AFRICA'S GREAT GRAY GHOST

CHUCKS ARE NOT "FOR EXPERTS ONLY"

WHERE TO HUNT RECORD TROPHIES

NEW TARGET FOR UPLAND GUNS
Europe's finest...now reduced in price!

**Husqvarna**

(Pronounced "Husk-Varna")

**VARIABLE POWER SCOPES**

All purpose... instant change to any power from 2 to 8. German precision optics give clear view in adverse light. Internal windage and elevation adjustments, binocular focusing. Light in weight, dust and moisture proof. Finest scope ever offered at $69.95.

**PISTOLS**

Compact and trouble-free, with "fixed-barrel" accuracy. Blue or chrome engraved finish in miniature or full pocket size. Finest Belgian workmanship. .22 LR and .25 cal. Priced from $29.95 to $49.95 at your dealers.

**LIGHTWEIGHT**

Only 6 lbs. 6 oz... and a beautiful "heavy gun" performer. The Lightweight is responsive... accurate... fast handling even after hours of big game hunting. Calibers: .270, .30-06, .308, .243, 7mm. Now $139.95. See this and other Husqvarna rifles at your dealers.

The constantly increasing worldwide popularity and demand for the Husqvarna Lightweight has placed it in the enviable position of being the largest selling bolt-action high-powered lightweight rifle in the world. Husqvarna rifles have always required higher prices than those of competing guns because they are unquestionably the finest among bolt-action rifles. Due to the great worldwide increase in sales, the Husqvarna factory has achieved greater economy in production without sacrifice of quality, resulting in new low prices for all popular models.

Write for free catalog of the complete Tradewinds line for '59.

**TRADEWINDS, INC.**

P.O. BOX 1191 TACOMA 1, WASHINGTON
The Aristocrat of Automatic Shotguns

FROM $129.75 U.S. OR CANADA

BROWNING

Automatic-5

The Aristocrat of Automatic Shotguns

When selecting a gun, you are not buying a fashion of the moment subject to superficial obsolescence — something to replace when next year's model comes along.

Your interest is in a precision instrument, capable of withstanding years of rugged use and giving good, dependable performance.

Since Browning intends that your Automatic-5 give you these things in lifetime measure, it would be folly to depreciate quality or fail to make the very most of engineering refinements.

That is why we will continue to insist on the finest materials, machined and heat treated to rigid standards, patiently hand-fitted to the closest tolerance — to provide the extra durability of hand-finished surfaces, even the added richness of hand-checkering and engraving.

In the manufacture of the Browning Automatic, the ruling principle is not “how cheap can this gun be made,” but “how good?” From the smallest part to the gleaming finish, your Browning must bear the mark of Master Craftsmen..... it must be flawless.

THE MOST FUNCTIONAL, MOST VERSATILE OF ALL

- Designed to shoot five shots of all loads with positive, non-jouling action — adapted to three shot capacity in seconds.
- An unexcelled sighting plane that warns you instantly if target alignment is incorrect.
- Smooth speed loading — five shells in six seconds, either right or left handed. No other will complete the loading cycle as fast.
- Exclusive magazine cutoff — switch the load in the chamber instantly, without removing a single shell from the magazine. A reliable safety feature as well.

WRITE for “Guns by Browning” a colorful illustrated booklet containing complete information on all Browning guns and special chapters on shooting.

Browning Arms Co., Dept. 34, St. Louis 3, Mo. U.S.A.

Browning Arms Co. of Canada, Ltd. Dept. 34, P.O. Box 991, Montreal 9, P.Q.
GUNS HAVE BEEN part of my life. Both my father and grandfather also had a great fondness for them. Many of the weapons in my collection were given me by them. In fact, my favorite is a .44 cap and ball Colt Army, which belonged to my grandfather, a captain of the militia in Virginia City in the late 1800's. This particular gun, made in 1860, was a big favorite during the Civil War.

When practicing on the firing range I use the .22, .38, or .45; but nothing compares to the .44 cap and ball Colt for "tinkering." I have a mold with which I make my own lead balls. It may be archaic, but I get a kick out of the loading ritual, using powder, ball, and cap. Considering the clumsiness of the weapon, it's quite accurate at short distances. I intend to use the .44 in my television series sometimes, especially since it fits the period during which our stories take place.

By JOHN RUSSELL
Star of ABC-TV's "Lawman" Series

By E. B. MANN
Editor, Guns Magazine

CHOOSING ONE favorite gun is not easy for a man who loves all guns, and friends who know me as a pistol addict will wonder at my choice of a rifle; but this Winchester M70 .270 holds a special place in my affection. It's an "I told you so" rifle; experts whose names you'd know said "it couldn't be done," that a .270 cut down to 7½ pounds (including scope and kick-pad) and to 20" barrel length would lose too much accuracy, have too much jump and too much muzzle blast. Instead, thanks to superb stocking by the late Harvey Rodgers and precision metal reduction by Paul Scates (both then of Albuquerque), the rifle shot near minute-of-angle groups out to 400 yards (beyond which no game need worry about me, with any rifle), handled sweetly, and busted no eardrums whatsoever. It has traveled many rugged mountain miles with me, in hand and in saddle scabbard, and has done its job wherever and whenever I have done mine. The scope is a Leupold 2½X in Leuman ring mounts, sighted at 275 yards for point-blank hold at any range I ever expect to tackle.
TRIGGER TALK

ANY ERRORS you find in this issue you can blame on Bill Edwards—not because he made them but because he is in Europe running articles for future issues and this issue therefore got one less than its usual number of proof-readings.

No other magazine in the gun field gives its readers the benefit of staff coverage of world-wide shooting subjects that GUNS has provided and will continue to offer. The Edwards "nose for shooting news" has few equals and no peers, and we can tell you now that the stories Bill brings back for you will be full of both information and surprises.

Bert Popowski has earned an authoritative reputation in shooting's halls of fame, and his story, "Racks For Records," reveals some tips for you trophy hunters that have long been well-guarded secrets. Part II of this two-part series will tell you, in our next issue, where to find and how to hunt other big game trophies.

Our shotgun articles this month suggest two new targets for you upland gunners—cotturnix quail and chukar partridge. Both of these immigrants are winning the keen admiration of shooters and conservationists.

Varminting is so attractive to the highly expert, long range, high velocity fans with their super-duper equipment, and the magazines have been so full of their not always quite credible exploits, that maybe it's time we were reminded that varmints can be fun also for the ordinary man with an ordinary rifle. If you're in this popular category, you will like Carlos Vinson's story on page 26.

On the other hand, if you are planning an African safari or even just dreaming of it, don't miss Elmer Keith's story of the trophy he didn't go for. (And incidentally, if that safari is or could be more than just a dream, write Keith about it. His address: Salmon, Idaho. He is the official Western Representative for White Hunters, Ltd., and can plan the whole trip for you.)

Our story on page 22 about the sometimes overlooked Spencer is western in flavor, but it is a chapter to insert in any man's history of American (or world) gun history. When you've read it, you'll add Spencer to your list of guns that made history.

"The Old Man's Gun" is an off-beat story for GUNS, but as we read it here, we found ourselves smiling over our own memories of other guns, other incidents that cement the affection men (and women too) feel for the guns that have served them well. This story won't tell you what gun to buy or how to use the gun you have, but—we think you'll like it, as we did.

Whether you like Clyde Ormond's "Teach The Gal To Shoot" will depend, we suppose, of which the two strongly opinionated groups you support: the husbands who think wives should share husbands' interests, or the husbands who believe hunting should be kept "for men only." We refuse to take sides in this one, but if you're a "share" husband or father, this one is for you.

And that, as far as space permits, is GUNS for August.
Chicago, Ill. A year-and-a-half inquiry among nearly half a hundred lawyers of all branches of the profession by H. Jay Erfurth, local gun enthusiast, has revealed the astonishing fact that not one of them knew the words or the meaning of the 2nd Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The group queried individually over a period of time includes several attorneys active in Civil Liberties work, a professor of Constitutional Law, and numerous others. The general consensus was: "It has something to do with quartering troops in time of war, doesn't it?"

Seattle, Wash. Pete Rademacher, the "Gentleman Boxer" who never had a pro fight before he fought heavyweight champ Floyd Patterson, has been making the rounds of baseball camps selling air rifles. The idea is that a rifle is good for a ballplayer's coordination and will help him hit better.

Washington, D. C. Pfc. Richard Smela, a short, slightly-built draftsman stationed at Ft. McNair, Va., was startled to see his name posted on the company bulletin board. The notice said he would compete in the Military District of Washington's rifle matches. His name had just been tossed in to fill the fort's quota of men. A draftee who'd never competed in any sort of matches before, Pfc. Smela nevertheless felt his company's honor was at stake, gave it everything he had, and, after two days of shooting, won the silver cup and first prize.

Washington, D. C. Pvt. Edith Baum has been doing real fine on the police pistol range and gives every indication of becoming one of the Washington Police Department's best policewomen. Miss Baum has a particular reason for wanting to be just that. Her father, FBI agent William Baum, was killed in a gun battle with gangster Baby Face Nelson.

Trenton, Ga. A single bullet ended the desperate freedom bid of Alabama convict, William Smothers, as he tried to shoot out with a Georgia lawman. The notorious bandit, who kidnapped four persons in his escape attempt, was felled by a shot by Trenton Police Chief H. H. Hutchings. The convict went for his gun, but Chief Hutchings winged him before he could get off a shot. His shoulder was shattered by the bullet.

Louisville, Ky. Daniel Boone's famed Kentucky long rifle is a short rifle now. Children swinging from the barrel of the muzzle loader on the park statue here have broken off a two-foot section. It will be repaired.
**KLEIN'S 74TH ANNUAL SUMMER SALE!**

1. **SNIPER'S RIFLE & SCOPE**
   - 6.5 mm Swedish Mauser Carbine M/94
   - The Swedish Astra-Karlsson Model 94 service carbine is prized because of its extremely fast action, light weight, and high precision. It is well suited for long-range shooting, and its magazine capacity is 5 rounds, making it ideal for tactical use.

2. **U.S. ARMY MODEL 1917 RIFLES**
   - Limited time special on a rifle that was popular for its accuracy and reliability. These rifles are available in various calibers, including .30-06 and .30-06 SPRINGFIELD.

3. **WINCHESTER MODEL 12-12 Gauge**
   - A great value at any price range, powerful and reliable. This rifle comes with a 26 inch barrel, single shot or 12 ga., and is available in various calibers.

4. **RIFLE ACCESSORY SPECIALS**
   - Frontier Derringer: .22 or .38 Spec. Caliber, with sights and sights to fit Colt. Price: $24.95
   - Smith & Wesson: .38 Special Revolvers, double action, with sights to fit Colt. Price: $39.95

5. **AMMUNITION SPECIALS**
   - All ammunition is factory-made, ensuring high quality and consistency. Available in various calibers, including .22 LR, .38 Special, and .45 ACP.

6. **COLT .45 AUTOMATIC PISTOLS**
   - TO $7.25 VALUES! SAVE! Great value on Colt Ace guns. Price: $34.95

7. **SMART RIFLE & SCOPE**
   - A new line of high-quality rifles designed for accuracy and precision. Available in various calibers, including .30-06 and .30-06 SPRINGFIELD.

8. **KLEIN'S LAY-AWAY PLAN**
   - To our loyal customers who can't come up with the price of the merchandise they want to buy, we will hold anything you select in your name for a $10.00 deposit. Balance to be paid $5.00 or more monthly, no carrying charges, or interest. Merchandise will be shipped within 60 days of receipt of full payment.

Only KLEIN'S gives you 30 Days Free Trial, 100% Money Back Guarantee, Plus Easy Credit Terms on all Purchases! Order by Mail!
**Mershon Deluxe Handgun Cases**

Sporting scope, Available.

Compact and light, these beautiful walnut cases, designed for target shooters, have a pair of neoprene scope shields suitable for almost all hunting and target scopes. These are of soft flexible neoprene construction, and slip on both ocular and objective lenses of the scope. They offer a great deal of protection to the lenses, and the rear shield also offers almost complete protection to the eye of the shooter who uses a scope with short eye relief, or a scope on a rifle of very heavy recoil. The covers are snug fit, and project out from the scope some 1/8 inch at each end, thus offering a very good rain and sun shade. They also have an inner ring to carry rain or other moisture around to the bottom, which is left open for water to drip out without coming in contact with the lens. In aiming, they cut out all side lights and reflections on the lenses. A well made, reliable product for the price of $1.95.

**Specifications for .44 Magnum Dies**

Forty years ago, I experienced the same trouble reloaders experience today with revolver bullets jumping their crimp. This was with the old .45 Colt with Remington factory black powder loads of 40 grains black and 250 grain bullet. If I left one cartridge in the chamber while five or six were fired, the bullet in that cartridge would jump its crimp enough to tie up the cylinder while five or six were fired, the bullet in that cartridge would jump its crimp enough to tie up the cylinder and tie up the gun. In shooting a .423 rifle, I also carried a short hardwood plug for driving bullets back in the cylinder and the case properly sized, the bullet can be fired. I also told him that expanding plugs, if used, must be ground down to about .423". Since then, Dr. Nippe has experimented a great deal in connection with the R.C.B.S. Gun & Die Shop of Oroville, Calif., who make the best three-die set we have seen for revolver reloading. After a great deal of experiment, they found that the resizing die should reduce the .44 Magnum case to .420" inside diameter, and the expanding plug should be ground and polished down to .422" for best results with a bullet of .429" diameter. I had good luck with an expanding plug of .425", but I used my 250 grain Keith bullets cast one to 16 tin and lead. With the harder bullets used by Dr. Nippe, they found that the smaller diameter was better.

**Deluxe Slip-On Recoil Absorber**

Easily slips on to any handgun or rifle. “Progressive Action” absorbs shock. Will give years of service. Only $2.00.

**SURE GRIPT SHELL PACKS**

Will safely and conveniently carry cartridges without damage or loss. A model for most cartridges. Shells won't stick or jam. Can be used on any belt up to 2" wide. Only $2.50.

**Gunsmiths Screw Drivers**

Bob Brownell of Montezuma, Iowa, markets a set of gunsmith's screw drivers, as or our British cousins call them, screw spanners. These excellent drivers are made for gun screws and a set of them will enable one to remove or replace screws on fine guns without burring, spreading the cuts, or ruining the original appearance of the screws.

**P.G.S. Scope Shields**

P.G.S., Inc., 622 Gratiot St., Saginaw, Mich., has a pair of neoprene scope shields suitable for almost all hunting and target scopes. These are of soft flexible neoprene construction, and slip on both ocular and objective lenses of the scope. They offer a great deal of protection to the lenses, and the rear shield also offers almost complete protection to the eye of the shooter who uses a scope with short eye relief, or a scope on a rifle of very heavy recoil. The covers are snug fit, and project out from the scope some 1/8 inches at each end, thus offering a very good rain and sun shade. They also have an inner ring to carry rain or other moisture around to the bottom, which is left open for water to drip out without coming in contact with the lens. In aiming, they cut out all side lights and reflections on the lenses. A well made, reliable product for the price of $1.95.

**Gunsmiths Screw Drivers**

Bob Brownell of Montezuma, Iowa, markets a set of gunsmith's screw drivers, as or our British cousins call them, screw spanners. These excellent drivers are made for gun screws and a set of them will enable one to remove or replace screws on fine guns without burring, spreading the cuts, or ruining the original appearance of the screws.

**P.G.S. Scope Shields**

P.G.S., Inc., 622 Gratiot St., Saginaw, Mich., has a pair of neoprene scope shields suitable for almost all hunting and target scopes. These are of soft flexible neoprene construction, and slip on both ocular and objective lenses of the scope. They offer a great deal of protection to the lenses, and the rear shield also offers almost complete protection to the eye of the shooter who uses a scope with short eye relief, or a scope on a rifle of very heavy recoil. The covers are snug fit, and project out from the scope some 1/8 inches at each end, thus offering a very good rain and sun shade. They also have an inner ring to carry rain or other moisture around to the bottom, which is left open for water to drip out without coming in contact with the lens. In aiming, they cut out all side lights and reflections on the lenses. A well made, reliable product for the price of $1.95.

**Specifications for .44 Magnum Dies**

Forty years ago, I experienced the same trouble reloaders experience today with revolver bullets jumping their crimp. This was with the old .45 Colt with Remington factory black powder loads of 40 grains black and 250 grain bullet. If I left one cartridge in the cylinder while five or six were fired, the bullet in that cartridge would jump its crimp enough to tie up the cylinder while five or six were fired, the bullet in that cartridge would jump its crimp enough to tie up the cylinder and tie up the gun. In shooting a .423 rifle, I also carried a short hardwood plug for driving bullets back in the cylinder and the case properly sized, the bullet can be fired. I also told him that expanding plugs, if used, must be ground down to about .423". Since then, Dr. Nippe has experimented a great deal in connection with the R.C.B.S. Gun & Die Shop of Oroville, Calif., who make the best three-die set we have seen for revolver reloading. After a great deal of experiment, they found that the resizing die should reduce the .44 Magnum case to .420" inside diameter, and the expanding plug should be ground and polished down to .422" for best results with a bullet of .429" diameter. I had good luck with an expanding plug of .425", but I used my 250 grain Keith bullets cast one to 16 tin and lead. With the harder bullets used by Dr. Nippe, they found that the smaller diameter was better.

**Gunsmiths Screw Drivers**

Bob Brownell of Montezuma, Iowa, markets a set of gunsmith's screw drivers, as or our British cousins call them, screw spanners. These excellent drivers are made for gun screws and a set of them will enable one to remove or replace screws on fine guns without burring, spreading the cuts, or ruining the original appearance of the screws.

**P.G.S. Scope Shields**

P.G.S., Inc., 622 Gratiot St., Saginaw, Mich., has a pair of neoprene scope shields suitable for almost all hunting and target scopes. These are of soft flexible neoprene construction, and slip on both ocular and objective lenses of the scope. They offer a great deal of protection to the lenses, and the rear shield also offers almost complete protection to the eye of the shooter who uses a scope with short eye relief, or a scope on a rifle of very heavy recoil. The covers are snug fit, and project out from the scope some 1/8 inches at each end, thus offering a very good rain and sun shade. They also have an inner ring to carry rain or other moisture around to the bottom, which is left open for water to drip out without coming in contact with the lens. In aiming, they cut out all side lights and reflections on the lenses. A well made, reliable product for the price of $1.95.
your sizing die does not reduce the case enough for very tight friction fit of the bullet at your specified diameter, or if the expanding plug expands the resized case too much to give proper bullet fit before the crimp is achieved, then those dies should be returned to their makers.

458 Winchester Reloading

For some time, I have been recommending 66 to 70 grains of 3031 with 480 to 500 grain jacketed soft nose and solids in the 458 Winchester. Now comes corroboration from Fred Huntington of R.C.B.S., Gun & Die Shop, Oroville, Calif. J. W. Hornady and Fred Huntington ran a series of chronograph tests on the 458 with those fine 500 grain soft nose and steel jacketed solids that Hornady makes in this caliber, and they found by actual chronograph test that 70 grains of 3031 seemed to exactly duplicate the factory loads. Hornady makes this in Grand Island, Neb., makes these fine bullets and R.C.B.S. Gun & Die Shop makes the tools to do a perfect job of reproducing factory loadings.

