annan, Aspen, Colorado; Florence Schmidt, Royal Oak, Mich.; Mrs. Jewell Chatten, Quincy, Illinois; Mrs. Nellis Hensley, Bellflower, Calif.; and Betty Myers, Westover AFB, Massachusetts.

Juniors: Captain: Miner Cliett, Childersburg, Alabama; Eddie Brown, Birmingham, Mich.; Bob Shuley, Roselle, Illinois; Leland Brown, Birmingham, Mich.; Dan Niederer III, Elmhurst, Illinois; Harry Lynn Schlitz, South Gate, Calif.; Jimmy Prall, Stratford, Conn.; and Bud Ireland, Birmíngham, Alabama.

Professional: Captain: Fred Missildine, Sea Island, Georgia; Wilbur Cox, Wilmington, Delaware; L. V. Pierce, Godfrey, Illinois; Jack Eliot, Chicago, Illinois; Dave Yaeger, Anoka, Minn.; Charlie Hood, Richmond, Va.; Fred Allen, Chillicothe, Ill.

0 0 0

Hilldale, the fabulous clay target layout on Chicago's Northwest side, has added two new skeet fields. Manager Bill Clark points out that the two new fields allow two fields for practice shooting, and eight fields for fast and effecient handling of tournament events. Bill also reports a new crop of junior shooters, the future of the shooting games, and promises some new names for All-American shooting teams in nottoo-distant years.

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GUN OF THE MONTH

(Continued from page 19)

loaded with a 258 grain H-mantled bullet and enough flake powder to give it a muzzle velocity of 2600 feet per second and a muzzle energy reading of 3900 foot pounds.

Norma makes this cartridge available in this country, loaded either with 236 grain or 285 grain bullets. Reloading components are available from Norma dealers, and their brass takes our boxer primers. Bullets are available in hollow point, soft point, or solid. RCBS makes reloading dies for this caliber as well as for the 9.3x62 which is rimless. Thus, there is no excuse for having a gun in either caliber and claiming lack of ammunition.

The same goes for the 9.3x62. It is a shorter, bottle necked cartridge, made that way for feeding through the magazine of a bolt gun. This number has the edge on the longer rimmed cartridge with its shorter, fatter case, and more pronounced shoulder. In the RWS load with 258 grain bullet, it gencrates nearly 2700 fps and delivers 4150 foot pounds punch at the muzzle—still over 3500 out at 100 yards! Again, Norma loads this cartridge and will provide brass for reloading.

Though both of these calibers are rarities in this country, it seems strange that more experimenters have not given them considerations, especially when we consider that alterations of our own cartridges are carried through religionsly. Both calibers are very popular in Europe. German sportsmen who have an eye on a trip to Africa or Asia will naturally select the 9.3x62 for their medium game as we Americans will pick the 375 Magnum. And I have read comments by American enthusiasts for Africa hunting, that they would dearly love to latch onto a fine drilling with that 9.3x74R caliber in the rifle barrel.

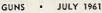
My own enthusiasm for the 9.3 mm stems from experiments in reloading for drillings. One, a J. P. Sauer, gives the most satisfying accuracy with 285 grains Norma bullets and 54 grains of 4895. The other, a gun with double rifle barrels in the same caliber, and a 16 gauge shotgun barrel below, gives similar accuracy from either barrel, but is very persnickety about loads. As in most doubles, it will fire one, and only one weight bullet from both barrels to the same point of impact.

Owners of drillings with 9.3 caliber rifle barrels should not confuse the 9.3x74R with the 9.3x72R. They are not the same. The 9.3x72R is not only two millimeters shorter, but it is a more slender cartridge with much less powder capacity. It is one of the first straight cases developed by the Germans for use in combination guns and is no longer loaded by any ammunition maker.

The hest suggestion for owners of these old 9.3x72R's is that, if they really want to use these guns, to send it to a man who will re-line it to one of our own smaller domestic calibers. They cannot be altered to take the larger 9.3x74R, since this would be dangerous and no reputable gunsmith will attempt such an alteration.

FREE! THE GUNS MAGAZINE LIBRARY OF GUN LORE . . .

See page 60 for details!





GUNS FOR SOUTH OF THE BORDER

(Continued from page 27)

type and model that suits you best. There are quite a few handguns in all Latin American countries, but there is a scarcity of ammunition. Handguns are tools, not toys, in Latin countries, and you don't get the chance or the shells to try out too many of your friends' guns as you do on the local range at home. So if you are planning a trip into Latin America, take time out to select a suitable sidearm.

In the twenties, by far the most popular handguns all over Mexico, Central and South America, were .38 Specials, Colts and Smith & Wessons, with 6" barrels. If plated and fitted with pearl grips, their value and demand greatly increased. Who cares about a pitted barrel if you have pearl grips? Most Latins judge pistols (and women) by their looks rather than their utility. Many Spanish copies of Colts and Smith & Wessons are sold on their looks alone. The Single Action or esperame un momento. Colt was never very popular in those countries, although many of the more ballistic-minded gentry packed .44 Spl., .44-40, and .45 double action guns made by Colt or S & W. Later, these guns were replaced to a large extent by the .357 Magnums and, I suspect, more recently by the popular .44 Magnum.

The popular choice in the middle and late thirties was unquestionably the Colt Super .38 Auto and its Spanish counterparts, although in Colombia they still considered the .38 Special on a .44 or .45 frame revolver to be *la ultima palabra en pistolas*.

In pre-World War II days, no hacendado, rancher, miner, or banana herder was considered properly dressed without a large hand cannon on his belt, which also held a row of 30 cartridges or four spare magazines (in the case of an Auto). But this is something that is not seen too often these days, except with hunters and chicleros way out in the jungles of the Petan of Guatemala. The only belted guns seen these days are carried by officiales and politicos, although one does sometimes notice an unaccountedfor wrinkle in a Hawaiian-type shirt when one is in the country or in a small town. There is little or no restriction in packing a handgun on hunting trips far from towns or villages, where one is unlikely to run into anyone of authority to question one's actions. It is, however, advisable to take your gun off and hide it before entering even the smallest village. There are soldiers in nearly all villages and pueblos who might misinterpret your form of dress and think the revolution had started.

Now as to the choice of weapon. For many years, I carried the Colt New Service in all barrel lengths, from 2" to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ", and in all calibres. The late Henry Fitzgerald of Colt's made the first .357 Colt for me at my request, a Colt N.S. .38 Spl. chambered for the .357 Magnum. A .45 Colt New Service with a good hand load (Keith type bullet and 10 grains of Unique) is still my favorite revolver on hunting trips; but for social purposes, I rather favor the .45 Auto.



I have never been without a .45 Colt Auto since I was 12 years old. I bought my first for 10 shillings from a wounded Canadian soldier in World War I. Although I could always shoot much better with a revolver than the auto, the big auto seemed to be much handier and quicker to reload, particularly at night, and therefore a better closequarter arm. I later learned that in countries of few and poor gunsmiths, the big auto was a much better deal, maintenance wise, apart from being stronger than the revolver in the first place. A few spare parts and a spare barrel will keep the old brute going indefinitely, and you don't have to be a mechanic with a lot of tools, either.

The main trouble with the .45 Auto was: (1) It is a military gun in most Latin American countries, and therefore verboten; (2) it is a hard gun to learn to shoot. The logical choice seemed to be the Super .38. I tried many, but found that, owing to the heavy slide and small diameter of the base of the shell, they were not as reliable as the .45. (This is not the case with the new Commander with its lighter slide.) The Super was fine at long ranges and would outrange even the .357 Magnum, but at 25 yards it would not group even as well as the .45. Also the small, light, jacketed bullet, like the 9 mm Luger, was not much of a stopper. So I returned once again to the .45 Auto. When traveling, or until established in a new area. I made a point of always packing a Super .38 with stag grips. After a few weeks, when I and my equipment had been thoroughly appraised, I would surreptitiously change the stag grips over to a .45 Auto and discard the .38 Super.

As to the shooting qualities of the .45 Auto, I have shot and owned many custom built Colts, also pre-war and post-war National Match guns, and they would all shoot much better than I could hold them. But those tight guns in the field do let you down, if they get at all dusty or dirty. My good friend, Henry Fitzgerald of Colts, taught me how to put a good pull-off on the .45 Auto, and I later learned that a barrel made to fit the slide properly, so that it was almost a press fit and would not twist at all in the slide, was just about all that was required for a shooter of my ability. A tight slide on the frame, or a tight barrel bushing, or a barrel that locked tight and allowed no downward movement at the breech end, did nothing more to help me. (I am not talking about a top ranking target shot, so let's make that point clear now; these, things could help me.)

My wife and I are returning to Central America in a month or so, and if we end up with two guns each down there, I know what they will be. For me, a Colt .45 Auto and a 2" job for town use: and for my wife, her pet Neuhausen and a .38 Spl. Chief. If it's to be only one gun each, then make mine a .45 Colt Commander, Light Weight.

Since one can take .22 rifles and pistols into nearly all the Latin American countries, I imagine a Hornet and a .22 Magnum Kit gun would not be a bad bet for a visitor, or someone going on a short trip.

Two or three years ago I invented a round top follower or magazine platform for the Colt .45 and Super .38 Autos, which is now on the market and which has been found quite a boon to some target shooters who have experienced feeding trouble or "flyers" on the last shot of a string. It gives the effect of feeding from the top of another round, and prevents deformation of a wad cutter lead bullet, or deep scating, by hitting the feed ramp at the wrong angle.

In the Latin American tropics, I have always favored, for town use, an inside-waistband holster with the leather reversed, rough side out to grip the body. In the field, my preference runs to an open top cross draw holster made of well oiled heavy leather. The cross draw makes it available to either hand, and does not bang against either rifle or shotgun butt, if you should be carrying one. The holster should be thong wrap-stitched, unless nylon thread is used, as ordinary thread rots very quickly in the tropics. Anyone can relace a holster with rawhide, but it takes a saddler or a shoemaker to stitch one.

Web belts are always more serviceable than leather, I have found. They are more flexible and less likely to chafe. I prefer the British issue, which has a safer buckle than the American G.I.

If possible, always use jacketed bullets for your revolver or automatic pistol in the tropics. They will last longer in a humid climate, and are not so prone to misfire through the lubricating grease melting and running back into the charge. You can always use lead bullets for practice if you are afraid of wearing out your barrel, though it is doubtful that you will ever find enough ammunition available for that amount of practice in them "furin" parts.

To sum the situation up briefly, contrary to the general practice elsewhere, the revolver is more popular in towns in Latin America, and the automatic pistol, because of its easy maintenance, is more popular in the field... And, not necessarily contrary to practice elsewhere, a friend or a judicious gratuity in the right place just could help you get that permit.

HANDLOADING BENCH

(Continued from page 13)

for any handgun use, but I do shoot the heavier load.