Stock Bending

For years, the Pachmayr Gun shop, 1220 South Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., have made a practice of stock bending to give more or less drop as desired in both rifle and shotgun stocks. I do not know how this is done, but suspect they are heated in oil and bent, then clamped until the wood takes a permanent set. At any rate, if you have a shotgun with a half inch too much or too little drop, or if you want cast off or cast in, contact the Pachmayr Gun Works. They can give you the exact specifications you wish, with no damage to the stock. The job is permanent.

Speer Reloading Manual For Wildcats

An excellent reloaders manual, covering about all the important so-called wildcat cartridges, is offered by Vernon and Ray mond Speer, bullet makers, Lewiston, Idaho. Chapters cover Wildcat Cartridges, Pressures and the Hand Loader, Rifle Accuracy, Exterior Ballistics, Ballistic Properties (including sectional density tables), ballistic Coefficient and energy tables. There is also a chapter on muzzle velocities with relation to powder temperatures.

This is a most useful book for all rifle loaders and particularly for the experimenter. Cartridge case drawings and specifications accompany each cartridge. While this book does not cover all wildcat cartridges, it does cover a good many of the more popular ones.

New Smith & Wesson .22 W.R.F. Magnum

We understand that Winchester will be in production on the new .22 W.R.F. Magnum cartridge this fall. As previously reported, this cartridge fires a 40 grain jacketed .2245" hollow point bullet at 2000 feet from rifles and 1600 feet from revolvers. Smith & Wesson are now boring barrels and chambering cylinders for their fine K-22 in 4", 6" and 8" barrels for the new cartridge. This will make the finest .22 gave and rabbit gun yet produced in a hand gun. Nothing beats the fine little K-22 as a .22 caliber handgun, and now, with the much more powerful cartridge it will have power enough for...

(Continued on page 45)
Shooting Family

Glad to read that the ladies are getting a chance to prove their marksmanship (July issue, "Who's Too Young To Shoot"). I have long felt that more women would share this pleasure with their husbands if given a chance to understand the thrill and good fun of shooting and perhaps eventually hunting.

I have always loved both and had a father who taught us to respect a gun at all times and treat it as a friend. My husband seems to enjoy shooting once in a while with me, although I don't practice as much and am not near the shot he is. We've enjoyed many a hunt together.

It is always a contest when your magazine comes as to who looks at it first. In our gun cabinet are: a muzzle loader (one deer accounted for), a .45-70 breach loader (one deer also), a Mauser action .250-300 caliber rifle (many deer), a 20 gauge Savage, and an over and under 22-410 Savage, a .38 revolver, and two cork guns. Our younger son seems on his way to being a "gun nut" too; he likes his brother's guns, but is "too little to shoot a bear."

Camille Campbell

Gore Bay, Ontario

Bouquet

I have neither the time nor the inclination to be passing out roses; however, I can't resist dropping a note to tell you that of the nine different gun and sporting magazines that I subscribe to, yours is by far the most helpful. Every time I write anybody for information, you folks seem to go out of your way. Your last letter of January 8 in regard to my Ferlach over-under rifle was just such an example. This is appreciated very much.

M. W. Ozier

Champaign, Ill.

Famous Fakes

Congratulations to Mr. A. Baron Engelhardt on his extraordinary article on Juan Peron's San Martin Colts (June issue). Your "Trigger Talk" Editor does not have to apologize for "publicising" such famous fakes. Your exposure has increased the value of Peron's pair of Colts. Indeed, if I had the means, I would go all the way for this pair of "authentic fakes."

Such an evident fraud pulled on the famous (or infamous) dictator is pleasantly reminiscent of the "art trick" of which Hermann Goering was the celebrated victim at the skillful hands of an obscure Dutch painter, who even confused the most eminent art critics of his country with his "creations" of "authentic Van Der Meers."

Louis Belanger

Westmount, Que., Canada

Straight Dope On Enfields

I cannot give you the exact quantities and other details, but believe I can give you enough information to answer readers' inquiries. We produced a total of approximately one and a quarter million of these guns which we manufactured and, therefore, were not marked "U. S. Property." They were, however, marked with the square "S" on the side of the receiver which identifies all of these guns which we manufactured and, incidentally, was also used prefixing the serial number on the Thompson sub-machine guns of which we produced over a million for the British and U. S. Governments.

The first guns produced had the original Enfield-type adjustable rear sight with the ladder leaf and various ranges up to several thousand yards. They also had the sliding Enfield bolt release at the back of the bolt.
head raceway, similar to that found on most other Enfields.

After this early production, the U.S. Government asked for this contract on a lend-lease basis and thereafter all guns were marked “U.S. Property.” Somewhere along the line, we then went to the two-height tip-over peep sight, which was not only cheaper but more rugged. Perhaps about in the middle of the contract, one of our engineers conceived the idea of simplifying the bolt release by doing away with the bolt locking slide at the rear of the bolthead raceway and, instead, cut a clearance about 1⁄2-inch behind the front receiver ring. If the bolthead was then held at this point, it could be rotated up and the bolt removed from the rifle. This apparently worked quite well and was located so that the open bolt would not rest in this position because of the rear action on the back stroke and the pressure of the mainspring on the closed stroke.

There were other variations in the course of production, the principal ones being in the design of the cocking piece. Likewise, some of the latter guns had two groove rifling instead of the conventional six groove rifling. The entire production was made with birch stocks.

O. M. Knodle, Vice President
Savage Arms Corporation
Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Anyone Can Shoot

Was very interested in “Shooting Is For Everyone,” page 26, April issue of GUNS. I know a man in Knoxville that goes on wild hog hunts (and gets his boar), who has his right arm off at the shoulder. He uses an H. and R. single barrelled 12 gauge. I met him on a hog hunt and he was still hunting when I met him. He uses a three-foot-long drain pipe on a tripod. He is still shooting better than the .30-30. It will shoot a 150 yards if the thing was elevated 45 degrees or thereabouts. They were then packed in pine cases by cleaning them, dipping them in cosmoline, and wrapping them in waterproof paper. They were shipped to Russia, by order of our Paris Depot 0-653 just outside of Rheims, and wrapping them in waterproof paper. With the grousing help of an ex-Afrika Corps Staff Major, I set up an assembly line at Ordnance Depot 0-653 just outside of Rheims, and with a crew of Kraut prisoners, processed and wrapping them in waterproof paper. They were then packed in pine cases and shipped to Russia, by order of our Paris HQ. It’s an even money wager that our guys ran into a lot of those same weapons in Korea. The big question, of course, is where we’ll run into them the next time.

John W. Breathed Jr.
Encino, California

He-Man’s Book

I have read your two latest issues of GUNS and find it very interesting, full of information that is useful to every sportsman. As I do a lot of chuck hunting and target shooting, also reloading, with a .222 caliber rifle, I find your book a lot of help. I certainly hope we will see more of this in the future in this he-man’s book for gunners.

G. E. Briggs
Hartford, Conn.

Praises for “Terni” Carbine

I can’t help but disagree with you in your opinion of the 7.35 mm Carcano: I find mine very good. It’s light weight and I think shoots a bit better than the .30-30. It will always be a fine saddle or jeep gun. It should do very well on light to medium game at 200 yards or less. For hi-velocity weapons, I lean toward the .250-3000 Savage M99. With hand loads, the 87 gr. bullet can attain 3500 f.p.s. with only about 50,000 psi chamber pressure. I think it can beat the .243 Win.

For heavy stuff, I’ll always use “old faithful,” my .348 Winchester. It has a heavy bullet and will throw it as far as is safe to shoot. (As you see, I prefer to find a lever action rifle.)

W. E. Hensel, Jr.
Baldwin Park, Calif.

Wants the Kay-Chuk

Received your March issue of GUNS today. I am very pleased with the article in the Handloading Bench, Harvey’s .224 Kay-Chuk. Have been looking for a handgun but considered .22 RF too light and heavier gun too much recoil. Am getting a reloading in the future for .308 caliber (Model 88 Winchester) and will also get a Kay-Chuk.

Leslie A. Koblenz
Glasgow, Montana

These Guns Weren’t Burned

I enjoyed Donnelly’s “I Burned Guns You’d Buy” perhaps a mite more than your average reader. Instead of burning them, I was sent to school in Paris to learn how to water-proof and pack them for storage. With the grousing help of an ex-Afrika Corps Staff Major, I set up an assembly line at Ordnance Depot 0-653 just outside of Rheims, and with a crew of Kraut prisoners, processed literally thousands of captured small arms by cleaning them, dipping them in cosmoline, and wrapping them in waterproof paper. They were then packed in pine cases and shipped to Russia, by order of our Paris HQ. It’s an even money wager that our guys ran into a lot of those same weapons in Korea. The big question, of course, is where we’ll run into them the next time.

John M. Harding
London, England
NEARLY ALL new rifles or calibers are reported in most out-door and gun magazines. I have made it a practice to purchase new rifles and cartridges only on the range, seldom actually using them on any game, or enough game, to give a factual report on their hunting use.

Various models and makes of rifles, handling 7 mm or .284 bullets have been brought out over the years, and (with the exception of that old reliable, the 7/57, which can be termed an international caliber) most of these cases have been of a wildcat nature. This has tended to dampen the enthusiasm of the user after a short time, due to the trouble of obtaining ammunition. However, in spite of this fact, many of the users of 7 mm calibers have stuck with the rifles, as witness the dichards who use the .300 Ross, which is actually an off-size caliber.

I have long been a .270 fan, owning one of the first Winchester’s 54’s in this caliber ever to come on the market, some 30 years ago. During this time, various 7 mm rifles have come into my possession, and this caliber, next to the .270, has taken more big game for me than any other during the past 20 years. I have used the 7/61, the German 7/64, and the .275 H & H when Weatherby brought out his 7 mm, it proved to be in the same class as the .275 H & H, and adequate for any game on the North American continent. Weatherby rifles, that had started out as wildcats and required hand-made and handloaded cases, finally reached a production and standardized basis, and factory ammunition became available on the shelf.

This was followed, a couple of years ago, by Phil Sharpe’s S & H 7/61. Here was a well designed cartridge, factory produced by Norma; but it was a magnum and required a special shell holder for use in handloading presses. However, both these new 7 mm calibers are magnums, and the demand still existed for a standard case in 7 mm, to be used in a reasonably priced, standard production arm. The fact that custom bullet makers, such as Sierra, Hornady, and Speer, had all developed and brought out excellent bullets for the 7 mm’s had revitalized the demand for a production gun to handle them. In our own case, using the .275 H & H and the 7 mm Weatherby, we had excellent game-getting results with bullets such as the 154 gr. Hornady R.P., the 160 gr. Sierra B.T., the 160 gr. flat base Speer, and the 160 gr. Nosler partition. Even on moose and grizzly, we have seen little use to go to the 175 gr. bullet.

The 7/57 was and is a well liked big game cartridge. However, for saddle stockers, the early available bullets had too much weight and length for any long distance work, being in this respect somewhat similar to the old Navy Lee 6 mm. The newer bullets of 150 gr. to 160 gr. weight helped this, but the 7/57 was still on the low side as a real big game cartridge, especially when it came to elk, moose, and such game.

Last summer Remington Arms Company sent me a new model and asked to use, loan, and really give them the works. These guns were the new Model 725 Remington in .280 caliber, and I was immediately greatly impressed by them. They were bolt action rifles, the type I much prefer for my work. Second, they were reasonably light in weight, which, at altitudes of 6500 to 12,000 feet, where we hunt, is highly desirable. The final point that appealed to me was the standard case, actually little different from the .270 or .06 cases except for markings and bullet size.

I immediately ordered a set of loading dies from R.C.B.S. and, before they arrived, shot up all the factory ammunition I had received, target shooting and making impact and drop checks. I equipped one rifle with a Bushnell Command Post 4 power scope, and the other with a Redfield mount and a 2 1/2” Bear Cub scope. Light gun slings were installed on each gun. I had no trouble with the ‘scope installation and, contrary to what I had read somewhere, I found it was not necessary to remove the rear sight or even the front sight blade.

My first agreeable surprise came after I fired a round of shots, five each of 125, 150, and 165 gr. factory ammunition, and found that all weights grouped in nearly the same pattern at 100 yards. This is the only caliber, with the exception of the .270, that I have found to do this with varying bullets. Then I shot for tight groups and found the 150 gr. bullet to be the best for this. Most groups of five shots averaged 1½ to 1¾ inches. I thought this could perhaps be due to the somewhat undistracted bullets which are undoubtedly made with the pump and auto rifle in mind. But they were excellent groups for factory guns and ammo.

The guns were pleasant to shoot from a recoil standpoint. I had several others try them for fit and quick sight-finding, and the stock shape proved to be much better than most standard guns. However, we all found fault with the grip; it seems to be too large and bulky. Probably this reaction is due to the somewhat undistracted bullets which are undoubtedly made with the pump and auto rifle in mind. But they were excellent groups for factory guns and ammo.

Send 10c for fully illustrated catalog listing our complete line.

FIREARMS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
DEPT. D-08 WASHINGTON 22, D.C.
SAVE 50% ON SKIN DIVING EQUIP.

2 TANK DIVING UNIT

Special Value! Build It Yourself

WORTH $200 EACH

FOR BOATS OF ALL TYPES

FOR RAFT OR DUCK

NEW AIR FORCE DROPTANKS

BUILD-YOUR-OWN PONTOON RAFT, CATTAMARAN OR BOAT!


TO ORDER - Send Check or Money Order. 1/2 deposit with C.O.D. All items sent postage and freight collect.

palley/s

2263 East VERNON AVENUE, DEPT. GS-89

LOS ANGELES 58, CALIFORNIA

13
WHERE TO FIND
HOW TO HUNT

Racks For Records

PART I: MOOSE, ELK, DEER, PRONGHORN

PLANNING, NOT LUCK, ACCOUNTS
FOR THOSE RECORD HEADS HUNTERS
DREAM OF. HERE, A TOP-FLIGHT
HUNTER TELLS YOU HOW TO PLAN

By BERT POPOWSKI

EVERY YEAR, tens of thousands of America's big-game hunters sally forth with gritted teeth and the firm conviction that this time they'll bag the buck or bull that will pop the eyes of their hunting friends for the next quarter-century. They're tired of bringing home mere eating meat. What they want is a head with horns that reach from here to there and are yeah-high.

But only a very small fraction of one per cent of those hunters know the need for the meticulous preparations that must precede the actual hunt. And that's why that tiny percentage of knowing hunters annually drag in the bucks and bulls that get inside the trophy throne-room. The rank and file work their hearts out, run down every slight rumor of a giant buck or bull, and are firmly convinced after years of failure that luck alone determines who gets the king-sized heads. And sometimes it's true. Sometimes some stumble-foot gets a prize that dedicated trophy-hunters would swap their eye-teeth for. Last year, I saw a veteran deer hunter actually reduced to tears when the whitetailed buck he'd hunted two seasons fell to a visiting hunter's bullet, and he learned that the successful hunter had promised the head to his son—to saw up into home-crafted hunting-knife handles! The thought of the ruination of that top trophy was really more than he could stand.

Actually, the primary requirements for the trophy hunter are only three-fold: knowing where major trophies are to be found; having a guide who is himself on the lookout for...
Packing into rough country where big ones are apt to be found means cutting gear to essentials, as in this "Siwash" camp in southwestern Canada.

really fine heads and will spend some time in locating them; and, finally, being able to spend enough time to look over a lot of animals and select the one that will fill the bill. (Money helps, of course. It gives the hunter the time to make a leisurely and painstaking trip, stay as long as he likes, hire a top-drawer guide who is willing to work for his customer's satisfaction. But just money won't make trophies grow where they aren't. That takes a shrewd selection of locality which, in turn, eliminates 90 per cent of the dry runs that plague so many hunters.)

There are several factors that produce trophies, no matter what the species of big game. First is isolation, which allows animals to stay out of hunters' reach until he reaches real trophy proportions. No trophy animal jumps from the yearling to the record class. He spends years learning the country, seeking out the foods he craves, and growing. He builds size, vitality, and endurance which help him survive during hard years. Second is food; plenty of it, and in areas where the essential minerals are found in abundance. It's no secret that, where essential minerals are abundant, both in licks and in soluble form that plants can absorb, they help build bodies of a size to feed and support heroic headgear. You just don't find big heads on scrawny bodies; they're in proportion.

Finally, there is the matter of genetics and eugenics. When an exceptionally fine male mates with an equally fine female, their physical proportions often combine in their offspring. If some unusual traits of intelligence and wariness are also transmitted, so much the better. Add suit-
able foods, isolated living localities, and time, and all that remains is for the dedicated trophy hunter to find and “reduce them to possession.”

Trophy hunters fall chiefly into two major classes: the guys who have heard of or seen single outstanding animals in an area and are willing to devote the season to the pursuit of that animal, and hunters who get a terrific thrill out of seeing a lot of game, love to stalk carefully and exhaustively until they find just what they want. I’ve hunted both ways, but I prefer the latter method. There’s a constant thrill in passing up one fine head after another in search of something better. In fact, I’m not sure that I don’t enjoy feasting my eyes on a lot of game even more than I enjoy the heart-stopping moment which ends the search. Every day is Bank Day in that kind of hunting; but to enjoy it, you must pick a game-rich country—something like our western states, the Canadian Provinces, or Alaska. You need also plenty of visibility, such as is provided by the open plains, the huge mountain parks and basins, and the elevated lookouts found in mountain country. You can “hunt” a lot of country from such a spot, without moving. Here is where a good pair of binoculars pay off.

Let’s commence with elk, or wapiti if you would be scientifically correct. Though found in some northern and eastern States, they are in huntable numbers only in the West and Canada. Eight states have elk concentrations numbering 6,000 or more head. Arizona has 6,500, New Mexico 6,900, Washington 30,000, Wyoming 36,000, Oregon 40,000, Montana 41,500, Colorado 56,000, and Idaho 30,000. Trophy-wise, the bulk of the best heads have come from Wyoming’s Big Horn mountains and the Jackson Hole area south of Yellowstone Park; from Nez Perce county of Idaho; from Jefferson and Gallatin counties in Montana; and from southwestern Alberta and southeastern British Columbia in Canada. I personally prefer the Absaroka mountains of Montana, northwest of Wyoming’s Big Horns, and southeastern British Columbia. But the Big Horns themselves are a fine limestone-rich plateau-type hunting country.

An elk is a long-legged, wide-ranging critter and hunters who go after trophy bulls should be in excellent physical condition. Beware the guides who say they’ll ride you right up to your top bull; elk have ears like foxes, and when you bag a buster bull you’ll have earned him.

The palmate-antlered moose, biggest of the deer family, comes in the king-sized Alaskan-Yukon brand, the middling Canadian size, and the Shiras (Continued on page 54)
Teach the Gal To Shoot

TEACHING "THE LITTLE WOMAN" TO SHOOT IS NO PROBLEM—AND CAN GIVE YOU YOUR BEST-EVER HUNTING COMPANION

By CLYDE ORMOND

Both my wife and daughter like to hunt big-game, and to shoot. Many times, when we've returned from a successful hunt, an envious fellow shooter has asked, "You mean your wife went with you? . . . Boy, I wish I could get my wife interested in shooting! I'd not only have more fun and get to go oftener; she'd get a bang out of it. I know she would. One of the reasons she resents my hunting is, she's bored with those afternoon card parties."