Bullet blowup is greatly increased by drilling a 1/4" deep cavity in the nose with the Forster Hollow Point Attachment in the Forster Case Trimmer. Use the 1/s" drill. Blast a can of beans and see it vanish before your eyes. You can't find enough beans to feed a hungry cockroach! Hit an orange or grapefruit in the air and it disappears like a rabbit in a magic show. Back a 1/s" steel plate with a 4x4 and the soft lead pills rip terrible, gaping holes through both pieces. The little hot-shot is dandy for testing your revolver loads. It's a deluxe fun gun with more knock-down, smashing power on deer or varmints than a 30-30, and faster fire power. Let's hope Ruger makes one for the little .357 Magnum cartridge. Additional tested loads will be in this column as they are worked up.

Pacific has a new Wax Bullet Loader for target and combat practice at \$11.95. It's complete, except for wax and primers. You use canning wax, and flat crown (CCI or Remington) primers. You get 18 altered .38 cases, or 12 big bores, blacked for identification. This is a good outfit. Pacific has greatly expanded and revamped their line recently. Another new item is a 270 grain .44

Magnum Jugular bullet, added to the line of GUNS • JULY 1961

Jugulars by Shooters Service, Stanfordville, N. Y. Loaded in WRA cases, backed with 20.4 grains 2400 and CCI No. 300 primers, the heavy load chronographs at a whooping 1325 f.p.s. This heavy, heavy, soft lead pill is just what some of the big slug fans want. I'll take the higher velocity and lighter recoil of their excellent 220 grain pill for all of my hunting needs on large or small varmints or game. This number takes the full 26 grain 2400 charge and mushrooms faster and nastier. Of course if everyone agreed with me about guns there would have been no need to write this column! The heavy pills certainly shoot with fine accuracy at long range. One warning: All swaging dies will make this weight bullet, but none are on the market at present that make this design, that has a very short bearing surface for the weight. You may damage a gun or yourself if you use the above charge with your own swaged bullet of this weight,

Six-Em-Em Wildcat

Speaking of wild wildcats, which we were not, Ray Ashton, 851 N. Metcalf. Lima. Ohio, cooked up a real 6mm heller, using a necked down, sharp shoulder .300 H & H case. With 63 grains 4350 and Federal primers in a Norma hull with an 85 grain pill, he estimates 4,200 f.p.s. His scientific description of the muzzle blast is "Holy Cow!," which applies to all the choked-down wildcats on this case. Ray might send a sample case if you want one to make chambering reamers and dies, or for your collection. If you request one, he nice enough to send a buck or so to help cover the case, forming, firing, postage and packing.





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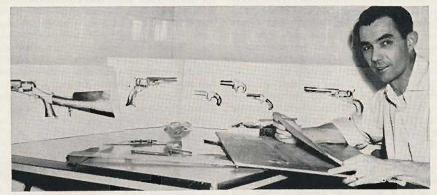
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A GALLERY OF GUN ART (Continued from page 18)

for example), he feels that it is far more desirable than any other method in order to achieve the utmost in accuracy.

The other alternative is, of course, to work from photographs. The difficulty with having to rely on photographs or printed matter from books and magazines for other than technical reference is, however, two-fold. First, when a photo appears in printed form, it is, of necessity, on a rather small scale

Those "exceptions" would probably fall more closely under the heading of "variations." For example, if a 1st or 2nd model Colt 1851 Navy revolver with the square-back trigger guard is called for, he will go so far as to use for his model the 3rd or 4th model with the "standard" guard, but draw in the square-back guard instead of the rounded or oval type. This is understandable, of course, and certainly not improper.



Reilly, surrounded by drawings, finishes last for this article.

due to the limitations of space imposed by the size of the page. Attempting to work from a small size like this considerably reduces the possibility of accuracy. One way to overcome this problem is by having the picture photostatted up to the size to which the drawing is to be made, and then make a rough outline tracing. This, however, brings up the second problem-that of distortion. It is virtually impossible to increase the size of a photo to any great degree without distortion. Reilly says that he has used this method when occasion demanded it, but that only after checking out each dimension carefully can a safe beginning be made.

Guess-work is practically out of the question, and virtually no "artistic liberties" are ever taken in Reilly's drawings. He feels that, although certain liberties can be taken in many phases of art, it is, with few exceptions, highly undesirable to do so when reproducing an item of historical or technical significance, especially when that item might possibly ever be used for study or reference.

Several media have been used by Reilly in his work, including pen and ink, pencil, pastel, casein, and various combinations of these. As to his personal likes, he prefers to work in pencil, because he feels that considerably more depth and detail can be derived from this medium than any other, and that consequently the end result is somewhat hetter

As for color, his preference leans toward pastels, or a combination of pastels, ink, and casein, depending on what type of gun is being reproduced. He feels that color is used to its best advantage when the original gun itself is highly colorful or ornate. Normally, his feelings are that this does not apply to the average antique revolver, but is better suited to the single-shot pistols.

Much could be said about Reilly's work. Much has been said, most of it flattering. The several reproductions of his work shown on these pages, however, will tell far more than might be written. Judge for yourself.

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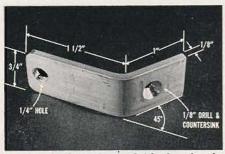
GUNS · JULY 1961



ADAPTABLE SCOPE BRACKET (Continued from page 39)

couple of hours of your time, you can assemble a simple "Universal" clamp which will enable you to use a car window, the back of a chair, the limb of a tree or bush, the edge of a bench, table, or stool, or any similar object as a steady support for your scope. By spending a few minutes additional time, you can make another adaptor which will permit you to use any camera tripod as a telescope mount.

All the materials you'll need are pictured, and are named in the Parts List. Except for the felt, all of these items should be available at your local hardware store or in the hardware section of your nearest dime store. An old hat will supply the felt.



Bracket built with available handtools.

Using the $\frac{1}{3}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ " bar stock, make up a simple bracket, as pictured. Hole locations are not critical and may be placed "by eyc." Ordinary wood-working tools may be used for machining the soft Reynolds "Do-It-Yourself" aluminum. To bend the bracket, clamp the bar stock in a vise at the proper point and apply pressure, with a small block of wood or the heel of your palm.

Assemble this bracket to the leather skate strap and the four inch length of extruded aluminum, using a single $\frac{1}{3}$ " x $\frac{3}{8}$ " rivet. The rivet must be installed so that it sets flush with the interior surface of the extruded aluminum angle. To accomplish this without countersinking, "dimple" the aluminum angle at the point where the rivet is installed.

To "dimple" the metal, you'll need a small block of wood, a small ball peen machinist's hammer and a second hammer of any type. A hand sledge or a heavy carpenter's hammer is ideal. With the aluminum angle stock placed on the wooden block, hold the rounded head of the ball peen hammer at the point where the dimple is to be made. Strike the flat head of the ball peen hammer three or four sharp blows with the second, heavier hammer.

After riveting the bracket, angle stock, and leather strap together, cement a layer of felt on the inside of the angle stock, using Duco or similar general purpose cement.

The clamp assembly is made by drilling and tapping two holes in a Stanley "Handy Clamp." This is a new type of "C" clamp made up of flat stock. Two $\frac{3}{4}$ " long $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 20 holts are mounted on the clamp and



(1)-Leather skate strap.
(1)-¼" x ¾" Aluminum rivet.
(1)-4" Length extruded aluminum angle, 1" x 1" x ¼"a".
(1)-6" Length aluminum bar stock, ¼" x ¾".
(2)-¾", ¼" x 20 Stove bolts.
(1)-5%", ¼" x 20 Stove bolts.
(1)-¼" I.D. flat washer.
(1)-¼" x 20 Wing-nut.
Misc.-Felt (obtain from old hat); general purpose cement.

tightened in position. Felt is cemented on the clamping edges. Again, the hole locations are not critical.

PARTS LIST

(1)-Stanley "Handy Clamp."

The clamp and bracket assembly are held together with a $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 20 wing-nut. The bracket may be mounted on either of the two $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 20 bolts on the clamp assembly, depending on whether the clamp is to be mounted in a vertical or in a horizontal position. The telescope itself is held in place in the felt-lined Vee formed by the aluminum angle, and secured with the leather strap.

Using just the clamp and the bracket assembly, the scope may be mounted on the back of a chair, on the edge of a car window, on the edge of a bench, table or stool, on the limb of a tree, on a small fence post, on a gate, or even on the trunk of a small tree.

The versatility of the telescope adaptor bracket may be increased still further by



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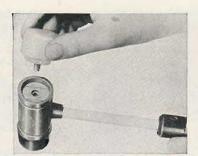
SIGMA ENGINEERING COMPANY 1608 Hillhurst Ave., Dept. K, Los Angeles 27, Calif.

making up one additional bracket. Using another short length of the $\frac{1}{3}$ " x $\frac{34}{4}$ " bar stock, drill, tap, and bend it as shown. A $\frac{5}{3}$ " long $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 20 stove bolt is placed as shown and screwed tightly into position.

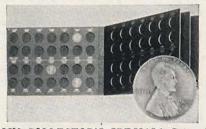
Using the second bracket, any standard camera tripod may be used as a support for the telescope.

Although the telescope bracket described won't handle a 3" astronomical telescope, it is sturdy enough to hold any standard pocket scope and most of the smaller spotting scopes. It is light-weight, sturdy, cheap, and easy-to-make. It takes up little room in the pocket or duffel bag, and may be stored easily in the glove compartment of a car.





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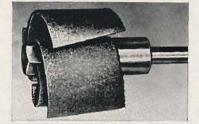
KEITH HOLSTER AND BELT manufactured by The George Lawrence Co., Portland, Ore. Designed by sportsman-editor, Elmer Keith, low cut model fits all revolvers and single action guns. Trigger and hammer exposed with safety strap to hold gun secure when not in use. Details obtainable from manufacturer.

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ing bore, full length of barrel from chamber to muzzle including conical part can be polished smoothly. Polishing head with attached rod and 4 sets of strips, \$4.75. Manufactured by Frank Mittermeier, 3577 E. Tremont Ave., N.Y., 65, N.Y.



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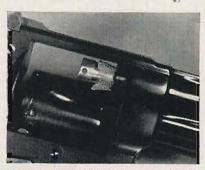
SHOPPING

FLINTLOCK DUELLING PISTOLS used in England during early part of 19th Century. Included among nearly 1500 authentic, rare firearms, edged weapons, armor, and related items offered for sale in 208-page catalogreference book. Priced at \$1 from The Museum of Historical Arms, 1038 Alton Road, Miami Beach, Fla.



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WITH Guns



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GUNS . JULY 1961

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CUSTOM-MADE ARMARC GUN GRIPS hand fitted, hand shaped. Rugged and tough, resist damaging elements. Grips have permanent hi-shine finish. Custom-designed to manufacturers specifications. Manufactured by Jay Scott, Inc., 30-34 E. Monroe St., Passaic, N. J.

BLACK VINYL EYESHADE protects outdoorsmen's eyes from glare of light and sun. Made of opaque vinyl with side tabs. Easily carried, easily cleaned. Priced at \$1 ppd. from H. W. Hammond, Eyeshield Co. of Mass., Dept. C-5, 67 Hyslop Rd., Brookline, Mass.