Yet, in most of the cases, it's the man's fault that his wife, daughter, or girl friend doesn't like to hunt and shoot. It's true that, today, more gals are taking to the outdoors—maybe it's an evidence of this new "togetherness;" but many aren't—because they're scared. They are missing the fun of a great sport because of an initial, unhappy introduction to it—by a well-meaning but bumbling man.

Here is the typical way in which many a husband deprives himself of a wonderful field companion. By pleading or barter, he gets his wife to agree to go on a hunt. Naturally, since he's the only hunting member of the family, the rifle or shotgun is his. It is too big for her, doesn't fit her properly, is probably too husky in caliber. So she'll be ready for the hunt, he insists, on the way to the hunting country, that she bang away at a can, for practice.

Not knowing what to expect, she assumes

Pride of accomplishment lights face of author's wife as she holds up first sage hen, bagged with a Winchester double 20.
Daughter Nikki bagged first antelope with 7 mm after three weeks practice, enjoyed both practice and hunt. Some big game cartridges suitable for the lady gunner are (from left to right) .243 Winchester, 100 grains; .250 Savage, 100 grains; .257 Roberts, 100 grains; the 7 mm, 139 grains; .270, 130 grains; .30-06, 180 grains.
a trial position, points, and whangs away. What happens? She is scared stiff at the noise, smacked in her pretty nose by the comb, jolted on the shoulder, and surprised that nothing worse happened. She’s had it. Thereafter, she’ll take canasta.

On the opposite extreme, and just as bad, is the eager but ill-advised husband who knows his lady is delicate, effeminate, and not really up to that brand-new magnum rifle of his. So—he gives her a puny caliber or gauge, inadequate to the game. When she doesn’t bag that duck, pheasant, or buck, she thinks it’s her fault, that she’s just not cut out for shooting, and—floopy goes the entire project.

I’ve learned from personal experience that both methods are wrong: that women do love to shoot and can become darned good at it, if started right; and that there is no need, either, for them to use a cartridge or caliber inadequate to the game they hunt. I found this out, not through any brilliant deduction of my own, but rather from bald necessity, after I’d put my big foot into it.

My daughter Nikki is a healthy, normal girl. While growing up, younger then her brother Ted, she learned to shoot a .22. As most girls do, she took to it like a duck to water. Well, I promised the boy that when he became 14, I’d take him hunting. This was duly done, and the boy killed a coyote with his first shot from a big-game rifle. He bagged a nice buck antelope just a few shots later.

So then the pestering began. “Daddy, when can I go hunting?” Nikki asked. What could I say? There was only one thing to say, so I said it: “When you are 14, too.”

Idaho at that time had a special antelope hunt. The ratio of applicants to lucky permits was top-heavy to say the least. To prolong an obligation, I promised the girl that she could apply, and if she was lucky enough to get a permit, I’d take her antelope hunting.

You know what happened. I was suddenly confronted with a promise to fulfill, and with just three weeks to teach her how to shoot well enough so she could make that initial experience a successful one. Briefly, we began with a Model 70 Winchester, 7 mm rifle, and dry shooting. Each day, religiously, after her high school classes, we’d take the rifle and walk around the acreage. I taught her how to sight with a scope; to breathe three times and hold the third; to squeeze. At unannounced times, I’d stop, point out a post, head-gate, clod of dirt, or tumble-weed, tell her it was an antelope, that she must shoot and hit it from the position she was currently in. We concentrated only on one position, sitting. The times she squeezed off at an imaginary buck, on an empty chamber, was a credit to the stamina of that firing-pin.

The third week, I made a full-sized cardboard antelope, substituting it for the “game” in the tours around the acreage. And about three days before the hunt, at one of the sessions, I simply slipped in three live handloads, and said, “Do just exactly as you’ve been doing.”

Well, Nikki laid those three bullets into a spot on the cardboard buck’s shoulder which your hand would cover—at 110 yards, from sitting. Later, she killed her antelope buck with the first shot she fired on a hunt. And when I asked her if the recoil bothered her, she asked, “Recoil? What’s that?”

Because of the similarity, and if you’ll pardon personal incidents, I’ll tell you of something which happened nearly a decade later—last fall, in Alaska’s Wrangells. After an all-afternoon stalk, the outfitter, Don DeHart, and I got my wife up to a creditable caribou bull. She used a 7x61 Sharpe & Hart Magnum, and plastered him full into the boiler­room the first shot. I asked her the same question, “Does the kick bother you?”

“What kick?” she asked, grinning to her ears.

I could cite numerous instances (Continued on page 50)
Chukar Challenge
To Mountain Gunners

Imported birds and domestic shotgun tangle in fast fusillade in which Chukar partridges, brought from India to stock Oregon's hills, come off second best against three loads of No. 6s from Curtis' battered M12 Winchester.

By WILLIAM CURTIS

FAR BELOW ME, a line of green marked the course of a dinky creek in the bottom of a big canyon. Above me towered rocky pinnacles and ledges, separated by runty stands of dull, green sage brush. Not a bird called or moved anywhere. Yet, less than a hour earlier when I was in the bottom of the valley, this canyon wall had been alive with running, clucking chukar partridges. But that's the way it is with these hardy Indian imports. Now you see them—and now you don't. Bagging them is something else again.

When I first heard and saw chukars, I thought filling the three-bird Oregon limit would be easy. Now, I was beginning to wonder if I'd have to chase these zebra-sided speedsters over most of eastern Oregon's rough chunks of real estate to knock off even one. Slowly, wearily, I zigzagged up to the last peak without jumping a target. No doubt about it, they were gone; no use to look further. I muttered a hunter's oath and started angling down towards the red and white dot that was my pickup.

About half way down, not less than 15 chukars burst out of the sage without the slightest warning. Caught flat-footed, I felt the back of my neck prickle with excitement as I desperately jacked a shell into the barrel of my Model 12 Winchester repeater.

My first try folded a climbing bird 40 yards distant. A second shot missed, clipping juniper twigs behind a quar­tering target. I shoved in a third No. 6 just in time to clobber a tail-ender, trying to mark down my two kills while keeping one eye on the retreating covey. I know better now. The uniform grey-brown upper parts of the red-legged, red-billed runners blend neatly with the desolate terrain they live in, and dead birds can be lost birds...
THESE WILY ASIAN PARTRIDGES THRIVE ON OUR HIGH, ROCKY, WESTERN MOUNTAIN RANGES, DISAPPEAR LIKE GHOSTS IN THIN COVER, OFFER RARE SPORT TO KNOW-HOW GUNNERS

California tried an experimental season only a few years ago, and in 1958 enjoyed a two-months opening in some southern sections.

So far, chukars have thrived chiefly in the same type of country over most of the western and Pacific states. The rugged, rocky peaks are fine for them, and this is a country where they compete with few game birds. Some of their range overlaps mountain and valley quail territory and, once in a while, terrain of the Hungarian partridge. But wherever I’ve hunted them, there’s been plenty of room for all. On the other hand, chukars planted in any but the rough, sage brush peaks rarely make a go of it. Here in the Coast Range where I live, where you would expect them to thrive, they may hang on for several years but then slowly dwindle away.

In Eastern Oregon, I talked to miners, cowboys, and Fish and Game field men who told me that (Continued on page 58)

if you aren’t careful. I searched for 20 minutes before these two were pocketed... The rest of the bunch? They vanished. I didn’t even bother to look for them. Which was just as well; I wouldn’t have found them—and, starting towards the pickup again, I kicked out a “sleeper” that I was lucky enough to nail a good 50 yards away. So I filled my limit, but I couldn’t claim much credit—except for the shooting.

Since that day, I’ve noticed that chukars make a habit of getting up at precisely the exact moment you least expect them. I’ve hunted these birds a number of times since that initial venture, and it’s easy to see why many field biologists, as well as hunters, predict bright futures for them. They are game targets, well able to survive even in well-gunned country.

In Oregon, for instance, no chukars had been introduced until 1951. In 1956, when this hunt happened, I got plenty of action. There was actually an abundance of birds.

Downing chukars was only half the job: in rocks, brownish birds were tough to find.

Western rifleman Curtis grips scattergun in erect stance; slips shells through pump action rapidly when chukars show themselves.

M12 author uses is take down model, ribbed fore end, with slanted stock.
THE SPENCER: No.4 Among

UNION CAVALRY GAINED
LAURELS AND BATTLES USING THE
SPENCER REPEATING CARBINE
BUT GUN WAS FORGOTTEN AFTER THE WAR

THE TITLE “the gun that won the west” is claimed by two arms firms today. This may be because historian Frederick Jackson Turner did say the west was won by “The Colt, the Winchester, and the plough.” But of all the arms used during that vital period from 1860 until the 1880s, one of the most important in the winning of the west, the 7-shot Spencer rifle and carbine, has been overlooked. Compared to the Winchester-built Henry repeater, of which just 1731 were bought by the Union during the War, over 90,000 Spencers saw service. As the standard Union cavalry arm it rolled up a devastating record. Later on, as the most effective arm of our too-few horse soldiers in the Indian Wars, it gained new credit. Colonel Custer, charged with the mission of wiping out a Sioux encampment on the Washita river in 1868, was made efficient by use of Spencer magazine carbines in the hands of his few troopers. Custer knew the firepower effectiveness of the Spencers; had used them in the War. Indeed, much of Custer's dash and valour might be attributed to the firepower superiority of his Michigan Cavalry troopers armed with Spencers. Then, in
“The Winners of the West”

Movies garb U.S. Cavalry in uniforms of Spanish War period, but Civil War and Indian campaign troopers depicted (above) actually dressed like sergeant with Spencer at right.

1876, Custer met his end; his basic weapon, a single shot Springfield rifle. The big bone-shocking .52 caliber Spencers had been retired to the surplus sales, and the White Eye soldiers went forth with single shot Springfields to fight the Indian on the Rosebud.

The rifles and carbines of youthful inventor Christopher M. Spencer were critical in the War. Some authorities give Spencer firepower credit for turning key attacks at Gettysburg; weighing the victory for the Union. In campaigns in the border states; in engagements with the Army of the Cumberland, Spencer repeaters figured in the balance.

Ironically, a Spencer carbine was among the armament of mad Booth, found when his body was taken after killing Lincoln. And though it has not captured the popular fancy since, one Spencer did a job of capturing which changed history: Booth had a Spencer to hold off pursuers, until his nerve failed, but one nervy Michigan Cavalryman carried his Spencer cocked and levered ready, pointed at the pit of Jeff Davis’ stomach as he called for the corporal of the guard. Whether the Michigan Cavalryman got the $100,000 in gold offered for taking Jefferson Davis, late President of the Southern Confederacy, dead or alive, is not known; but his Spencer carbine still reposes, an honored display in a Michigan museum. In truth, the Spencer really “ended the war,” and would have done so sooner, if the inventor himself had not run into opposition. Lincoln himself approved the Spencer gun: the shingle at which he fired is preserved today.

Chief of the Ordnance Department was General James W. Ripley. Ripley has been pictured as a stiff-necked, reactionary military idiot for refusing the importunate inventors of patent arms who pressed upon him from every

23
loading rifles from a previous battlefield. There were, among the over 30 different styles of patent carbines offered for Union Cavalry, one or two exceptions. Some, such as the Burnside, persisted in quantity because of political pull. Others, such as the Sharps, used standard powder and ball, and were not dependent on specialized ammunition. But only about 80,000 Sharps arms in all were bought officially by the Union during the War. Once the initial objections of General Ripley were overruled, the North bought and kept on buying Spencers until 94,196 Carbines and 12,471 rifles were placed into the hands of many Blue-belly fighting men. To support these arms in the field, 58,238,924 rounds of cartridges were obtained, special metal rimfire shells much like a .22 Short, in proportion but .50, .52 and .56 caliber.

This gun that “won the War,” and in the hands of Indian-pacifying troopers made possible the winning of the west, was designed in the turbulent days just prior to 1860. The market was good for “patent arms,” especially for military types having some application to the growing militia movement of the late 1850’s. C. M. Spencer, who was to become one of the leading figures in the world’s machine tool industry after the war, got his start with a U.S. patent issued March 6, 1860.

This contribution to the Union Cause was a lever-operated rolling block repeating rifle, with seven cartridges pushed forward by a follower in a butt-stock tube magazine. The follower tube was pulled out in loading, and seven rounds dropped in. Ammo came packaged in 7-round brown cardboard boxes. When the Spencers achieved wider distribution in 1863, Blakeslee’s Cartridge Box, a septagonal leather back-pack holding seven 7-shot loading tubes, gave the Spencer-armed trooper a high rate of fire. The Spencer metallic cartridge played an important part in its success.

The inventor took as a model the rim-fire .22 cartridge brought out by Smith & Wesson for their first revolver, in 1857, patented ultimately in 1860. He scaled it up to approximately ½” bore, designed several actual cartridges which were tabulated as “Spencer” loads although one or two of the other carbines of the period were designed to fire the same round. Spencer had to perfect, or aid in perfecting, equipment to draw a big cartridge case which was a proportionately big manufacturing problem. Ammunition was made for Spencer (Continued on page 41)
New Coturnix quail, “four ounces of epicurean delight and a challenge to any hunter,” are being released in many states.

By K. D. CURTIS

New Target For Upland Guns

NEW QUAIL PROMISES FAST SPORT IN AREAS WHERE BOBWHITES CANNOT SURVIVE. HE’S SMALL, FAST, AND A TASTY MORSEL

A BIG SURPRISE is in store for gun sportsmen. Here’s how it happens:

You are out hunting, hiking past places where you’d never expect to find game birds. Maybe you’re prowling a grassy, unwooded, shrubless pasture, or you’re in ranch country where ordinarily only the meadowlark, cowbird, or killdeer rise to wing. As you know, there are millions of such acres in America today where few or no game birds can be found.

Then the surprise is sprung!

Suddenly, with a vibrant w-h-i-r-r-r, a speedy little game-fowl rockets right out from under your toes and, like the quail he is, drives ahead as rapidly as he rises. You stand flabbergasted as he flies in an ascending arc, with minimum up-and-down bobble, and climbs only high enough to make for the next cover—the spot he’s likely had in mind just in case he’s flushed. His flight pattern is much like that of a Bobwhite quail “single” flushed without benefit of point.

Don’t let the size of this little fellow fool you. He’s a true game bird, and a delicious treat on the table. Millions of Europeans and Asians know him well, though he has been a stranger in the Western Hemisphere. He is the Coturnix Quail (coturnix coturnix).

Not long ago, I talked with Melvin Steen, the man who has had a lot to do with the introduction of this newest American game bird. Now, the new head of the Nebraska Game Commission, Steen was recently with the Missouri game commission, where he did a lot of experimenting with the Coturnix. In fact, Missouri pioneered Coturnix breeding and propagation in this country.

Steen, for years chairman of the committee of the International Wildlife Commission for the study and introduction of exotic game birds, remembers how he “accidentally” encountered the idea of transplanting the Coturnix Quail. One day, while with the (Continued on page 53)
CHUCK HUNTING Is Not
"For Experts Only"

DON'T LET 'EM KID YOU,
CHUCK SHOOTING DOESN'T REQUIRE SUPER-NATURAL SKILL OR SUPER EQUIPMENT.
FACTORY LOADS IN FACTORY RIFLES WILL DO

By CARLOS VINSON

Vinson can spot chucks at distance through Weaver K8 on Colt 57 but here takes close look at opening of hoof-breaking dugout.

"COME WITH ME tomorrow," said Freeman Brown, his voice over the telephone fairly crackling with excitement, "and I'll show you more woodchucks in less time than you've seen in a coon's age!"

Now, that's a challenge it would be hard for me to resist, even if I tried. And I knew Freeman could make good on his promise. A group of Van Buren County farmers had been after Freeman for some time past to come up, and bring some one up with him, to help thin out the woodchucks that were playing havoc in their fields. This was mid-June, and here in Tennessee, that's about the beginning of a varmint season that stays open from then until frost. Freeman and I are both dyed-in-the-wool fans for chuck shooting, and this first hunt of the season challenge was too good to miss. I was ready at eight next morning.

So far, this sounds (to chuck hunters) like just another hunt—fascinating sport, but what's to write about? I'll make it even more average by admitting that Freeman and I are just average Joes; we use no outlandish equipment, no magic methods, and we're not the world's best rifle shots. But we'd been arguing some points through the winter, and this was a chance to prove (or disprove) some theories. And we did it. At least, we proved them to our satisfaction.

Freeman was shooting a Model 722 Remington, .244 caliber, with a K8 Weaver scope. My rifle of the day was a Colt "57" (recently replaced by the new line of "Coltsman" rifles), in .243 caliber, also wearing a Weaver K8 scope.

There were several other points of difference, all of which had figured in our winter arguments. The scope on Freeman's rifle had been mounted by an expert, and the same expert had done the sighting in. Freeman was shooting hand-loaded ammunition, and this loading job too had been done by a real handloading expert. The fellow has six or seven hundred bucks worth of loading equipment, and does everything scientifically. The .244 handloads carried 70 grain bullets.

My pore little ol' Colt 57 had not been so pampered. I had followed the instructions that came with my K8 Weaver scope, and mounted it myself. I did the sighting-in job all by myself, too. I sighted in at 40 measured yards, and this put me on zero at 250 yards. My ammunition was factory loads all the way, for the sighting-in and also for the hunt. I used Winchester Super Speed cartridges, .243 caliber (6 mm), with soft-point bullets in the 80 grain weight. We had argued a lot about those bullet weights, as well as which rifle and which caliber was best and how would my factory ammo and home scope mounting stack up against Freeman's expertized equipment.

On the way out to the hunting grounds, Freeman stopped at a place where we would have a high ledge back stop, to see just how our rifles were shooting. Naturally, he used his handloads, and I used my factory ammo.

At 40 yards, both rifles were smack on the money. At that distance, we riddled a % inch black bull on white paper. Next, we increased the distance to 250 yards and used a 1½ inch bull. There was a fairly strong cross breeze blowing, but even at the 250 yard distance we made no allowances for it. Again, we were both on the money. There wasn't enough difference in our targets to detect a difference. With three shots each, we tore up the 1½ inch bull. We took good rests while firing, and the cross wind didn't seem to vary the courses of our bullets one bit.

Satisfied that our rifles were sighted correctly, we motored on to the shooting grounds, checked in with our farmer hosts, and got started.

While glassing the first alfalfa field with our binoculars,
we spotted no less than six feeding chucks. Two of them were grizzled old adults, and the other four were half to two-thirds grown young ones. The ranges, I judged, were from 125 to 300 yards. Through my 9 X 35 Bushnell binoculars, I could follow the movements of even those 300 yards away perfectly. The cross breeze was still blowing, and I whispered to Freeman to ask him what he thought about it. “I’m still not going to make any allowances for it,” he whispered back. I decided not to make any allowance either. We had needed none on paper targets; why should we need it on live ones?

Laying down, I found a big sedge sod I could use as a forearm rest. I decided to try one of the old chucks in the far corner of the field, a good 300 yards away. Freeman elected to try the other adult chuck, which was a good 250 yards from our shooting positions.