TIRE GAUCE-KEY CASE combination offers an ever-handy tire pressure gauge and smartly styled case for three keys. Gauge is accurately calibrated to permit instant readings of tire pressures from 16 to 40 lbs. Compact durable item priced at \$1 from Danvern Distributors, Dept. G-5, P. O. Box 453, Willoughby, Ohio.

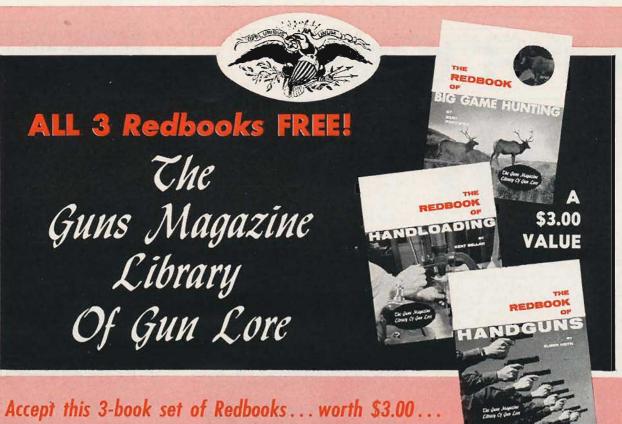


SPORTSMEN'S SHELTER can be used as game hunters stand, ice fishing house, warming house, utility shelter, emergency shelter, campers bath house, sleeping tent, and trail camping shelter. Shelter provides two-man capacity in all positions. Wind-proof nylon floor; skin-tight construction. Shelter priced at \$59.50. Lightweight, only 11 lbs. complete. Recently displayed at International Inventors Exhibition, Brussels, Belgium. All details on unit from Sport & Camperaft, Inc., Box 17. Schenectady, N.Y.



19 NEW GUN-CLEANING accessories include loop jags, brushes, and adaptors for rifle cleaning rods. Nylon bristle brushes for .22 and .30 caliber rifles, phosphor bronze bristle brushes for .22, .27 and .30 calibre rifles, phosphor bronze bristle brushes for .22, .38 and .45 calibre pistols as well as .410, .20, .16 and .12 gauge shotguns included in line. New accessories made by Frank A. Hoppe, Inc., makers of Hoppe's Number 9 Solvent.

TEAR GAS DEVICE described in June GUNS MAGAZINE designed to fend off would-be attackers priced at \$8.95 from Gale Products, 216 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.



G.7

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THE REDBOOK OF HANDGUNS by Elmer Keith

Loaded with field tested reports of famous handguns, techniques and equipment to develop your shooting skills. Out of a lifetime of experience as a handgunner, Keith's comments will add immeasurably to your knowledge of this weapon.



GUN RACK (Continued from page 7)

Moreover, and very importantly, it depends on your physical condition. Are you 25 or 65 years old? Do you lead a sedentary life or an active one? Do you drink two ounces of booze a day, or twenty? How many packages of cigarettes a day do you smoke, and how many rounds of ammo do you fire a year? These are the things which should to a great extent determine your choice of rifle, assuming always that you are on more or less the right track initially as to basic type. You must consider your own private, individual capacity for recoil and weight. Quibbling about the finer points of rifles, I repeat, is great fun, but it is not the pay-off as compared to the factors I have mentioned, together with practice and, hence, familiarity with your final choice.

Time to get specific? Okay. The sedentary type who does little shooting should choose for the plains and mountains a light rifle chambered for some flat shooting cartridge having no more recoil than that of a 7 x 57 Mauser. This category includes but is not necessarily restricted to the .243 Winchester, the .244 Remington, the .250-3000 Savage, the .257 Roberts, and the 7 x 57. Small? Well, the children of a famous Wyoming outfitter are currently keeping the family in elk meat with a 10-inch-twist .244 Remington with 100 grain bullets. For the brush, there is nothing wrong with the time-tested .30-30 or, if you can take a mite more backward poosh, the .35 Remington. (Newest of the brush guns, released since this article was written, is the Ruger .44 Magnum Deerstalker carbine.-Editor)

If you can surely handle more weight and recoil, for the west you might choose the .270 Winchester or the .280 Remington or the ever reliable .30-'06; and for the east you might well consider the .358 Winchester.

If you shoot a lot, this piece is not for you. You will probably be using some high-stepping magnum for the west, and a slow bigbore throwing a heavy bullet for your woods hunting. You will be killing game with everything from a .219 Donaldson Wasp to a .460 Weatherby, and killing it all very dead, indeed. It won't make a very great difference what you shoot with since you will be putting



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will have horns on your wall and meat in the freezer. You are the old hands, and have probably lost interest in this article long before you read these lines.

Perhaps paradoxically I must add that the real expert is very apt to progress backward —if that makes any sense. He will use the super efficient magnums for a time, and then revert to something like a .270 because of its lighter weight and because his shooting is so very precise that he finds the .270 quite adequate.

Last fall, I had the pleasure of a Wyoming hunt with four real riflemen and hunters. One was the brother of a ruling European monarch, another was the shooting editor of one of our better known sporting magazines, the third was a riflemaker of national renown, and the fourth was one of the country's leading outfitters. The prince, who has shot all over the world, and the shooting editor both used 7 x 57's; the riflemaker used a .270, and the outfitter recommends either .270's or .280's to all of his clients for elk and .243's and .244's for deer, sheep, and antelope. His theory is just what I have been writing about, that accuracy is more important than power. This is the average hunter. Real experts do not presume to advise at all.

Let me repeat again that if you can handle great weight and/or great recoil, then get a big one. If you cannot—honestly—then cut her down to the point where all your bullets fly true. You will kill a lot more game, save yourself a lot of needless tracking, and be a lot more popular with the great guys who guide you.