“I’m going to center my cross-hairs smack on his shoulder the next time he sits up,” my friend whispered. “What’re you going to do?” “I think I’ll try to center on the head as he sits up,” I whispered back. “That should make my bullet strike about the shoulder area—I hope.”

Freeman was shooting from a sitting position, with a tightened sling and knee rest. “When I count five, shoot,” he whispered, as both chucks suddenly sat up to scan the surroundings. It was a rather long, whispered count which gave me plenty of time to center my scope’s cross-hairs on the chuck’s head.

Both rifles cracked at almost the same time, sounding like one long report. My chuck seemed to explode in its tracks. “Mine disappeared in the alfalfa,” Freeman said, as he worked a fresh cartridge into the barrel. He was not sure just what his shot had done. Through my binoculars, I could see my chuck laying very still in the alfalfa, and I was sure that it was a clean kill.

Two of the young chucks ran a few yards to den entrances, and then sat up for one more look-see to find out what all the noise was about. Not many old chucks will do this, but most of the youngsters will. That’s why we always try for the old ones first when both old and young are out feeding in the same field.

Having worked a fresh cartridge into the chamber of my rifle, I centered the cross-hairs on one of the young chucks. I judged the distance to be 150 yards, so I held about two inches below where I wanted for the bullet to strike. In other words, I centered the cross hairs on the top part of the young chuck’s belly (Continued on page 39)
I WENT TO AFRICA with the intention of getting all of the Big Five: elephant, rhino, buffalo, lion, and leopard; and I wanted a sable antelope. That was about the extent of my planning. But when White Hunters Ltd. appointed me their Western Representative, John Lawrence, my white hunter, told me that I must now get a greater Kudu “if only because he is our trade mark and on our letter heads.” After gazing at the beautiful mounted specimen in the outer office of White Hunters Ltd., I quite agreed with John. Greater Kudo was added forthwith to my “most wanted” list.

We drove south from Nairobi, 175 miles to Arusha, Tanganyika, in John’s safari Jeep, rebuilt with hunting body for the grueling work of African hunting. The big Austin truck followed us, with some ten boys perched on top of the mountain of camp equipment and food. John’s little elephant trackers rode with us in the back seat of the Jeep. At Arusha, we spent a day purchasing licenses, going through the Game Department museum, and getting everything lined up for our long trek down into southern Tanganyika. The general game license, plus the special licenses for the big five, the greater kudu, the sable, and the oryx put a $700-plus dent in my bank roll, but we were then ready for the bush.
Our first camp out of Arusha overlooked part of Lake Manyarra and the scarp of the Rift wall. It was a very pretty camp, with a line of palms on one side and the plain leading away to the lake on the other. That night I did not sleep much. It was my first night in the African blue, and I clearly heard, several times, the grating, coughing, grunt of a leopard half a mile away, and the moaning of a lion in the distance. Toward morning, a hyena let out its maniacal cackle right under my tent veranda and six feet from my bed. I was a tenderfoot in Africa, in spite of 30 years of big game outfitting and guiding from Mexico to Alaska in America, and I slept with my .476 Westley Richards loaded and in easy reach on a camp chair beside my cot.

I was awake long before daylight, listening to the cries of the many strange birds: francolin, guinea fowl, and others. Then my personal boy called with a tray and his cheery “Chi Bwana,” and I drank a cup of scalding hot tea, washed, and slid into my clothes while John and the trackers, Galu and Guyo, waited for me in the Jeep. That was the way the next 40 days were to start: up before daylight, a cup of tea and a hurried wash, and off in the Jeep for the hunting grounds, where soon the burning African sun popped over the horizon and the day began.

This camp netted us a fine oryx, a seven foot leopard, and wonderful guinea and francolin shooting. It was all new to me and my eyes soaked it up: herds of wildebeast, zebra, oryx, and occasional eland, grants, and wart hogs; and once I got a glimpse of the great yellow head of a lion a half mile away in long grass.

We drove next to Singida and spent a night there in a little hotel run by an Indian; thence on south through Manyoni and deeper into that African bush. Our next camp netted a fine old bull elephant with tusks measuring 5½ and 7 feet, and an exceptional wart hog with great tusks protruding some 11 inches and with a 14 inch spread at their tips.

From here we pushed on west and south, finally cutting a trail deep into some rocky hills to the sable country. This was miombo bush country and fairly heavily timbered with thorn and the miombo bush on which both Kudu and sable like to feed. We camped a quarter mile from a water hole, or what passed for a water hole in African parlance. It was a mud hole, to my notion, its contents resembling fairly thin cement. But all manner of game watered there; we found the tracks of elephant, rhino, buffalo, eland, wart hog, zebra, hartebeast, sable, Kudu, and other species on the muddy banks. And our boys somehow strained, filtered, and distilled that muddy soup until they wound up with clear, sweet, drinking water which, with a small mixture
of orange squash, made a very good palatable drink. It also mixed well with Scotch.

Though the beautiful cow kudu, resplendent in their grey white striped coats, stood within 30 yards of our Jeep trail and watched us slide by, we had but one sight of a good bull. We spotted him a quarter mile ahead, in the edge of some heavy thorn. I slid out of the Jeep with my .333 O.K.H. loaded with 300 grain soft nose, and attempted to head him off in the bush some 400 yards from the Jeep. But he was far too wary: I never got another glimpse of his great, spiral-horned head.

The kudu has tiny hooves for an animal as big as a small bull or very large cow elk. The hooves of a great bull are only about the size of a 150 pound deer. How such a great beast can travel on such tiny feet is beyond me, but travel he surely can... We trailed two big rhino tracks from this camp, only to find old cows with good long horns, but both with young, so we had to turn them down. They scented us, snorted, swapped ends, and departed with miniature steam whistles blowing, and I shoved the safety back on the .476 Westley Richards as we hiked sadly back to the Jeep.

I killed a grand old sable bull here while hunting for a tree in which to hang a lion bait; but although we saw kudu tracks, we never glimpsed a greater Kuku bull. Once we trailed a pair of lions a long way, until a herd of buffalo obliterated the lions' tracks and we never could pick them up again. One morning we found a cow elephant near our water hole. She had been wounded in the head and left hip by a poacher, and she was very much on the prod. We got a wonderful close-up shot of her as she came for us in bright, hot sunlight.

This water hole, like every one I saw in Tanganyika, had its poacher hide-out near the water. Poaching accounts for ten times as much game as is legally shot there, I am convinced. This poacher hide-out was a hole dug back under the roots of a great thorn tree and only six feet from the edge of the narrow water hole. A native could hide there and a wounded elephant or buffalo could never get at him. They spend the night in these hide-outs, poke their old muzzle loaders almost against the side of a beast, and let go. Ivory, rhino horn, hide, and biltong all bring good prices by native standards, and this is the greatest problem the Tanganyika Game Department has confronting them.

The morning we left this camp, we drove by the band of sable from which I had removed the old bull. Another great black bull had taken over the harem, and he was a beauty, with even longer horns than the one I had killed. He stopped and looked us over at 60 yards. This, to my opinion, is Africa's most beautiful antelope. He is proud as a peacock, knows his strength, and fears nothing but man. Even lion give him a wide berth. Sable, roan, and oryx are all fighters and have been known to kill both men and lions.

We made a long all-day drive, partly with no road, and arrived on an open timbered ridge for our kudu camp.
and they would grab the shotgun and a box of shells and come running. Those natives were the best retrievers I ever hunted with. They would spend any amount of time running down a wounded bird, then would cut his throat in accordance with their Mohammedan religion so they could eat him.

Once as we were working our way back to camp through the thorn bush, I saw the last six feet of a big black cobra going swiftly into a clump of thorn. This was one of the only three poisonous snakes I saw in 40 days in the African bush. This country was inhabited by a great many mongoose of several different varieties. We saw packs of them every day. They must clean up an awful lot of snakes, and we wished them luck.

The morning of the 29th, John sent Guyo and a local native to look for kudu while we trailed another rhino. But our rhino fed down wind and into thorn so thick we knew we could never get him, so we returned to camp. Guyo joined us there, reporting that he had seen two great bull kudu in an old shamba on the other side of the ridge. Knowing that Kudo like to feed in the early morning and late evenings, we decided not to work that shamba until dark. The thorn was thick and full of rhino sign, so we had to carry the heavy rifles at the shamba and spent a half hour looking out for any sign of game, and John decided to move north a quarter mile to a spur ridge over a half hour from our camp.

We worked our way to the edge of the shamba and spent a half hour looking out over the partly cleared land. There was no sign of game, and John decided to move forward until he could also look down below us, and instantly his black eyes took in a great bull kudu feeding on the big miombo leaves. We arrived at the last cover and John, Galu, the native guide, and I all spent considerable time looking over the expanse of bush and open country before going on out to the edge of the ridge. There, Guyo looked down the steep slope below us, and instantly his black eyes took on a shine. He rushed to me with the .333 O.K.H. while I kept the .476 in my hands at all times. John had his old .416 filled with solids in case we ran into a belligerent rhino. Coming into close contact with one of these animals unexpectedly can be dangerous!

We worked our way up to the top of the ridge and the shamba and spent a half hour looking out over the partly cleared land. There was no sign of game, and John decided to move forward until he could also look down below us. As he finished the trigger squeeze, he whispered, "Hurry! He's going to go." I fol­lowed him to the edge of the thorn, and John moved forward until he could also look down the slope of the hill with the glasses. I turned the safety over on the .333 O.K.H. and worked out to the edge of the hill until I too could look down.

There, only 90 yards away, was a great bull kudu feeding on the big miombo leaves. Only his head, horns, and neck, and the front of the left shoulder were visible, but one look through the scope was enough for me and I swung the cross hairs on him. I saw the shadow of thorns through the cross hairs and moved slightly to my right to clear the bush. Just then, John whispered, "Hurry! He's going to go."

As the cross hairs centered at base of neck and front edge of shoulder, I squeezed. As I finished the trigger squeeze, I whispered back to John, "He is too late."

At the crack of the little .333 O.K.H. and the plunk of the heavy 300 grain soft nose, the kudu dropped out of my sight. Instantly, I threw another cartridge into the chamber and started to aim again, intending to give him another for safety; but all I could see (Continued on page 40)
OLD GUNS, LIKE OTHER OLD FRIENDS, ARE THERE, READY TO SERVE YOU WHEN FEAR OR DANGER THREATEN YOU OR YOURS

There's nothing like a man's gun room for remembering.

Sometimes when things become a little hectic, I retire to my gun room to study my books or to rub down a shotgun or a rifle. I like to clean guns. The fragrance of gun oil and powder is a man's smell, a gun man's smell.

I have before me an old lever action Winchester that was built for the .32-20 black powder cartridge. Maybe it's not so old; they say a person is as young as he feels, and if that can apply to a gun, this old rifle is young. It has a serial number of less than 10,000, and it has been much used, but the stock is still firm with no cracks. It has a few nicks and bruises, but these are proud scars, like a man's battle scars. The action is smooth as only a well used gun can be. The barrel is somewhat leaded, yet after more than 60 years' use, it will still group in two inches at 50 yards.

Funny how important a gun becomes as it shares more and more in your life. I remember back in the middle thirties. I was just a young one then. It was a stormy, windy night. The old pine next to the house howled with each renewed burst of wind. Lightning flashed, making visible the grotesque, gnarled shapes of the apple trees in the orchard. This, and the "bang-bang" of the barn door, alarmed us young ones. Dad didn't pay much attention to the storm. He just looked up from his paper once in awhile and asked if it had started to rain yet.

Then Mom called to dad from the kitchen where she had been doing the dishes. She didn't say much; just pointed out the kitchen window to the barn. There was a light in the barn—then darkness—then light again, flicking, irregular. Dad mumbled something about, "Looks like somebody usin' a flashlight." It did, too. And that did it. Us kids were scared stiff. And, kid like, we huddled before the dark window and let our imaginations build up our fears. I think Mom was scared too, though she would never admit it, then or later.

Dad walked to the fireplace and took down the old Winchester rifle. He levered a shell into the chamber and picked up a lantern on the way to the door.

Funny how our fears subsided when dad loaded up that old gun. We watched him fight the wind to the barn, saw him pause for a moment beside one of the red-lighted windows. Then he disappeared inside.

It seemed like ages before he came out. When he did appear, he seemed quite nonchalant... but the suspense was unbearable. He latched the barn door and walked slowly back to the house. When he came in, he jacked the load out of the chamber, hung the gun back on its peg, then looked at us—and grinned.

"Loose light bulb," he said. "Wind was shaking it, makin' it flash on and off."

Just the same, as we kids huddled under the blankets in the upstairs room that night, we analyzed every sound, every creak of the old house, and (Continued on page 33)
every movement outside, every flash of lightning helping us to imagine all kinds of night monsters. A boy's dreams are a part of the woof and warp of the fabric of his manhood, and I went to sleep that night dreaming of wildest adventures with the old man's gun.

The old rifle was a hunting gun, of course, not a weapon. But it was called upon for defense again, several years later.

We were in another house. Grandmother was staying with us while our parents were on a trip. The house was an old "shot-gun" type with a small room built on to the gable end. We kids slept in that room, and we were there this night I'm remembering. Grandma was there, too, telling us stories.

The moon was full, lighting the countryside with a pale, ghostly brilliance. You could see, across a field of "shock" corn, the old lonesome oak that stood on top of a distant hill. Half-way up this hill stood an old red barn where migrant workers used to camp. Grandma was telling us local legends—about "Black Anna," the witch, who used to live in this locality, and about the three "gypsy" boys who were hung from that very lonesome oak by the woodsmen and the Sheriff. Their grave, if there was one, no one knew of. And Grandma knew of it all. She had lived here a long, long time. But how long? She wouldn't say. She didn't have to. From her memories alone the listeners could fill in the blanks.

We were in another house. Grandmother was staying with us while our parents were on a trip. The house was an old "shot-gun" type with a small room built on to the gable end. We kids slept in that room, and we were there this night I'm remembering. Grandma was there, too, telling us stories.

The moon was full, lighting the countryside with a pale, ghostly brilliance. You could see, across a field of "shock" corn, the old lonesome oak that stood on top of a distant hill. Half-way up this hill stood an old red barn where migrant workers used to camp. Grandma was telling us local legends—about "Black Anna," the witch, who used to live in this locality, and about the three "gypsy" boys who were hung from that very lonesome oak by the woodsmen and the Sheriff. Their grave, if there was one, no one knew of. And Grandma knew of it all. She had lived here a long, long time. But how long? She wouldn't say. She didn't have to. From her memories alone the listeners could fill in the blanks.

The moon was full, lighting the countryside with a pale, ghostly brilliance. You could see, across a field of "shock" corn, the old lonesome oak that stood on top of a distant hill. Half-way up this hill stood an old red barn where migrant workers used to camp. Grandma was telling us local legends—about "Black Anna," the witch, who used to live in this locality, and about the three "gypsy" boys who were hung from that very lonesome oak by the woodsmen and the Sheriff. Their grave, if there was one, no one knew of. And Grandma knew of it all. She had lived here a long, long time. But how long? She wouldn't say. She didn't have to. From her memories alone the listeners could fill in the blanks.
6.5MM JAPANESE ISSUE...$7.50

Incredible ammo bargains. Minimum order 100 rounds. All prices below are in effect only for those who order through Ye Old Hunter. We will buy every lot offered. Minimum order 100 rounds. New manufacturing prices! Bank, send, wire. We will buy every lot offered.

6.5x55 (SWEDISH MAUSER)...$7.50

Ammo with split nose bullet. Available now. Made and manufactured by the Swedish government. Swedish Mausers and Norwegian King's. 100 ct. available.

7.35MM ITALIAN IN CLIPS...$7.50

Clips at the lowest price ever offered. Others will not sell at this price. One round per order. Limited supply available. The new short cartridges and still among the finest.

7.65MM (.30) BELGIAN MAUSER...$7.50

The collector and shotgun fan finds you are offered by none other than Ye Old Hunter. Only at Ye Old Hunter. Boos-tailed bullets. What-a-give-away! Today!

.30 CALIBER M1 CARBINE...$5.00

Incredible ammo bargains. Minimum order 100 rounds. All prices below are in effect only for those who order through Ye Old Hunter. We will buy every lot offered. Minimum order 100 rounds. New manufacturing prices! Bank, send, wire. We will buy every lot offered...

.30-06 U.S. COMMERCIAL...$7.50

Incredible ammo bargains. Minimum order 100 rounds. All prices below are in effect only for those who order through Ye Old Hunter. We will buy every lot offered. Minimum order 100 rounds. New manufacturing prices! Bank, send, wire. We will buy every lot offered. No further need to inquire; this is an incredible bargain! Counterparts and Mauser rounds available at last! Formerly sold under another name for $5.00 per round. See page 15 for full details.

.30-06 U.S. MILITARY...$7.50

No further need to inquire; this is an incredible bargain! Counterparts and Mauser rounds available at last! Formerly sold under another name for $5.00 per round. See page 15 for full details.

.308 WINCHESTER...$7.50

Incredible ammo bargains. Minimum order 100 rounds. All prices below are in effect only for those who order through Ye Old Hunter. We will buy every lot offered. Minimum order 100 rounds. New manufacturing prices! Bank, send, wire. We will buy every lot offered. No further need to inquire; this is an incredible bargain! Counterparts and Mauser rounds available at last! Formerly sold under another name for $5.00 per round. See page 15 for full details.

...or coin. Order today. All valid for month this ad appears...
**U.S. ARMY MODEL 1917 RIFLES**

**FINEST and LATEST U.S. Army Bolt Action Rifle!**

**CAL. 30-06**

**Virtually unfired... fresh from government cases... AND ONLY $27.95!**

**GIVE-AWAYS GALORE**

**FROM JULY 4 TO LABOR DAY ONLY**

**1/2 PRICE SALE**

**AMMO SALE BARGAINS**

- **.30-06 “Pullin” Ammo** — $3.50
- **7MM Mauser (Win. Ctg. Co.)** — $2.50
- **U.S. 30 (.30-40 Caliber) KRAG** — $5.50
- **.42 Colt Berdan Rifle** — $10.00
- **43 (11MM) REMINGTON** — $6.00

**NO SALES TAX! NO TRANSPORTATION TAX! SHIP FROM VIRGINIA AND SAVE! SAVE!**

**T.S. (Top Selling) MAGAZINE BUYS**

- **.30-06 “Pullin” Ammo** — $3.50
- **7MM Mauser (Win. Ctg. Co.)** — $2.50
- **U.S. 30 (.30-40 Caliber) KRAG** — $5.50
- **.42 Colt Berdan Rifle** — $10.00
- **43 (11MM) REMINGTON** — $6.00

**NEW MODEL AND NEW PREFERENCES**

**GARRIBALDI’S GREATEST!**

- **.30-06, 100.**
- **.30-40, 100.**
- **.30-40, 100.**
- **11MM, 100.**
- **.30-40, 40.**
- **.30-40, 40.**
- **.30-40, 40.**
- **.30-40, 40.**
- **.30-40, 40.**
- **.30-40, 40.**

**CANADIAN BUYERS**

- **.30-06, 100.**
- **.30-40, 100.**
- **.30-40, 100.**
- **11MM, 100.**
- **.30-40, 40.**
- **.30-40, 40.**
- **.30-40, 40.**
- **.30-40, 40.**
- **.30-40, 40.**
- **.30-40, 40.**

**THE RIFLE YOU CANNOT AFFORD NOT TO BUY!**

Without doubt the most stinging riangle opportunity ever to be offered American sportsmen at a savings of over $27.95 on the most stinging riangle opportunity ever to be offered American sportsmen at a far less price than the price of even a .32 American sporter. They all alike stand on U.S. Army surplus for the making of the entire supply. Whether destined to sporting or hunting, or for purely practical purposes, these riangles will come as a surprise and a delight to all who have set their eyes on the finest riangles ever offered. Plus $7.50 per hp.
Custom-Stocking
The Big-Bore Rifle

By NATE BISHOP

You think your gun kicks? Captain L. E. Wadman's big .577 double rifle (shown at about 1/3 recoil) jumped completely out of both of shooter's hands.

At one end of the rifle "range" of calibers, big bores have a charm for shooting enthusiasts in direct ratio with their size. The bigger the caliber, the greater the appeal the rifle has, especially for the average shooter who suddenly decides he'd like to own something a little bigger than his present maximum. Then, of course, comes the time on the firing range when it kicks him silly, and he decides he really didn't want to own such a monster after all.

Since many potentially popular American rifles are within this hard-kicking caliber class, gunsmiths have evolved improved muzzle brakes and many other recoil-reducing ideas to attach to the factory issue. But of all gimmicks for taming objectionable kick, shaping the stock right is one of the most satisfactory solutions. Whether in building up a complete custom rifle, or in fitting one of the factory big bores with something a little fancier in the way of wood and finish, a properly designed stock will turn complaint into comfort.

Maybe it would be well to start out by defining what is meant by "Big Bore," for it is not an exact term. To the English, it means a firearm bored to one of the shotgun gauges such as 4, 6, 8, 10, or 12, or rifles such as the .600.

From inletting to stock profile, custom stocks for big-bore rifles need attention to details for safety and comfort in shooting.

Although big Winchester "African" in .458 Magnum is precision-inleted to gauge at factory, bolt with square section steel bar is needed at recoil lug recess to avoid splitting the stock. Metal must not wedge wood apart in inletting.
and .577, with the latter just barely making the grade. To an American, "big bore" means .30 caliber or a little larger. To me, "big bore" means rifles in calibers .375 up to .505 (any rifle of more than .505 caliber I define as a Hand Cannon), with muzzle energy of from 4,000 to 6,000 pounds, and free recoil (in a rifle weighing from 9 to 11 pounds) of 35 to 75 foot pounds.

Strength is the most important factor in the selection of wood for a big bore rifle stock. Wood density is also important. Density in rifle stock wood determines the strength, just as the denser structure of steel makes it stronger than cast iron. Many tropical woods are extremely dense and very strong, but they have the distinct disadvantage of being also extremely heavy. A wood that is a happy medium between strength and weight is necessary, and appearance is important. Nothing that I have ever found or worked with in wood suitable for big bore rifles is equal for custom stocking, all factors considered, to French walnut.

Strong as good, dense, heavy French walnut is, it requires reinforcing to withstand the recoil of some big bore rifles. This is not alone because of the amount of the recoil but, and it is the more important reason, because of the placement and the insufficient size of the recoil lug in many bolt actions such as the Magnum Mauser. The best method I have found of reinforcing the stock to cope with the recoil in a big bore rifle is to insert a \( \frac{1}{2} \) inch dowel pin of ebony or other extremely dense hardwood through the stock at a point where, when the stock is inletted for the recoil lug, the back of the lug and the bottom of the action will bear on flattened faces of the reinforcing wood dowel.

Goering's 9.3 x 70 Schwy-Mauser shows stock evolution, shapes to reduce kick. Cheek piece slants away from cheek bone; long pistol grip curve avoids finger bruise.
Some shooters believe that this dowel or cross bolt is used to compensate for poor inletting. This certainly is not the case. Since no stockmaker can accurately prophesy the reaction of a given piece of wood to the effect of recoil, the added reinforcement is a much needed precautionary measure. Because of convenience in mass-production, Mauser military rifle stocks, even in standard calibers, have such a stock-strengthener of steel fitted.

Extreme care should be used in bedding big bore actions and barrels. The action should bottom on a perfectly straight line, with absolutely no wedging on the sides. Examination of many "hair line" fitted custom stocks often discloses that the action cuts tend to close in when the action is removed. This is thoroughly bad on the big bores. All rearward-facing vertical surfaces of the action, with the exception of the recoil lug, should not contact the stock wood. Failure to relieve wood at these critical points can cause splitting of the stock and flying splinters at a velocity sufficient to penetrate skin and eyes. Most critical in heavy calibers, stock fit at the tang should be loose even in calibers as light as 6.5 mm. or .243.

The stock should be as straight as the shooter can tolerate, with a high, well rounded comb sloping very slightly forward, and a zero-pitch butt. The forearm should be about half the length of the barrel, rather full, and tending toward a pear or beaver tail forearm in section. The pistol grip, with a circumference of at least 4½ inches, should be a well rounded oval and not too closely curled. The distance from the trigger in the release position to the front of the pistol grip cap should be between 3½ and 4 inches, depending upon the size of the shooter's hand. The length of pull should be from ¾" to ½" longer than the shooter would ordinarily specify for a light weight sporter stock, to minimize the effect of recoil.

There is no good reason for a cheek piece on a big bore rifle stock but, properly made, it is not objectionable. I recommend a cheek piece only for the individual who, because of some peculiarity of build, such as a hollow-cheeked face, feels that he can better and more accurately sight the gun with a cheek piece on the stock. With big bores, a scope sight is rarely a practical accessory, since hunting ranges are short. Binocu- (Continued on page 49)
section. Out of the corner of my eye, I saw that Freeman was also leveling down on one, and this time there was a split-second difference between our shots. "Got mine," I heard Freeman muttering; but now it was my chuck that had disappeared in the alfalfa. I did not know for sure, but I figured I had hit him.

There were no live chucks in sight now, so we decided to investigate. We found four very dead chucks, all smacked solidly in the shoulder area. Those chucks never knew what hit them. The cross wind had not thrown us off one bit, proving that both the .243 and .244 are top-drawer wind buckers. In fact, this and later shooting convinced me that they beat everything I have ever tried in this respect, and this includes the .218, .222, .220, .250, .257, and .308.

The farmers had not been wrong in saying that the area "was lousy with woodchucks." There were dens in almost every field and fence row, and still others along the ditch banks. Many of the dens were big and deep enough to make the moving farm machinery hazardous. We counted over 20 separate dens in one 35 acre field. It was a real woodchuck jackpot. On a couple of the farms, Freeman even knocked off one of the critters with his scope-sighted .22 rifle. It took real expert stalking to get within .22 range, but that's part of the sport.

Our shooting scores were not perfect, by any means. We missed three of four apiece during the day. Our best luck was between eleven and twelve o'clock, and after two-thirty in the afternoon.

We changed rifles for a few shots to see if that would make any difference. It did not. There was just no material difference in the shooting and killing qualities of the handloads and the factory loads. And evidently, by following the mounting instructions that came with my scope, I had done just as good a mounting job as the expert. We bagged a whole flock of alfalfa-chomping woodchucks, and not a cripple did we have to crawl off into some den hole to die. When those .218's and .244's smash them, they usually stay put.

I see little difference in these two calibers for woodchuck shooting, and they are my choices above all other calibers for chucking. There's no noticeable recoil; they buck wind better than any of the other varmint calibers that I have tried; both are minute accurate at ranges up to 450 yards; and they are no more expensive to shoot than the other varmint calibers. I think these are adequate reasons for my preference.

A lot of potential woodchuck hunters get discouraged before they start, because the figure is an expert only. "Tain't so, fellows, and don't let anyone kid you. It is a sport that any average rifle shot can enjoy successfully. I know that I am only an average rifle shot, yet I manage to get my share of chucks in practically any company I shoot with. Experts only.

Those who are not equipped to do handloading or do not have a good handloading friend to do it for them need not feel badly about it. The standard factory loads will do the job adequately, and the factory loads are cheap enough when you figure a dozen cartridges as the price of a day's sport. More power to the boys that get a hang out of handloading as a hobby; but for the chaps that can't indulge in such hobbies for one reason or another, the factory loads get the job done.

Considering today's modern varmint rifles and scopes, anyone with a fair knowledge of guns and scopes and with reasonable shooting ability can mount a scope on a varmint rifle and zero the whole job in adequately. Drilling and tapping is done at the factories, so anyone who can read and understand instructions can do the entire job successfully.

I have a new 8x Bushnell "Command Post" scope that I am going to mount myself on a new Savage 110 in .243 caliber. I will select the proper fittings, and I do not anticipate any difficulties in the mounting and sighting-in jobs. I also plan to do my own mounting of a 6X Coltmaster scope on a new Coltsman rifle in varmint caliber. Again, I do not anticipate any difficulties. And I will continue to use standard factory loaded ammunition only.

A good chuck rifle in .243 or .244 caliber can be bought for a little over a hundred bucks. Add another sixty or so bucks for a scope, around seventy-five for adequate binoculars, maybe four bucks for a good leather sling strap, and that's it except for the ammunition. That's no more than a good set of golf clubs, or the equipment for duck hunting or deer hunting would cost you.

And in most states, the chuck is on the pest list, making a considerably longer than average shooting season possible. In most areas, chuck shooting lasts from June to cold weather, which means from four to five months of real top-drawer shooting fun.

A 244 cartridge costs only a little more than a high velocity 12 gauge shotgun shell, and the average chuck hunter will not fire his rifle as many times during an average chuck hunt as a duck or a pheasant hunter will fire his shotgun.

Many more sportsmen could be enjoying woodchuck shooting today if they could get over the idea that the sport is for the experts only, and too expensive for them to indulge in. Actually, it is a sport that any average sportsman can take part in successfully and comfortably, and without undue financial strain. Let's more of us enjoy it!
RARE CIRCASSIAN WALNUT

Finest gunstock wood. Very dense, yet light in weight, takes smooth finish. Sharp checking and inlaid stocks from $16.50 up to $80.00 for rare fanciers. Rifle blanks from $15.00 up to $75.00. Shot gun blanks from $10.00 up to $40.00. No other wood compares with Rare Circassian as a gun stock. New shipment recently rec'd.

FREE TO GUNSMITHS: Big 4-color chart showing Finish's various PREMIUM GUN STOCK BLANKS in natural color.

BEAUTIFULLY GRAINED FRENCH WALNUT—Finest grade. Blanks $20.00 to $40.00. Turned and inlaid for most rifles $5.00 more. Extra $21.00. super lines up to $35.00.

CURLY MAPLE RIFLE BLANKS: $7.00 to $35.00. Turned and inlaid for most rifles, $8.00 to $35.00.

PRECISION-CHAMBERED BARRELED ACTIONS

STANDARD OR SERIES 400 FN ACTION OR HVA ACTION BARRELED TO FINEST DOUGLAS ULTRA-RIFLED CHROME MOLY BARREL.

(White)  ✔ CHECK THESE OUTSTANDING FEATURES:

1. New standard FN Mauser Action.
2. New chrome moly barrel.
4. Length of pull and twist. We will ship recommended length and twist.
5. Barrel and action are cemented in one piece. No iron sights are required.
6. Lightweight or lightweight weight, medium heavy, or heavy weight barrels.
7. Action is magnetically desensitized. Action is locked to the barrel and the body of the rifle.
8. Unique dual latch system to prevent damage to the barrel.


CALIBERS: 220 Swift, 223 Rem, 243 Winchester, 300 Savage, 300 H. & E., 338 Winchester, etc. Also other calibers. Barreled actions are available in stocks.

SAKO L-57 ACTION & DOUGLAS BARREL


BARRELS

BOEHNER BARRELS: steel, semi-automatic, ribbed, killed entire length. Made by FRANZ SORIA of Freiburg, Austria, 22, 23, 270, 30-06. All calibers.

NEW ENFELD 20" .30-06 PARTS

NEW 20" action parts, $12.00.

ENFELD 1917 .30-06 PARTS

NEW 1917 action parts, $12.00.

SPRINGFIELD M-1903


AFRICA'S GREAT GRAY GHOST

(Continued from page 31)

was the sight of John's well-washed shorts and the flying back of his shirt at the hands of the local native as they hurried thorn bushes four feet high down the steep hillside.

I turned the safety on the .333 O.K.H., and Guyo and I walked down the slope. John came around a thorn tree and held up both his clasped hands, shouting, "He's a bloody beauty, Elmer! A bloody beauty!"

He looked good to me, too—then and when we turned him over to Roundway Hall at Nairobi, and even better now that Andy Hagel of Salmon, Idaho, our taxidermist, has him beautifully mounted.

The light was fading, and we had to work fast to get both black-and-white and color slide films; but once the pictures were finished, the boys soon had the cape removed for a fine shoulder mount. They then proceeded to take the meat from the carcass. John said, "I'll pack the head and cape; you bodyguard us back through this heavy thorn over the ridge. The boys will carry the meat." I remonstrated he would get all bloody, but John said, "Who cares about blood when we have such a grand head?" So, slinging the .333 O.K.H. on my back, I filled the .357 with solids and poked ahead up the narrow crooked trail through the rhino thorn. But no rhino snorted on our way to the Jeep, and we loaded meat and head, turned on the lights, and drove to camp.

John was right; the head was a beauty. The steel tape showed a strong 54" on the curl for each horn. Both horns are perfectly symmetrical and even in their curve, with beautiful, ivory colored tips.

John and I celebrated that evening with a hot bath, clean clothes, several long, cool Scotch and-sodas, and a fine three-course dinner. Kudu meat proved excellent, and we enjoyed three meals from it.

We hunted rhino several days more from this camp, but always the wind would change or they would hear us, and we never bumped a rhino to a kill. We finally did see two more great bull Kudu one morning, at around 300 yards. Each night, we listened to the drums as the natives in a nearby village held a three-day-and-night beer-bust and dance.

Greater Kuda are shy, retiring beasts. Hunting them is much like going after a wise old white-tail buck or a wary, hard-hunted bull elk. They can hear an empty cartridge drop at 200 yards with those great fan-shaped radar screens they use as ears. They can also see as well as an elk, and their ears are of small size and keen. Combine these faculties with their gray coloration, and you can understand why they are called "the great gray ghosts of Africa."

TRIGGERS


THUMB SAFETIES

For our Springfield, Mauser trigger. $5 extra. We can also fit other makes.

Write Dept., 8-5, or see their dealers or direct.

DEALERS: Authorized by Manufacturer.

Poly Choke FLAIG'S MILVALLA, PA. GUNS • AUGUST 1959

40
NO. 4 AMONG "THE WINNERS OF THE WEST"

(Continued from page 24)

Arms by Crittenden & Tibbals of South Coventry, Conn., later doing business as Phoenix Cartridge Co., among other firms.

Planning for production, Spencer went into partnership with F. Cheney, a silk mill owner. Some sample rifles were made up using Sharps .52 caliber barrels. In company with a partner who served as an agent in negotiations with the U.S. government, Spencer leased premises in the Chickering Piano Company building, Tremont & Cambridge Streets, Boston. The Spencer Repeating Arms Co. was under way!

By the end of 1861, about 300 rifles were ordered. Spencer quickly found some encouragement. A test board of U.S. government inspectors visited the factory and described the Spencer's capabilities:

"The mechanism is compact and strong. The piece was fired five hundred times in succession; partly divided between two mornings. There was but one failure to fire, supposed to be due to the absence of fulminate. In every other instance the operation was complete. The musket was cleaned and yet worked throughout as at first. Not the least foudness on the outside (ordinary muskets became caked with primer dirt at the vent or cone), and very little within. The least time of firing seven rounds was ten seconds."

Spencer was a genuine trial of arms, and resulted in proving the superiority of the Spencer Repeating arm over every other gun in the service.

"The rifle is simple and compact in construction, and less liable to get out of order. Not complete. The mechanism was not cleaned and yet worked throughout as at first. Not the least foudness on the outside (ordinary muskets became caked with primer dirt at the vent or cone), and very little within. The least time of firing seven rounds was ten seconds."
C-H Reloading Equipment was designed by handloaders for handloaders. It is easy to own, easy to operate. Insures perfect ammo every time. C-H makes a complete line of equipment for reloading rifles, pistol and shotgun shells.

FREE! Send for your C-H Handbook showing you how to make your own custom ammo. Attach coupon to postpaid and mail today.

MAIL COUPON
C-H DIE COMPANY, DEPT., G-8
P.O. Box 3284 Terminal Annex
Los Angeles 54, California
Please rush me FREE Booklet
Name ___________________________
Address ___________________________
City ___________________________
Zone ___________________________
State ___________________________
Name of my sporting goods dealer or gunsmith is: ___________________________

C-H Precision Chrome-Plated Loading Dies are available in over 400 calibers.

C-H Shellmaster reloads complete shotgun shell in seconds without any adjustments or die changes.

C-H Super "C" Press performs all the operations of tools costing much more. Only $17.80. Dies, shell holder, pressing arm extra.

C-H Magnum "H" Press. This unique and versatile press enables you to reload rifle, pistol and shotgun shells.

C-H Case Trimmer insures perfect uniformity from .22 Cal.thru .45 Cal., whether rifle or pistol cases.

Carried by John Wilkes Booth, this Spencer is now in Lincoln Museum. He knew all about the Spencer. He wasted no time in issuing the required number for Colonel Crawford’s Nineteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.

The Spencer rifle has been called the “Indian Model” because it is claimed Custer equipped a company of sharpshooters with them for his campaign ending with his victory in the Washita battle over Black Kettle, but this we have not been able to verify. He did have a sharpshooter battalion under Lt. Cooke.

The Spencer was justly popular on the Kansas frontier in the late 60’s. The 7-shot lever rifles were chosen by Colonel George A. Forsyth at Ft. Harker, Kansas, when he recruited fifty plainsmen into a hard-hitting unit to combat hostile raiding parties of the southwestern tribes. “Sandy” Forsyth’s “Original Rough Riders,” with Spencer carbines, stood off 800 (some say 2,000) Sioux and Cheyennes for nine days in the most heroic battle of all the Indian wars: at Beecher’s Island.

Col. Forsyth and his scouts on September 16, 1868, camped on the shallow Arickaree fork of the Republican river near the Colorado line. They were surprised by Chief Roman Nose and a following of the best red cavalry in the southwest.

Leaving a rear-guard action, Forsyth kept the Indians in check by a continuous fire. The soldiers retired to a small island in the middle of the shallow river. They soon had a small breastwork and some shallow rifle pits scooped out of the sandy soil. Night passed and, with the dawn, came the first Indian attack—hundreds of mounted warriors filled the shallow river from bank to bank. Wave after wave of plastered and bonneted savages, led by the giant chief Roman Nose, swooped down on the grim little band, straight into a bitter blast of hot lead. Seven deadly volleys tore great holes in their ranks, and the charge was split, though some warriors rode within a few feet of the dead bodies. Roman Nose rallied his braves and tried again.