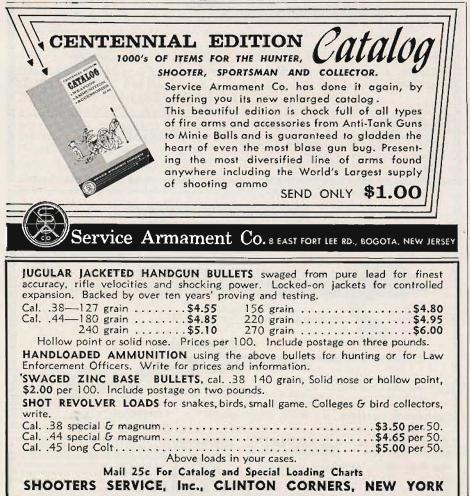
ELMER KEITH SAYS

(Continued from page 9)

with poor eyesight, and also practical for anyone who has an ill fitting gun, for he can sight the gun to throw the pattern center and to exactly the right elevation. Then, so long as he puts that center dot on his bird (or floats his bird over it) and swings for the correct lead, he will score, regardless of whether the stock fits exactly or not. To me, only a fine double gun has really beautiful lines, and while a scope sight on such a gun upsets my esthetic sense, I fail to see where it hurts the appearance of a pump or auto loader to any great extent. Anyway, for the man with poor eyesight, it is the answer, and almost a necessity if he would stay in the shooting game.

While such use of the Weaver K-1 is fairly well known to the shooting fraternity, few rifle shooters with poor or failing eyesight realize what it can do for them when placed on a rifle. The field of view of this great scope is a full 96' at 100 yards and is large enough to be used in the very fastest trick and aerial shooting on any rifle or shotgun. It does not magnify at all, but presents the game or target and the reticle in perfect focus. Once the scope is adjusted to fit the individual eyesight, the shooter can then shoot either rifle or shotgun just as well as he ever could in his younger days, because the game or target and the reticle appear in the same plane.

For years, I have recommended this scope for use on brush and timber rifles used for fast shooting. It is also the one best and only



scope, as to power, for use on big rifles on dangerous game at close range. It will give the rifleman a clear sight picture in very dim light, when iron sights are useless.

Bill Weaver furnishes this fine scope with the cross hair and round dot in center for shotguns, which is best. He also furnishes it with plain heavy cross wire or flat top post and horizontal wire for rifle use. On big game rifles, the present trend is to higher powered scopes, often far too powerful to be held with any degree of steadiness in the standing or off-hand position. While one can take advantage of and use higher powers at times on vermin rifles for long range work from a dead rest or prone with sling, scopes of over four power are usually too powerful for offhand game shooting or running shooting at close ranges.

I have long held that the 4X scope was the best compromise in power or magnification for the average big game rifle; and if the rifle is to be used almost entirely off-hand and at close range in the timber, then even the 4X is too powerful for best results. For this work, I doubt if anything is quite as good as the 1X shotgun scope with rifle reticle. Very calm steady riflemen can, even in an emergency, use higher powered scopes than can the tyro. The fact remains, however, that any good shot can do excellent work at close range on big game with the 1X scope.

I nominate Bill Weaver's 1X shotgun scope with its huge field and rifle reticle as the best scope for Bill Ruger's new .44 Magnum automatic carbine. The new .44 Magnum Ruger "Deerstalker" is designed as a companion weapon to the sixgun of same caliber, and is a light, short, and very fast weapon for close range timber shooting. It would be equally effective in mopping-up operations or jungle warfare for the soldier. For those who want or need a scope on this carbine, the Weaver 1X should be the the best bet. It will give the hunter a clear sight picture in most any shooting light, and the huge field will enable him to get on his game just as fast as with best iron sights, or even a bit faster, since he has but one sight to line up on his game.

Imported British Ammunition

For some time now, we have been testing British ammunition imported by S. E. Laszlo, 25 Lafayette St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y. The shotshells and the 22, L.R. were in Elêy brand, while the center fire riffe cartridges were in Kynoch brand as manufactured by Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. Shotshell case heads were marked Eley-Kynoch. The shotshells came in 20 bore with $2\frac{34}{2}$ " case, and the magnum $1\frac{1}{5}$ ounce load of sixes, with equivalent of 3 drams of Powder. The 12 bore was also in $2\frac{34}{2}$ " length, a magnum load in $4\frac{1}{5}$ and sixes with $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of shot. Fairly high base shells were used in both loads.

These shells threw excellent patterns in both gauges, and the $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce charges of No. 6 shot simply smothered mallards,

These shells are plainly marked on the carton, "not for use in 2½" chambers or guns with twist or damascus barrels." They are powerful, heavy loads and as far as I can tell, very fine shotgun ammunition. They are primed with non-corrosive primers.

The .22 Long Rifle came in both plain and hollow point high speed versions and proved very good accurate hunting ammunition. I could see no difference between it and our own best .22 L.R. high speed ammunition.

We also shot a couple of groups of their slug loads in 12 hore. These come in ten shell packs. They are very powerful, accurate slug loads, going right through two sides of car bodies, and they shot very good groups of around 4" at 40 yards and one 3" group at 50 yards.

In center fire, we tested 170 grain .30-30, 130 and 150 grain .270, and 150 and 180 grain Kynoch .30-06. These were all loaded with non-corrosive primers and proved very good accurate ammunition. The .30-06 tested in the new Browning Mauser gave very good groups, as did the .270 tested in a Winchester rifle. These loads have a very good soft point bullet, are very accurate and seem full power. They come in handy little ten shot boxes instead of our conventional 20 round boxes, and most hunters will like the handy little packs better, I believe.