Firing as fast as they could they worked the levers of their Spencers, Forsyth’s men held grimly to blistering hot gun barrels. With parched throats gasping, and choked from the dense black powder smoke, they fought as the plainsmen always did. Once more the red men almost gained the island, but they had never before faced such a fire.

Volley after volley turned the Indians ranks, until the water ran red with blood. The great Roman Nose toppled into the water, dead, and the warriors broke and rode out of range.

Seven times in the next nine days, the Indians charged the island, and each time the fast-shooting Spencers turned them back.

But all was not well with the scouts. Forsyth had his leg broken by an Indian bullet. Four were dead; 18 others wounded. Water was procured in small quantities at great risk, only at night, and they were subsisting on dead horse meat. The suffering of the wounded was terrible, with festering wounds, and no sure hope of relief.

Cap. Stilwell, one of the scouts, made his way through Indian infested country to Ft. Wallace, 110 miles away, and brought the troops to their rescue. The Indians had seen them coming and left the day before. With Roman Nose dead, when General Custer fell on Black Kettle’s Indians, in November of that year, he inflicted a crushing defeat and the power of the southwest tribes was broken.

No officer was better equipped by experience and training than Major Frank North to command a body of scouts in Indian campaigning. His battalion of Pawnee scouts was the most efficient combat team on the plains, in fighting their hereditary enemies, the Sioux. From 1865 to 1877, they were in the field (though not continuously), patrolled the right of way for the construction camps of the Union Pacific railroad. They were sent on expeditions in western Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, and northward.

In 1867, the four companies were equipped with Spencer carbines, whether by orders of Gen. Augur or request of Maj. North, is not clear. That one of the officers had chosen well, is evidenced by the fact that the Pawnees never lost an engagement. His brother, Captain L. H. North, commanding one company of the Scouts, told me before his death in 1935, that:

“We thought at the time the Spencer was a very good gun for our purpose, and I can’t recall one that would have been any better. Anyway, we were never defeated in fifty five general engagements; but my own preference for hunting was the Enfield.”

The success of these independent units, added to the Civil War record, is indication the Spencer carbines would have been ideal equipment for the Army of the West in Indian fighting campaigns. A total of 40,051 Spencers was in government arsenal inventories at the end of the war. A few special

(Continued on page 44)
CUSTOM FAST-DRAW

ONLY $35.00
MADE FOR ALL GUNS
FINEST QUALITY AVAILABLE
NEW—PROFESSIONAL FAST DRAW HOLSTER SET
Molded lined holster for lightning Fast Draw & Precision accuracy. Deluxe Set as shown $35.00.

STANDARD SET ONLY $29.00
Send waist & hip measurements, make, caliber & bbl. length of gun and color desired. ALL SETS CUSTOM MADE TO ORDER.

MAUSER MILITARY PISTOLS

Used by German Para-troopers in WW II, 7.63 caliber, original blue finish, fine grips, excellent mechanical & shooting condition $59.95
Extra "Bayeta" military pistol, 7.63 caliber, Grade I $74.50
Ammo $5.50 100 rds., holster $8.50, extra stripper clips $1.25 each.

Genuine Colt 45 automatics, original finish & grips
Regular finish & grips. Select Grade Quality Guns. Near new condition $10.00
Nickel finish, like new $48.00
Ammo $4.25—50 rounds
Fine steel holster new $5.95
Extra clips—$3.50

GERMAN 9MM P-38

$42.50
Fine high quality German Walther, World War II German automatic. Fires 9mm Luger cartridge. Original condition. Extra clips $7.50. Ammo 9mm, $9.50 for 100 rounds.

European Army Holster $5.50

WEBLEY 44 AUTO CAL
Quality English WWII revolvers. Beautiful blue finish. Select Grade. $19.75.
Quality English WWII revolvers. Nickel plated, grips $19.95
Nickel plated gun like new $28.75
Ammo $3.25—50 Rds.

MAUSER .32 CALIBER
One of the finest German Autos & stupidity. Blue finish. Fine original grips.
Ammo 50 rds. $4.20
Holster $4.50

COLT SINGLE ACTIONS

Brand new genuine Colt single action frontiers. Beautiful original case hardened frames and blue finish. Immediate Delivery:
45 Long Colt, 44, *51 3/4" or 7 1/2" Barrels $125.00
38 Special, 44 Special, 45, *51 3/4" or 7 1/2" Barrels $125.00
Colt S.A. Conversion Unit $49.50
44 Special, 45, *51 3/4" or 7 1/2" Barrels. $125.00
22 Select Krag 9" Barrels $69.95

GERMAN LUGERS
Genuine German Luger 9mm Autos. Blue finish checkered walnut grips in good mechanical shooting condition $50.85
Extra clips $7.50
Ammo 100 rds. $9.50
Holster (European) $5.00
Erma .22 Cal. Conversion Unit $39.95

FINEST QUALITY LONG ARMS
Tobruk Lee Enfield rifle 303, excellent select $19.95
British Jungle carbine 303, excellent select $28.75
Swedish Mauser rifle, 6.5 mm, excellent select $27.50
German Mauser rifle, 7mm, brand new $24.50
Swiss Vetterli rifle, 41 cal., near new $14.50
Lee Enfield rare model peep sights, 303, excellent $26.95

JUMBO USED GUN Catalog $1.00
Tremendous selection of modern and antique gun bargains. Colt Single Action, Colt and Remington Cap and Ball revolvers, used revolvers and automatics. Used shotguns and rifles and hundreds of other hard to get items for the collector and shooter.

COLUMBIA MILITARY

Outstanding collection of German Military Arms. German Luger, P-38's, Mauser Military pistols, Browning automatics and many other German Arms. Also parts, holsters, grips and accessories. Current listing of out-dated machine guns.

GREAT WESTERN Catalog 50c
Completely illustrated, showing all models of Great Western Arms. The Single Action, Derringer, Butlins, Derringer. Also complete selection of holsters and quick draw sets and equipment. Parts, presentation case and engraved models are also included.

COLUMBIA MILITARY

An entire catalog devoted to genuine hard to find early model Colt Single Action revolvers. Complete listings on all guns, parts, grips and holsters. Outstanding values on quality collector Colts. Prices start at $44.00.

EARLY & MODERN FIREARMS CO., INC. 12418 Ventura Blvd., Dept. O, Studio City, California

GUNS • AUGUST 1959
make the most of your rifle's
ACCURACY...

with America's largest selling
hunting scopes...Model K

WEAVER SCOPES

Model K Scopes have the latest developments and the
accuracy that enable you to make the most of
today's precision-made rifles and ammunition:

- Fixed constantly-centered reticule combined with
windage and elevation adjustments inside the scope.*
- K Model fixed reticule scopes require no costly
double adjusting mounts. Use any rigid or pivot
type mount.
- All threaded joints sealed with Neoprene O rings—
a positive compression seal. All lenses hermetically
sealed. All scopes nitrogen processed to prevent
fogging.
- These new features are Weaver developments and
only in Weaver Model K Scopes.
- See the scopes that are way out in front—Model K
Weaver-Scopes.

*Except Models KI and KV

Model K crosshairs are always accur­ately centered; only
the image moves when you turn the
adjusting screws.

No more off-center reticules like this when you use the
Weaver Model K

K Models are made from 1 to 10
to $60. See your dealer for demonstra­
tion and his actual prices.

Please send your 32-page full-color catalog on
Weaver-Scopes and Mounts

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY
DEPT. 43 W. R. WEAVER CO. EL PASO, TEXAS
ZONE
STATE

THE WORLD'S MOST USED, MOST PROVED SCOPE

The HIGHEST POINT in
SHOTHELL LOADER EFFICIENCY

Outperforms All Others in Safety, Speed, Accuracy
Model 29 — $29.95
Loads 60 shells per hour
Dealers wanted — Get the facts

ACME INDUSTRIES, INC.
625 W. Lawrence Street Appleton, Wisconsin

(Continued from page 42)
small game which the old .22 L.R. High Speed lacked. Dealers will have a hard time keeping a stock of the new K-22 W.R.F. Magnum on hand. Ammunition, we hear, will retail at about $2.60 per box. This is expensive, but the load will eliminate the need for a great many second and third shots required where the .22 L.R. cartridge was used.

Ruger is bringing out his famous Single Six for the new round, and we would expect Colt's to adapt their Officers Model Frontier Scout single actions for this new cartridge. High Standard may also be able to adapt a variation of their Double Nine for the .22 Magnum.

The new cartridge will be just what the doctor ordered for the small game hunter. We always hoped for a modern .25 Stevens rim fire for both rifles and sixguns, but it has not been forthcoming. The new .22 W.R.F. Magnum may well fill the need. The old so-called .22 Special (officially the .22 W.R.F.), with its .45 grain bullet enclosed in the cartridge case, was always a much better small game load than any .22 L.R., which is a match cartridge pure and simple. The .22 W.R.F., while about one-eighth inch shorter than the new load, can also be fired in the new revolver, and with its .45 grain bullet enclosed in the cartridge case, was always a much better small game load than any .22 L.R., which is a match cartridge pure and simple. The .22 W.R.F., while about one-eighth inch shorter than the new load, can also be fired in the new .22 W.R.F. Magnum guns in a pinch. The new .2245" boring, however, prohibits rechambering old guns for the new round. The beauty of the old .22 W.R.F. Magnum guns is the fact they can be carried loose in pockets without picking up sand grit and dirt as is always the case with greased .22 L.R. ammunition.

**New Lyman Shotshell Press**

Charles E. Lymann III, president of the Lyman Gun Sight Corporation, says shotgunners can save 50% or more on ammunition costs with our new lowest cost Vandalia Shotshell Reloading Press.

The new Lyman Vandalia is priced at under $35 complete with dies, is simple and easy to operate, and reloads better and faster than some presses selling for $100 or more. The speed and durability of the new press make it ideal also for gun clubs, and its low first cost puts it well within the pocketbook of the average shooter.

The Vandalia comes with 12-, 16-, and 20-gauge die sets and the standard 12- and 20-gauge die sets will also reload the 3" magnum shells. When used with average skill, finished reloads are generally indistinguishable from brand-new factory product. Write to the Lyman Gun Sight Corporation, Middlefield, Connecticut, for full information on the Vandalia and other Lyman products.

**Wilson Case Gauges**

L. E. Wilson, Cashmere, Washington, makes one of the most useful gauges for all reloaders of high power rifle cartridges. The Wilson case gauge clearly shows minimum and maximum case length from head of case to shoulder on one end, and on the other end it gives minimum and maximum overall length and neck length. This little gauge will show at a glance whether your rifle is correctly head-spaced, and if so, if you are resizing your cases correctly or not. It will also show if the necks are stretching and are

---

**Gravers for Wood Block Cutting**

This set of 6 gravers, consists of 2 round No. 3 & No. 10, 2 flat No. 2 & No. 10, Lozenge No. 3 knife. Tools are slightly bent for clearance of hand to make it easier to work. Top Quality Steel. Blades will keep sharp, keen edge and give a lifetime of service. These gravers are ideal for tracing and cutting of fancy borders and designs on checkered gunstocks. Engraving initials and borders on grip caps and revolver and pistol grips, COMPLETE SET, $5.00.

Send 25c for Big 48 Page Gunsmith Catalog No. 58

FRANK MITTERMEIER
Exclusive Importer—Estab. 1936
3577 E. Tremont Ave., New York 65, N. Y.

**STANDARD DISCOUNTS**

TO DEALERS WITH LETTERHEAD
- Hand Guns, Rifles and Shotguns
- Reloading Tools and Components
- scopes, Mounts, sights, Accessories
- F.N. & Sako Rifles, Actions & Blts.
- Archery, Fishing & Camping Equipment

All Cash orders postpaid—$100.00 net orders prepaid.

AURAND'S
229-235 E. Third St.
LEWISTOWN, PA.

---

**The Finest AIR PISTOLS in the World!**

Ideal for teaching elements of shooting, these pistols will give endless pleasure to both young and old. Their accuracy and efficiency, typical of all Webley Products, makes them the finest Air Pistols in the World.

**The Webley "Senior" Air Pistol**

- Interchangeable rifled barrel (.177 or .22 Calibre)
- Lateral and vertical backsight adjustment,
- Special sear mechanism for light pull-off,
- Patented easy-cocking system,
- Weight 33 oza. Overall length 8½ins.
- Special long-life metal ring in piston — no leather washers

* Write for catalogue of complete range:

WEBLEY & SCOTT LTD.
45 PARK LANE • HANDSWORTH • BIRMINGHAM 21 • ENGLAND

A ONE OF THE WINDSOR GROUP OF COMPANIES.

GUNS • AUGUST 1959
EDWARD H. BOHLIN, Original Designer of the "GUNSLINGER"

This Belt and Holster Has No Equal for Fast Drawing

This is the type of holster used in the "Old West", but made with added safety features and so constructed the gun handle has ample clearance from the side of the belt, minimizing accidental discharge. The Bohlin "snap-away", safety hammer strap is securely fastened into holster and has a spring which holds gun "down", but when released it snaps downward, holisting the safety strap where it does not interfere with "drawing". The holster is so shaped and constructed that it has a natural curve to create a permanent free space around the cylinder, allowing it to spin freely in the holster and while drawing. Belt and Holster are made of single thickness saddle leather. The belt, as shown in illustration, is shaped to "Hang Low", thus giving the same position as in a holster with a long drop. It fits extremely well and does not interfere with sitting, and above all, has NO EQUAL for SUPER FAST DRAWING.

Choose in designing and making holsters, our workmanship and quality is unconditionally guaranteed.

NOTICE: When ordering be sure and send your waist and hip measurements, the length of gun barrel, caliber and make of gun. Include 11.86 extra for postage. In California add 1% Sales Tax, 20% deposit required on all C.O.D. orders. Free folder showing various types of fast-draw holsters on request.

EDWARD H. BOHLIN—"WORLD'S FINEST"

Specializing in plain and silver mounted saddles and accessories for the equestrian and sportsman for over 40 yrs.

931 N. Highland Ave.
Hollywood 38, California

BRAND NEW!
Just Out!
Revised and Enlarged Edition

RED BOOK OF USED GUN VALUES

- More Pages!
- More Complete Listings!
- Revised, Up-To-Date Price Values!

Only $2

Hurry, send for your copy today! You won't want to be without this valuable reference work. It's the price handbook for gun enthusiasts everywhere. And it's all new for 1959! The brand new edition gives you the latest evaluation of the used gun market... tells you what your guns are worth today... lists the up-to-date value of over 1,500 famous make firearms in three price categories: fair, good and excellent condition. You'll find valuable information on what to look for in used firearms... how to be an expert bargain hunter and how to get the most for your money when you trade-in your guns. Act now!

Order Your Copy Today!

Fill in the coupon, enclose your remittance and you'll receive this brand new edition without delay!

GUNS Magazine
8150 N. Central Park Ave., Skokie, Illinois G-8a
Rush my copy of the new, revised RED BOOK OF USED GUN VALUES. Enclosed is my $2 payment in full.

NAME ________________________________________

ADDRESS _______________________________________

CITY & STATE ___________________________________

long for the chamber and need trimming.

It is an almost indispensable little tool for the careful reloader. In re-sizing all big bottle-neck rifle cartridges with rimless heads, that headspace from the front shoulder to the head of the case, it is of utmost importance that the re-sizing die be correctly adjusted and locked so it will not over-resize the case neck, leaving a one sixty-fourth inch of the base of the case neck unresized. In this way, you are certain to leave your case correctly head-spaced for the next reload. If you have such a gauge, however, you can adjust your dies in the press and lock them to give exact correct head-space and also check them to see if the necks need trimming or not.

Excessive headspace can be very dangerous with a hard or brittle case that may separate in front of the head and let escaping gas loose to wreck your rifle and probably your eye as well.

Excessively long cases whose necks have stretched (and all very large cases necked to small bore, are prone to do this with re-sizing), will crimp the front end of the neck on the bullet when forced into the rifle chamber. This results in greatly increases pressures, so it is imperative that high velocity rifle cases be kept trimmed to correct length, as well as being resized to correct head-space for your rifle.

New Hornady Bullets

J. W. Hornady of Grand Island, Neb., is now out with a new .45-70 bullet with very blunt round nose in soft point persuasion, weighing just 350 grains. This is a most excellent bullet for all timber deer shooting. It is more accurate than the old Winchester 300 grain high velocity .45-70 load, and will give almost as good velocities. With high-speed Hornady single shot rifles or the Model '66 Winchester, you can load up to 56 grains of 3031 for a velocity around 2000 feet and pressures of around 30,000 pounds or less; a good, safe, accurate load that is flatter over 200 yard ranges than the 405 grain soft point with 54 grains 3031 that I have so long recommended. For elk or heavy game, I would prefer the 405 grain soft point; but for deer shooting, the new Hornady bullet would be better, giving more expansion and flatter trajectory. You could safely sight the rifle for either 100 or 150
Hornady Spire Point
100 Grain 6 mm

Hornady also offers a new 100 grain spire point for the various 6 mm rifles. Its long bearing surface is especially useful in rifles with worn throats, and will bring back their original accuracy in most cases. The best load for .243 Winchester and .244 Remington on rifles seems to be 45 grains of 4350 Dupont. With this load, the new bullet groups superduly and I believe will deliver half-inch 100 yard groups from super accurate rifles. It did this for Hornady, and it also did it here for us with Hank Bensons’ super-accurate ten-inch-twist .243 Winchester, shooting from bench rest with target scope. Owing to its weight and sectional density, it is also one of the finest long range bullets for the 6 mm cartridges. It would make the best of loads for them when used on the lighter big game as well as for long range coyote and varmint shooting.

Cold Rust Bluing

For those who want the finest in custom cold-rust blue jobs on pet rifles or shotguns, write to Iver P. Henrikson, 1211 So. 2nd St., Missoula, Montana. He is also one of the country’s finest gun stockers, and an expert gunsmith as well.

Solid Rubber Recoil Pads

For those like myself who do not like the trestle-work rubber recoil pads and prefer the solid pads with no holes into which mud and snow will pack, the “Noshoc” pad made by the Seamless Rubber Company, New Haven, Conn., should fill the bill. These fine pads come in red with black spacer, and have an inside hidden sponge-rubber pad. The outside is smooth red rubber. I have them on some of my finest rifles, and they have stood up very well over the years. They make up into a neat job, and the solid type does not deteriorate nearly as fast as do pads with open work in their construction. These Noshoc pads look very similar to those fitted to the Winchester Model 70 in 375 Magnum caliber.

Case Sizing Lub

We have just finished testing some Anderol resizing lubricant. We resized .44 Magnums in the R.C.B. press and dies, 333 O.K.H. in the Super Pacific press with R.C.B.S. dies, and 450-400, 450 Nitro Express, .476 Westley Richards, and the 3” .577 in Hollywood dies in the big Hollywood Super press, and this lub worked perfectly in all cases. Merely smear a little of it on your finger tips and...
Ladies’ Elk Rifle

For ladies wishing a light handy rifle for elk hunting, two excellent choices are the light-weight Model 70 Winchester and the excellent lever-action Model ’99 Savage, both in .358 Winchester caliber. The gals have the choice of lever or bolt action, and in either case get a nice, light, fast-handling rifle with excellent accuracy and a cartridge that, with 250 grain bullet, will do the work.

The new gun will retail at $85.00, will be the same as the fine expensive Model 41 with these changes: It will be made without the cock indicator and compensator; the interchangeable weight plug will be eliminated and a sliding weight will be used that will fit the grooves provided for the Lightweight plugs. The new gun will be equipped with Nylon plastic stocks of same design as the expensive walnut stocks on the Model 41, and metal parts will have a brush finish instead of the high bright blue finish of the higher priced model.

Custom Pistol Grips

Herrett’s Stocks, Twin Falls, Idaho, can furnish any type of plain or fancy checkered pistol and revolver stocks to fit the individual hand. Merely draw an outline of your hand and fingers, and tell them what you want. They furnish everything from plain-clothes, free-pistol types where each finger has a separate groove and both thumb and butt rests for the hand. Anything desired in fancy shaped or checkered walnut grips for any type stock to fit that individual hand.

For ladies wishing a light handy rifle for elk hunting, two excellent choices are the light-weight Model 70 Winchester and the excellent lever-action Model ’99 Savage, both in .358 Winchester caliber. The gals have the choice of lever or bolt action, and in either case get a nice, light, fast-handling rifle with excellent accuracy and a cartridge that, with 250 grain bullet, will do the work.

This is also an excellent deer load for timber shooting. It bucks brush well, penetrates well, and is a good killer. It’s the best cartridge I know of for such shooting for a person desiring a light, handy rifle. Most ladies do not like a heavy rifle, and while many of them will shoot anything, they will be able to do better work with a rifle that does not tax their strength to lug around all day in rough country.

New Smith & Wessons Coming

Carl Hellstrom of Smith & Wesson writes me that they have developed a plainer model of their wonderful Model 41 22 target pistol, to be used as a training weapon for the military. They are designing the gun to give the soldier a gun in .22 calibcr with about the same 17” stock angle as the Colt .45 automatic.

The new gun will retail at $85.00, will be the same as the fine expensive Model 41 with these changes: It will be made without the cock indicator and compensator; the interchangeable weight plug will be eliminated and a sliding weight will be used that will fit the grooves provided for the Lightweight plugs. The new gun will be equipped with Nylon plastic stocks of same design as the expensive walnut stocks on the Model 41, and metal parts will have a brush finish instead of the high bright blue finish of the higher priced model.

Custom Pistol Grips

Herrett’s Stocks, Twin Falls, Idaho, can furnish any type of plain or fancy checkered pistol and revolver stocks to fit the individual hand. Merely draw an outline of your hand and fingers, and tell them what you want. They furnish everything from plain-clothes, free-pistol types where each finger has a separate groove and both thumb and butt rests for the hand. Anything desired in fancy shaped or checkered walnut grips for any type stock to fit that individual hand.
lar stocks are much better for woods spotting.

Checking on rifle stocks is regarded by some shooters as more decorative than functional. On light weight sporter stocks, while the checkering does have a function, it is not overly important. With a big bore rifle custom stock, the function of the checkering is important. For this reason, it should not be too fine lined. Sixteen lines to the inch are not too few; even 18 or 20 will not materially impair the function of the checkering, which is to give the shooter a better hold on the forearm, particularly with a gloved or sweaty hand.

Rubber recoil pads, of which there are many excellent ones available, are advisable (almost a necessity) on big bore rifle stocks. These rifles with their heavy recoil can be fired with a steel, hard rubber, or horn butt plate but, except for the exceptionally insensitive shooter, firing any appreciable number of shots in a short period of time will cause considerable fatigue.

One definitely needs sling swivels and a 1 to 1½ inch sling strap on a big bore rifle, because of the weight. The swivels can either be permanent or detachable, but it is imperative that the front one be mounted on the barrel, not on the stock forearm. Mounting the front swivel on the stock forearm brings it too close to the hand in firing the gun, particularly from a sitting or prone position. I do not recommend firing big bore rifles prone, but on occasion it has to be done.

Trigger placement in a big bore rifle is important. The trigger should be in the rear quarter of the trigger guard, as it is on the Model 70 Winchester. Triggers such as the standard Mauser two-pull trigger, which is in the middle of the trigger guard, force the shooter to place his middle finger against the back of the trigger guard where it is subjected to a bruising blow on recoil. These triggers should be either modified by reshaping as the English gunsmiths do, or replaced with one of the many excellent single-pull triggers available at a reasonable price today. No stocker, no matter how skilled, can overcome the handicap that a wrongly placed trigger creates.

How good in actual practice is a custom stock for a big bore rifle such as the one described? I can state without reservation that a custom stock such as advocated for big bore rifles is very good: we have made quite a few of them. Several of these stocks were for a customer who is a man of average size and build; that is, about 5'8" tall, 160 pounds in weight, and well along in years. He consistently shoots big bore rifles from a bench rest. He does this for weekend recreation, firing a substantial number of rounds at one sitting from a number of different rifles, such as .375 H & H, .404 Jeffery, .416 Rigby, .425 Westley Richards, .458 Winchester, and .505 Gibbs. He does most of this shooting in his shirt sleeves, without any apparent discomfort or unpleasant after effects. Such a performance is only possible with a well designed, properly fitted custom stock when shooting big bore rifles. This rifleman is not an isolated case. There are a number of other enthusiasts in Albuquerque who fairly consistently shoot big bores on the local range, off-hand and from a bench rest. I have yet to see one of them physically punished by any properly stocked big bore rifle.

After looking at the stocks on quite a few big bores, I believe that many of the tales one hears of black and blue shoulders and beat up cheeks from firing "big bore" rifles are true. But I don't think they necessarily need to be true. The average sportsman with a properly stocked big bore rifle can target it and use it to bring down big game without being physically punished. When you are going to buy or make a big bore rifle—.375 caliber and up—check the stock design and shape according to what experience has shown is most successful. Your own shooting comfort will be greater if the big bore stock is designed correctly and put together well.
Shooters agree... "best results are always obtained with CCI Primers"

"During the past two years I have used many thousand CCI Primers... and I am in total agreement... best results are always obtained with CCI Primers," says Bud Ross.

CCI Primers provide better results... and greater accuracy consistently!

BUY QUALITY...BUY ACCURACY...BUY CCI

Cascade Cartridge Inc.
LEWISTON, IDAHO

WILDCAT HIGH-SPEED SWAGED JACKETED HANDGUN BULLETS

30, 35, 338 Caliber, Pre-Chambered, Pre-Formed, Factory Lacquered, Loaded in a Box, Terminal Points for Hunting, 1000 Per Box...

THE LEWIS LEAD REMOVER SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

For a cleaner bore and better accuracy. Send 3c for FREE sample bottle.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION
JOIN THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION for only $5.00

YEAR 'ROUND FUN WITH YOUR GUNS!
OVER A QUARTER-MILLION SPORTSMEN INVITE YOU TO

JOIN THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION for only $5.00

A Year's Subscription to

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN Magazine

Read about rifles, pistols, shotguns, hunting, target shooting, gun collecting, gunsmithing, reloading and related subjects—in the world's finest gun magazine—every month!

MEMBERSHIP IN THE N.R.A.

You'll get prompt, personal answers from our Firearms Information Service—gun law bulletins—low cost gun insurance—marksmanship instruction—gun club information—right to buy government surplus gun equipment—eligibility for participation in a year-round shooting program—plus many other benefits.

A GOLD-FILLED MEMBERSHIP BUTTON

This distinctive NRA lapel button sells regularly for $1.50. Yours included FREE as an extra bonus for joining now. Wear it proudly; it identifies you as a member of this great sportman's organization.

Please enter my subscription to THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, enroll me as an NRA member and send my gold-filled lapel button*.

Enclosed is my $5.00
Bill me please

Name
Address
City & State

JOIN NOW!

CLIP AND MAIL THIS APPLICATION TODAY

THE LEWIS LEAD REMOVER


10c in coin or stamps (without Your Shooters supply catalog), or send 25c to us for our new 1959 brochure, or send $1.00 for your membership. Phone 306-08

TEACH THE GAL TO SHOOT

(Continued from page 19)

where lithie, entirely feminine little ladies bowled over really big-game, with adequate ordnance, and simply loved it. Our friend, Opal Yoder, rolled her first buck after only eight field shots with a .30-06. Another, Gladys Ellis, missed one deer two years ago, at 150 yards, then cleanly killed one at over 300 yards—with an '06.

Evelyn Vissing, wife of the scope-cover maker, once lay prone in Idaho's Primitive Area, and shot a mountain billy goat three times through the chest, with a Springfield, before he'd topple. I've watched that tiny lady bust crows regularly at 200 yards with an old .22 Niedner Magnum.... Two of my friends' wives are going to Africa soon to hunt the really big ones; and another man writes me that his wife, too, is Africa-bound, and with a .375 H&H Magnum, no less!... Another friend's wife bust a Boone & Crockett mule deer buck last fall, with her pet .35 Whelen.

How then does one go about helping the little lady to get off to a good start? I think it begins in the .22 rim-fire stage. Start your target-shooting, plinking, and ground-squirrel shooting with her. If you're already a hot-shot and come up with a gal innocent of powder (the burning kind), then get her a personal and suitable rifle right off. Choose good, pleasant days, weather-wise, and then go into the outdoors where considerable safety shooting may be possible.

Show her the fundamentals, and let her do at least half the actual shooting. Brag up her hits; minimize her misses. After all, you didn't hit every time at first, either. Make a few "inexplicable misses" yourself—especially if the total score seems to be getting top-heavy. In short, make memorable occasions out of those first actual shooting sessions.... From there on, she's apt to take the initiative about suggesting hunts, and more than likely to black your hunting eye.

From there, it's only a single (but every important) step from this successful .22 rim-fire stage to the Big Event, big-game hunting. From my own experience and observation, this vital bridge in a lady's interest in shooting is best covered by dry-firing. In short, this provides an easy step from .22's to deer-sized rifles, for the lady shooter.

The whole trick is to get the gal entirely familiar with the bigger rifle, with sessions at targets and simulated game, and with no live shooting. There's one other thing: never let the gal shooter stand anywhere near the muzzle of any big rifles, while they're being shot. The noise, the "scare-factor" is far more exaggerated to others shooting than when you are behind the rifle and doing the shooting yourself. Women are more apt to be allergic to muzzle blast when the gun goes off beside them than when they pull the trigger. This is true also of men. There's something about the muzzle blast that dulls one's sensitivity to other things. This is particularly true when the shot is fired at a game target. Shooters who complain bitterly about blast or kick when shooting at paper targets never notice them when the target is alive and moving.

With the dry-firing sessions made as interesting as possible, the next step is to live ammunition. Make this transition as casual...
as possible. Since she already knows that she can hit what she shoots at, and since she is already familiar with the rifle, and because she has no preconceived fear of the noise or the recoil, the lady is usually off to an eager start.

As mentioned before, this beginning can either be encouraged by a suitable rifle or shot gun, or it can be nipped in the beginning by an awkward outfit, not built with the needs and dimensions of the fairer sex. And this brings us to the basic consideration: what are suitable guns and calibers and gauges for women?

First, in the matter of rifles, is the matter of caliber. If the jump is from the .22 to deer-sized game, then let the needs of that species dictate the caliber or cartridge. An adequate deer-cartridge won’t be too much for the lady, and getting such a cartridge and rifle is a far more effective procedure than allowing her to use an intermediate caliber. Many a starting career for the lady shooter has been ruined by a single

LOOK HERE FRIEND!
AT THESE WONDERFUL LOW-PRICED, HIGH QUALITY LEATHER GUN ACCESSORIES!
MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

1144—BLACK BEAUTY GUN BELT
Fast draw type holster with soft glove leather, white lining. Belt and holster in black cowhide only. $3.95 PP, or COD plus shipping. Send waist size; caliber and model of gun when ordering. Double gun set available @ $12.95.

1143—DOUBLE GUN BELT AND holsters; western style; heavily hand designed in flower pattern, either natural or stained in relief; top grain cowhide, $10.95 PP or COD plus shipping. Send waist size, caliber and make of gun when ordering.

1140—BADGE CASE
Made so that the badge nestles in place without touching identification cards. ½” thick; two compartments, one for pictures, the other for I.D. cards 2” x 3½”. Send outline of badge when ordering. In black, brown or cordovan, hand tooled leather. Initials 25¢ extra. $5.00 PP or COD plus shipping.

1141—SLIM JIM HOLSTER
Developed to get rid of the excess leather and straps prevalent today. Used mainly by law enforcement officers who carry the .45 Automatic or similar size. Your gun darn nearly jumps into your hand when needed, yet stays put through any activity. In black, brown; plain or basket weave. Made for any automatic pistol in the world. $2.95 PP or COD plus shipping.

1142—YOUR INNOCENT PROTECTOR
THE HIDE-A-WAY
Hand plaited, genuine leather riding crop, with 18 inch dagger hidden inside. You know... but no one else does. $3.95 PP, or COD plus shipping.

1147—REVOLVER’S BEST FRIEND
Best holster on the market at the price; carries extra shells with little added weight. Crafted by experts in our Mexican factory; no excess leather or straps; can be strapped on without taking belt off. In black or brown for any revolver and cartridge. State make, model of gun and all particulars when ordering. $2.95 PP or COD plus shipping.

P. O. DRAWER 1712
BROWNSVILLE 18a, TEXAS

FREE CATALOG
TRULY WESTERN
BUSCADERO OUTFITS
"RAPID FIRE" HOLSTERS
SHOOTERS' ACCESSORIES
DALE MYRES CO.
Box 1292-J, El Paso, Texas

GUNS...imitated, but still "Finest In The Firearms Field"

GUNS :: AUGUST 1959

51
GIL GUNS AUGUST 1959

New G-66 Gun Oil
A Development of Missile Research
Outperforms Any Gun Oil on the Market
Easy Aerosol Application Reaches Concealed Parts
... it cleans: removes rust, gunpowder residue, other corrosive elements.
... it lubricates: contains lubricants not subject to oxidation. Prevents gun formation, insures perfect firing from -50° F. to 350° F.
... it preserves: "5-4-4" miracle compound leaves an invisible coating which protects gun indefinitely.

CONTAINS NO GUM FormING PETROL. UNCONDITIONALLY guaranteed performance and quality of this product unconditionally guaranteed by Jet-Aer Corp. Fully satisfied, purchase price will be refunded in full.

Jet-Aer Corp. Paterson 4, N. J. ©

Custom made for you...
a Western "Fastdraw"
Buscadero

Handmade from genuine saddle leather. Plain basket weave or hand carved floral design. Belt 3" wide in body, 2" at holster loop. Leather lined, fast draw shooting tie-down strap. Choice of 3 color natural, brown, black at no extra cost. Specify size, full length or extra long. Order today, only $100.

Plain $25 Basket weave $35 Handcarved $35 Two holster rings—add $10

D. J. (Don) Runge
Dept. G-8, Box 325, San Rafael, California

Pistol Shooters!
It's Ready! Big, New Pistol Shooters Reference Book and Catalog.

Don't miss this new catalog! Bigger and better than ever... 116 packed pages devoted exclusively to the competitive pistol sport. Articles by top shooting and reloading authorities. Clark, McMillan, Hare, Voss, Whiteside, etc. All the latest products, prices and news. Clip coupon for free catalog.

ORDER YOUR COPY NOW!
GIL HEBARD GUNS
KNOXVILLE 6, ILLINOIS

Guns
AUGUST 1959
U. S. Wildlife Service in Washington, D. C., Steen met a British officer who loved to hunt around the world. "He said, "The British," said the Britisher, "don't you hunt the Coturnix quail in this country?"

Steen explained that this bird was unknown to most Western Hemisphere hunters. "How big is he?" he asked. "About the size of your mourning dove," said the hunter. "Not much of a quail," mused Steen, "when we can hunt Bobwhites."

"But the Coturnix will live and multiply where the Bobwhite starves to death," insisted the army officer, "And, in the Orient, where the Bobwhite is perhaps our most familiar quail, a comparison between the Coturnix and the familiar quail is of interest. In Europe, we consider him smaller than our Bobwhite quail but in Asia, where presently no game bird can hold out. The bird is slightly larger than a meadowlark. Unlike most quail, he does not covey. He gets by on weed seeds and insects, and loves the Army: and outwits. Most important to the hunter, he outwits most quail."

"This rugged little bird needs no more care than a meadowlark. Unlike most quail, he does not covey. He gets by on weed seeds and insects, and loves the Army: and outwits. Most important to the hunter, he outwits most quail."

"The Bobwhite is perhaps our most familiar quail, a comparison between the two will show why game technicians have high hopes for the success of the newest quail-importee."

"The Bobwhite," explains Steen, "matures in four or five months. It takes 23 days to hatch the eggs, and only one family per year is raised. Only about three per cent of the diet, normally, is animal matter. Hence, wooded and well vegetated cover is necessary for Bobwhites, especially under covey living. In severe weather, survival is not possible without these conditions."

"The Coturnix matures in about eight weeks. The busy little hen lays from 8 to 15 eggs, and hatches them in 16 days. Thus a chick hatched in spring becomes a parent that same fall. And, unlike the Bobwhite, the Coturnix diet consists of more than 40 per cent animal matter in the form of destructive insects."

"As for survival in severe weather, the Coturnix has one card up his sleeve. He'll shelter in "sparrow cover" and "take" bitter storms; but when conditions become impossible, he migrates. In fact, he's capable of flying tremendous migratory trails."

"It is this migratory characteristic that has made the Coturnix so well known in so many places, except in this hemisphere. He will make the long hop from Britain, Scandinavia, and northern Europe, over the lofty mountains to the Africa-Middle East shores of the balmy Mediterranean. Sometimes he is so fatigued that literally acres of weakened quail are harvested by Israelites and Moslems who eagerly await this change in their diet. Accounts of these masses of quail are to be found in the Bible, Exodus XV, 13 and Numbers XI, 31-32. The Isle of Capri and the Bay of Naples are also the scenes of "quail harvests."

"Enormous numbers," says one writer, are harvested during the spring migration on the north and south shores of the Continent, sometimes by netting. Coturnix are found in Africa, too, except in high mountains and deep forests. They're in Asia also, flying the high humps of the Pakistan mountains in their migrations."

The strain of Coturnix we're soon to see here has been propagated for centuries in Asia, especially by the Chinese and Japanese. Asiatics breed them in small bamboo cages less than a foot square, with hundreds of birds to a room. A high-protein diet of fish and grain enables the birds to reproduce. This will open up hunting of quail to people who may not even have tasted the bird before.

As for survival in severe weather, the Coturnix has one card up his sleeve. He'll shelter in "sparrow cover" and "take" bitter storms; but when conditions become impossible, he migrates. In fact, he's capable of flying tremendous migratory trails.

It is this migratory characteristic that has made the Coturnix so well known in so many places, except in this hemisphere. He will make the long hop from Britain, Scandinavia, and northern Europe, over the lofty mountains to the Africa-Middle East shores of the balmy Mediterranean. Sometimes he is so fatigued that literally acres of weakened quail are harvested by Israelites and Moslems who eagerly await this change in their diet. Accounts of these masses of quail are to be found in the Bible, Exodus XV, 13 and Numbers XI, 31-32. The Isle of Capri and the Bay of Naples are also the scenes of "quail harvests."