As the big game scason was over, we had no chance to test these loads on game, but from the way the slugs expanded in soft dirt and held together, we believe they will perform well on game. I particularly like the plain soft point bullets of this ammunition. Jackets appeared to be copper or lubaloy alloy. No price list was sent with this lot of ammunition, so I do not know prices but presume they are at least in line with domestic ammunition in the same calibers and loads.

I understand this firm can furnish all British rifle calibers currently manufactured, as well as many that are now on the discontinued list. We understand Kynoch still loads .35 and .405 Winchester, long discontinued in this country, and also 6,5 Mannlicher Schoenauer and some of the larger Mannlicher calibers.

Berns-Martin Speed Holsters

Berns-Martin Speed holsters, invented by John Berns and perfected by Berns and Jack Martin, are made and sold by J. H. Martin, Calhoun City, Miss. Jack also makes the Berns-Martin upside-down Lightning shoulder holster, for short light guns. These holsters have been widely used by the F.B.I. and many peace officers.

John Berns wrote me and sent me one of his first rough holsters when he was stationed at a Navy Radio Station in Alaska. He designed this spring-clip front opening holster to provide a means of getting a long gun in action quickly and still be able to wear it very high on the belt and keep it out of the deep snow. I worked with him on the development, and it proved of great value as an all-around plain clothes speed holster. In drawing, you rock the gun forward out of the spring clip while pressing downward on butt of gun, then flip the muzzle up toward your target. I do not consider it as fast as the Gaylord, Bohlin, Lawrence, Ojala, Keith, Three Persons, and other belt holsters that tip the butt forward like the Jordan holster. but it is still a mighty fast rig, and perhaps the fastest of all for long barrelled guns,

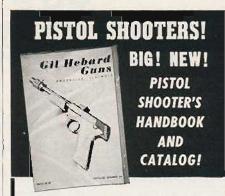
With short barrelled guns, I have found the Gaylord, Bohlin, Lawrence, Ojala, Keith, Three Persons, and other belt holsters that tip the butt forward like the Jordan holster, faster than the Berns-Martin, for me at least. However, some mighty good gun hands do very fast work with the Berns-Martin with short barrel guns, simply wiping the gun toward the target as they fire.

Another advantage of the Berns-Martin Holster is that the gun cannot be grasped and jerked out of the holster by a person standing behind the wearer.

300 Grain .338 Magnum on Moose-Caribou

On this same hunt with Don DeHart, my .338 Winchester Model 70 was used for the taking of three hull moose and one fine carihou. Load was an experimental 300 grain copper tip bullet, made just like their round nose silver tip, and backed by 69 grains 4631 Hodgson powder with Winchester 120 princers.

One moose, a huge bull, was killed at 50 yards, the first slug taking him in right shoulder as he stood quartering toward the guide. He came out of the alders and traveled about seven yards, then stopped, presenting a square broadside shot at 50 yards. The next 300 grain slug was placed square on the center of the right shoulder and he just stood there, though we saw the hair fly. A third slug was placed in the top of the back but missed the spine. It opened the skin over right loin for seven inches, then went into the loin for a total penetration of just 17". The bullet was far too fragile for the velocity of this load at 50 yards, as the tip simply exploded when it hit moose hide and hair, and lead was spattered all over the left palm of the antlers and two small pieces of the copper tip jacket were stuck in the palm. The jacket was recovered sans any core, and it did not hit any bones. The first



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(Continued from page 63)

two 300 grain Winchester slugs penetrated through the near shoulder, just under the spine and into the off shoulder and were well broken up in each instance.

Another guide secured his mulligan bull with the .338 and my load, using K-4 Weaver scope, at 300 yards broadside. One shot hit the spine behind the shoulders, broke spine and went clear through and out of the moose; just about ideal performance out at 300 yards. My own 65" head was taken at 200 yards or possibly 250. First shot through left shoulder, which it broke; part of bullet went through heart and part went down and ripped the brisket bone. He stopped trotting, backed up and teetered around until I gave him another square in the heart from prone position. This slug almost wrecked the entire heart and lodged in the off shoulder.

My caribou was taken in full run at around 200 yards or a trifle over, the slug hitting him broadside in the heart behind shoulders and going through and out. He continued running for several more jumps, then went down, rolled over, got up, made two more jumps, then piled up for keeps. His heart was a wreck, and exit hole about two inches in diameter.

Andy Hagle, our local taxidermist, shot his five-point bull elk twice through the lungs at close range with his .338 Winchester Magnum, using 275 grain Speer bullets backed by 74 grains 4831. This is evidently a much better bullet than the 300 grain Winchester we used, as both hits tore good exit holes and excellent wound channels right through the elk and out the off side. A third shot was administered in the neck, which hit spine and killed instantly. But either of the first slugs would have done the business.

Over the years, we have seen similar performance many times on elk and moose. These big animals take time to die from either heart or lung shots, and the only way you can get them down instantly, as a rule, is with spine or brain shots. These three Speer 275 grain slugs performed perfectly.

Winchester would have done better, I think, had they used their long magnum Model 70 action for this rifle. With either 275 grain Speer or 300 grain Winchester coppertip, the bullets must be seated with the base about one-fourth inch below the shoulder of the cartridge case for this action, and I feel it would have been much better to employ a long magazine, so those long slugs could be seated out in the neck of the case. They seem to perform well anyway with this slow burning 4831 Hodgdon powder.

I consider this .338 Winchester and the .375 Magnum the best all-around bolt action calibers for American shooting, but the .338 !which is the commercial version of our old .333 and .334 O.K.H. rifles) badly needs a longer, heavier bullet than the 250 grain silver tip for top performance, to my way of thinking. We used the .333 O.K.H. in '06 case 'and shortened belted form, and the .334 O.K.H. in full length magnum form, from Alaska to Africa, and found the best all-around load was with the 300 grain bullet. Barnes made an ideal 300 grain slug of two diameters for this rifle, and it would also be a very fine slug for the .338 Winchester.

After 20 years or more of use of the .333 and .334 O.K.H. rifles on game, I prefer the 300 grain slug for all shooting, and what is needed is a 300 grain, round nose, two di-



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GUNS + JULY 1961

ameter bullet for the .338, preferably of Nosler pattern or Remington Core-lokt design. At present, the Speer 275 grain seems the best bullet for this rifle. With a 300 grain .33 caliber bullet, you do not need ultra high velocity, as it loses speed at such a low rate it very soon equals or outranges many of the ultra high velocity rifles.

Browning is bringing out a .338 Magnum on the F.N. Action, and we hope they leave the magazine long enough for full-length magnum loads, so that these long bullets can be seated out where they belong and not compressed so deeply in the cartridge case.

Our long range tests indicate the 275 grain Speer and my 300 grain loads are much flatter over extreme ranges than similar weight bullets in the .375 Magnum from factory loads. I had no trouble making long range hits to 450 yards in Africa with our little '06 case .333 O.K.H. and 300 grain bullets, and our .334 O.K.H. and the .338 Winchester seem to perform about the same with 300 grain bullets for flat shooting at long range. Velocities of the 300 grain load in the .338 is, no doubt, between 2500 and 2600 feet, which is amply high enough for any real hunter who knows his rifle. When sighted for 200 yards, I found my 300 grain .338 load dropped just nine inches at 300 yards, the same identical drop as the 180 grain .30.06; but at longer ranges it was much flatter than the 180 grain '06.

Alley Supply Co. Targets

The Alley Supply Co., Box 458, Sonora, Calif., has developed a new scaled down .30 caliber target for use at 100 yards with .30 caliber rifles. The bull counts 5, the 4 ring is included, and the center of the bull carries the usual V ring. It is scaled down from the standard A target and so offers excellent .30 caliber practice for those whose range is limited to 100 yards. The 4 ring measures 11 inches, the black bull $5\frac{1}{2}$ ", and the V Ring $2\frac{3}{4}$ ".

This company also supplies some most excellent bench rest targets, with white center black squares stood on a corner and superposed over a regular ring target. This offers the shooter a perfect background for his crosswires while the group forms in the ringed target center. This avoids ruining the aiming point with bullet holes. They also



offer regular round bullseye white center targets for sighting in scope sighted rifles, either small bore or big bore. These are furnished with all-white center for 100 yards shooting, or with the nine ring in white, and the outer portion of the ten ring black. We have found these targets excellent in every way. They also have new centers for pistol targets. Sample targets on request of any shooting club or individual.

Nosler 300 Grain .375 Magnum

The new semi-pointed 300 grain Nosler .375 Magnum bullet, backed by 75 grains 4350, has now been used here on both elk and deer, with ideal performance and complete penetration in every case from broadside shots. It looks like this bullet penetrates best and destroys less meat than any we have used in the .375 Mag, or any we have seen used to date. It goes right through an elk broadside, whether bones are struck or not, and leaves an excellent wound channel all the way. We need such a 300 grain in round nose for the .338 Winchester.

Left-Hand Model 52

Dick's Gunshop, 1711 Fulton Ave., Sacramento 21, Calif., docs an excellent job of converting the famons Model 52 Winchester for left-handed shooters. The work is done by Ron King, of this shop, and users of his match rifles are delighted with the work. Charges, including patching the old bolt cut in stock, are \$65 per rifle. This is a great boon to all south-paw match smallbore men.

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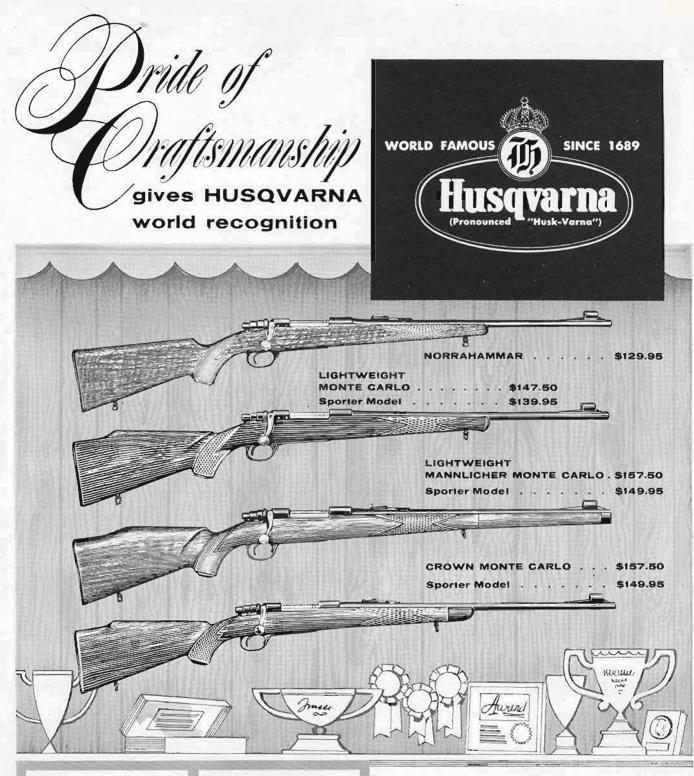
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