"Enormous numbers," says one writer, are harvested during the spring migration on the north and south shores of the Continent, sometimes by netting. Coturnix are found in Africa, too, except in high mountains and deep forests. They're in Asia also, flying the high humps of the Pakistan mountains in their migrations.

The strain of Coturnix we're soon to see here has been propagated for centuries in Asia, especially by the Chinese and Japanese. Asiatics breed them in small bamboo cages less than a foot square, with hundreds of birds to a room. A high-protein diet of fish and grain enables the birds to reproduce. This will open up hunting of quail to people who may not even have tasted the bird before.

This rugged little bird needs no more care than a meadowlark. Unlike most quail, he does not covey. He gets by on weed seeds and insects, and loves the Army: and outwits. Most important to the hunter, he outwits most quail."

Since the Bobwhite is perhaps our most familiar quail, a comparison between the two will show why game technicians have high hopes for the success of the newest quail-importee.

"The Bobwhite," explains Steen, "matures in four or five months. It takes 23 days to hatch the eggs, and only one family per year is raised. Only about three per cent of the diet, normally, is animal matter. Hence, wooded and well vegetated cover is necessary for Bobwhites, especially under covey living. In severe weather, survival is not possible without these conditions."

"But the Coturnix matures in about eight weeks. The busy little hen lays from 8 to 15 eggs, and hatches them in 16 days. Thus a chick hatched in spring becomes a parent that same fall. And, unlike the Bobwhite, the Coturnix diet consists of more than 40 per cent animal matter in the form of destructive insects."

"As for survival in severe weather, the Coturnix has one card up his sleeve. He'll shelter in "sparrow cover" and "take" bitter storms; but when conditions become impossible, he migrates. In fact, he's capable of flying tremendous migratory trails."
lay from 150 to 200 eggs per year under controlled conditions of light, temperature, and hygiene. Several generations are thus produced each year, to turn out eggs and meat.

In the central United States breeding farms, Coturnix quail are mated in pairs, but some effort is being made to have one male serve a colony of hens, to step up production of “seed stock.” In the Missouri latitudes (36 to 39 degrees) where night temperatures may drop to 32 to 45 degrees in early March, the males have their “spring” callings. The mated hens (often only 70 days old) begin laying the clutch of 8 to 15 molten-blue-or-brown eggs. In 16 to 17 days, the first chicks are born. Incidentally, newly-born chicks appear to be sick because they spend their first few days lying on their sides. But the parents bring them no food, and soon they are foraging about in lively, independent fashion.

Within a single year, under ideal breeding conditions, the Coturnix has produced four generations of quail.

How can you identify this new addition to America’s game bird?

The Coturnix is about the size of a dove and appears somewhat like our meadowlark in color. The saddle and wings are a darker buff than the belly. The fully matured male has a dark throat patch; there is some flecking about the neck, but no crest on the head. The beak is longer and thinner than a Bobwhite’s. The tail is relatively short, misleading the observer to believe the bird is a “lightweight.” Actually, mature hens weigh about 130 grams; males, 110 grams.

In walking and squawking, this quail moves like the “cows” in the West, but much faster than other quail. Remember, it never coves; in coldest weather, it sits alone or sometimes in pairs.

To the shotgun sportsman the important part is, how does the Coturnix hunt? “This quail is different,” says Craft, assuring hunters of that Bobwhite thrill that springs from a trigger-fast flush from “under your nose.” “It has a good flight pattern, and calls for the same gun and the same techniques, generally, used for Bobwhite. Use your same 'quail' dog.”

Right now, 14 states are stocking the birds. Missouri made an initial stocking of 2,000 birds on state-owned land, then released 20,000 more birds on a state-wide basis. Alabama also released thousands of Missouri-bred birds.

It is the quail-whistle of all those thousands of wings over a great section of America that Melvin Craft has been dreaming about for many years. An old pro in the game conservation and propagation field, he hopes, in the name of the upland game hunter, that the big experiment pays off big!
Texas, New York, Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Pennsylvania, and even Washington. But these localities aren’t as consistent producers as the states bordering the United States-Canadian boundary. A world’s record head was taken in Webb county, Texas, in 1949, but this trophy has already been beaten five times, by splendid bucks from Iowa, Minnesota, Saskatchewan, and then all over again, by a late entered head taken by Roosevelt Lucky in Allegheny county, New York, back in 1939. That head is the reigning champ.

In the non-typical or freak whitetailed classification, the top-ranked head for some 15 years was the famous James Brewster range. It came from the Elk River region of British Columbia, an area where top-ranking whitetails are now somewhat uncommon. But it was shot back in 1905, and has now been shaved back into Number Three ranking by two freak Texas heads on which hunter and kill data is unknown. Both of these are owned by the Lone Star Brewing concern of Texas. The next dozen or so high-ranking non-typical whitetail heads have all come from States and Provinces adjacent to the United States-Canada boundary previously mentioned.

Whitetailed deer are found in 43 States and all of the southern Canadian provinces. They’re easily the most widely hunted of all the widespread deer clans. Wisconsin, Michigan, Texas, Minnesota, New York, and Pennsylvania have herds ranging from 600,000 to 300,000 heads apiece, with 18 other States having native herds ranging upward from 30,000 head.

Like the whitetails, mule-eared deer heads are also broken down into typical and non-typical or freak head classes. For many years, the Kaibab Forest area of Arizona was considered the place to go for the best of these whopping stags. But too small a hunting take for several seasons, leading to an over-abundance of deer and a subsequent depletion of browse, led to a horrible die-off there. This range has since been restored and it is quite possible the Kaibab will again become a producer of deer heads.

When the Kaibab failed them, the nation’s muley hunters turned mostly northward. There they had 11 States with population inventories in excess of 100,000 head each. Seven of those (California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, and Utah) had herds that exceeded 230,000 head, with each annual harvests of over 35,000. Nevada, Washington, and Wyoming also harvested over 35,000, but they took their kill off much smaller parent herds. The total annual kill of some 650,000 produced some outstanding trophies.

Two areas came into great prominence for trophy heads. One was the Elko county, Nevada locality; the other was the inter-state area of southern Wyoming and northern Colorado. A scattering of big heads came also from British Columbia, California, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Washington. The present record-holder, taken in 1938 by Horace Fowler in the Arizona Kaibab, was crowed hard by a Jackson county, Colorado, head taken in 1919 by Edison Pillmore. Only a meager handful of scoring points separates the excellence of these two heads.

In the non-typical competitions, Arizona’s Kaibab Forest is away out in front. Some non-typical muley heads come from Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming, and eastern Washington, and a few from Saskatchewan and British Columbia provinces of Canada, but they can’t compete with the Kaibab in annual production.

A spring in range to the coastal strip of British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and a few northern California counties. Since the officially approved blacktailed records number under 50 in all, the best bet for the trophy hunter of this species is to hunt the most isolated areas he can find of the coastal range mentioned above. Trinity County of California is the best producer of them all, crowded closely by Siskiyou, Yamhill, Shasta, and Humboldt counties in the same State. Blacktail ranges in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia run a poor second in total fine heads.

The pronghorn antelope has been coming along like a house afire during the last ten years and now offers hunting to both residents and visitors in Arizona, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Texas, and Wyoming. Seven additional States restrict antelope for their resident hunters. Some 65,000 are harvested annually, with Montana and Wyoming hunters accounting for 60 per cent of that national total.

But the oldest known record still stands; a head taken by some unknown hunter in Antelope Valley of Arizona back in 1878. No other head ever officially measured has come within ten big points of equaling it. Wyoming presently owns well over 50 per cent of all the pronghorn records listed and, with an average annual kill of over 25,000 head over the past decade, will likely continue to gain more spots for its top trophy.

Local spots that are good bets for the trophy antelope bucks are the Anderson Mesa of Arizona, the Red Desert of southern Wyoming.

(Continued on page 58)
SHOPPING

WEATHER BEATER protects sportsmen against sudden showers. Made of top quality vinyl, carried in its own handy pouch with rawhide belt attachment. In case of rain, the sportsman slips the Weather Beater over his head and slips up the drawstring at the neck. Design of garment permits complete freedom of action. From the line of Paul Reed, Inc., Charlevoix, Mich.

30X BINOCULAR, precision designed, manufactured by skilled craftsmen. Sturdy, lightweight. Easy to use and focus for they're CENTER FOCUS. Weigh only 28 ounces. All metal construction, achromatic lens. Come complete with plush lined leather case and straps at introductory price of $39.95 plus 10% federal tax and $1.00 postage.

FAST DRAW TIME AND SCORE CHART will enable fast draw enthusiasts to improve their draw, scores and time. To be used in official fast draw contests. Chart measures a convenient 20 x 17½" which will permit use of either pen or pencil. A pad consists of 50 charts and are available at $1.25 per pad, post paid. Special rates available to clubs purchasing in quantity. Chart copyright 1959 by Charles G. Mangal. A product of Charles G. Mangal, 4133 W. Harrison St., Chicago 24, Ill.

POLYETHYLENE BAG with rust-inhibiting disc protects firearms from corrosion even when left out in elements. Transparent plastic permits easy inspection without unwrapping, allows handling without danger of rust-producing thumb prints. Disc fastened to barrel and trigger guard releases rust-inhibiting vapor. Bags come in sizes to fit handgun or rifle. New discs available separately. A product of the Carl Lampert Company, 708 East Auer Ave., Milwaukee 12, Wis.

“UNIVERSAL” DOUBLE-CUT KNIFE makes fish cleaning an easy chore. Cuts off head, tail, fins and through the backbone in quick time. Diamond cut teeth also cut frozen fish, meat, small game, and other frozen foods for outdoorsmen. Other edge of knife carves poultry and slices roasts. Knife is made in Solingen, Germany and is 12" in over-all length. A quality product with a stainless chrome tool steel blade. Can be ordered by mail for $2.98 postpaid from Outdoor Sports Products, Box 35, Vanderveer Sta., Brooklyn 10, N. Y.

TARGET RIFLE SLING designed to incorporate all features necessary for Small bore, High Power and International rifle target shooting. The sling is easily put on or taken off with one hand. Can easily be adjusted for length while shooter is in shooting position. Strong buckles hold all

COMBINATION FLARE GUN and .22 caliber 7-shot repeater German Automatic. Just 4½" long. Ideal for sporting events. The Flares climb 120 to 150 ft., ammunition and 20 assorted color flares included. (Not available to California residents.) Available for $6.95 ppd., without ammunition, or $12.98 ppd., with ammunition: or $4.00 each without ammunition in lots of 6 or more. (No C.O.D.’s.) From the line of the Best Value Company, Dept. K292, 403 Market St., Newark, N. J.

1959 EDITION BELDING & MULL HAND BOOK available with new information for those who handload ammunition. The 154-page book, with an eye-catching yellow and black cover, is company’s most complete and attractive book. Generously illustrated with how-to-do pictures and charts including complete data covering all the latest calibers as well as the older ones. Book is filled with instructions and information for handling and reloading of ammunition for revolvers, pistols, rifles and shotguns. It gives specifications on primers, powders, bullets, shooters accessories, and the ballistics of rifle and revolver cartridges. The book is being distributed through leading sports shops, or by mail from Belding & Mull, Philipsburg, Pa., at $1.50.

CARTOP CARRIER named Plantico Rollout Carrier, manufactured by the Central Fuel Corporation of Chicago, Ill. Of all-steel construction, the Carrier rolls out easily for side car loading and securing. It is adaptable for many uses. Of immense strength, it fastens to the rain gutter, the strongest part of the car. The list price of the Cartop Carrier is $34.00. Write Central Fuel Corp., 7450 Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill.

GUNS • AUGUST 1959
Genuine IVORY. STAG. PEARL ••• Now at special savings!

GRIPS The Finest Revolver and Pistol

GRIPS Genuine IVORY • STAG • PEARL

... Now at special savings!

Write for illustrated catalog and Price List. Dealers Inquiries invited.

Contour Grip Co.
P.O. Box 1228, Church St. Station, N.Y.C.

.22 CALIBER $6.95

The skilled hand of the German gunsmith is responsible for this .22 caliber, 6-shot repeater automatic with self-ejecting clips. Just 4½ long, fits easily into pocket or purse. Ideal for sporting events, stage use, (not available to Calif. residents). Comes for $6.95 ppd. from Best Values, Dept. K-292, 403 Market, Newark, New Jersey.

GRAVERS FOR WOOD BLOCK CUTTING.

Set of 6 gravers consists of 2 round 3 and 10 mm, 2 flat 2 and 10 mm, Lozenge 3 mm wide and knife. Tools are slightly bent for clearance of hand and to make it easier to work on curved surfaces. They are perfect for wood block cutting and engraving and general utility use. Price of complete set, $5.00. Frank Mittermeier, 3577 East Tremont Ave., N. Y., 65, N. Y.

ACTIONGLAS "THUNDER" SERIES of laminated bows features working recurve and straight limbed design. All offer power, improved cast, accuracy and long life to the archer. Each of the "Thunder" series features outstanding "semi-pistol grips" design with large sight windows, strikingly beautiful combinations of imported woods, and feather arrow rests for greatest possible accuracy. The "Thunder" series line is available in a wide variety of lengths and weights. Dacron strings are used exclusively. Complete information on the new "Thunder" series bows may be obtained by writing Orchard Industries, Inc., Hastings, Mich.

OUTDOORSMAN'S BOOT K-77 equipped with rugged soles to grip rocky crags or slippery mountain trails. Imported from Switzerland. The legs are a full 5½ inches deep. Six-inch boots made of premium quality gunstock brown leather cut from the heart of the hide. Each pair is skillfully bench-made throughout. Tongue-in-toe Vinyl foam insulating pads covered with full leather lining. Deep Goodyear Airfoot insoles cushion and cool the feet. Sold by mail order only at $29.50 postpaid exclusively from Norm Thompson, Outfitter, 1805 NW Thurman, Portland 9, Oregon.

MAX-A-LOC is burglar-proof, pick-proof electrical locking switch. Only by rotating the dial knob in the proper sequence of numbers can anyone gain access to outdoorsman's car, trunk, trailer, or equipment. No keys to carry. Easy to install. Connects with present electrical system. Available in three finishes: Ornamental chrome, baked black enamel or gold anodized. 3 digit series incl. mounting brackets only $14.95. Radium face dial $25.00 extra. For additional information write: Max-A-Loc, Inc., 9920 Rush St., El Monte 1, Calif.

OUTDOORSMEN'S BOOT K-77 equipped with rugged soles to grip rocky crags or slippery mountain trails. Imported from Switzerland. The legs are a full 5½ inches deep. Six-inch boots made of premium quality gunstock brown leather cut from the heart of the hide. Each pair is skillfully bench-made throughout. Tongue-in-toe Vinyl foam insulating pads covered with full leather lining. Deep Goodyear Airfoot insoles cushion and cool the feet. Sold by mail order only at $29.50 postpaid exclusively from Norm Thompson, Outfitter, 1805 NW Thurman, Portland 9, Oregon.

MAX-A-LOC is burglar-proof, pick-proof electrical locking switch. Only by rotating the dial knob in the proper sequence of numbers can anyone gain access to outdoorsman's car, trunk, trailer, or equipment. No keys to carry. Easy to install. Connects with present electrical system. Available in three finishes: Ornamental chrome, baked black enamel or gold anodized. 3 digit series incl. mounting brackets only $14.95. Radium face dial $25.00 extra. For additional information write: Max-A-Loc, Inc., 9920 Rush St., El Monte 1, Calif.

OUTDOORSMAN'S BOOT K-77 equipped with rugged soles to grip rocky crags or slippery mountain trails. Imported from Switzerland. The legs are a full 5½ inches deep. Six-inch boots made of premium quality gunstock brown leather cut from the heart of the hide. Each pair is skillfully bench-made throughout. Tongue-in-toe Vinyl foam insulating pads covered with full leather lining. Deep Goodyear Airfoot insoles cushion and cool the feet. Sold by mail order only at $29.50 postpaid exclusively from Norm Thompson, Outfitter, 1805 NW Thurman, Portland 9, Oregon.
FAST DRAW FANS!!!

For blazing fast draw action and spinning thri als, use Pointer's Fast Draw Adapter. It's one of the most important advancements in the art, since the P. D. Holster. Converts your 45 single action so that you can use .45 Colt or .44 Special & .357 Mag. use .38 Rem. Primers. Without danger of accident. Not only will it be a safety boost but you'll save on ammo costs, too. Set of 6 in box only $5.95. In addition, for a sharp pistol grip get this new silver fitting (Furrel Pup shown). Available for pop, handguns. Uncut, Guaranteed against war damage or loss of its ory. Inex. Only $5.95. Rec. limitation Stap Grubs only. $4.00. Choice selection of genuine fancy pearls. Ivory or Stag Grubs also available.

CLEAR SCOPE CAPS

Protects your scope. Ensures clear sighting under the most adverse weather or lighting conditions. These clear, distortion-free optic lens protectors are available in varying finishes. Choice of over 150,000 hunters. Available gas pressure models. When ordering, please state brand, power & model of scope. Only $2.95 pr. Conventional leather scope cover $3.00.

ORDER NOW! REMEMBER, IF IT'S A PISTOL you have a compromise at one end of the scale or the other. If it had ample power and bullet weight for moose, elk, and muleys, it would be shy of flat trajectory for mountain hunting of elk and muleys in country where across-canyon shots would have to be used, and it would also fall somewhat short of being the ideal antelope rifle.

For the bigger species, I would choose the .300 H&H, loaded with 180 to 220 grain bullet for deep and certain penetration, even if heavy bones were hit. The .300 Weatherby Magnum, 180-grain, would also be fine.

For most of the deer, and for antelope, I would like something like the .243, using 90-grain loads and 80-grain loads for antelope. If local game laws required a .25 caliber, or larger rifle, I would probably go to the .270, with 130-grain loads for deer and 100-grain ammo for antelope.

If a compromise rifle was my only solution, it would probably be the .30-06, using a range of bullets from 220-grain for moose, 180 for elk and muleys, and 130 for the Coues deer and antelope. However, the .270, using the new Speer 170-grain for the heavier beasts, the very fine 130-grain for the middle-sized ones, and some fast-expanding bullet like the Hornady Spire Point for Coues and big game of the area, would be another fine compromise choice.

Although the trophy hunter should definitely have a rifle that is inherently accurate, and should be able to use it with skill and precision, the buck and bull that wear trophy headgear are often slippery with accumulated wisdom, and wariness. They didn't grow to prize proportions by being foolish. Thus a trophy hunter must always be prepared to take the shots as he gets them, with little regard to neat, meat-saving kills. A smart old bull elk, or an elderly mousy-brown antelope, may not want to take pictures. And the slippery little Coues deer, or a bimocular-eyed pronghorn, both force the hunter's hand, often to shots not of his own choosing.

CHUKAR CHALLENGE TO MOUNTAIN GUNNERS

(Continued from page 21)

the reason for this import's rapid rise was undoubtedly due to the bonus-sized clutches they rear. A number of fellows reported seeing 16 or 18 and even 20 chucks from one hatch.

So how do you hunt them? Well, I've revised my early hunting tactics. It seldom pays to try over taking these fletching ghosts as they head for the muscle-straining peaks, But if you can work around and above them, sometimes you can stop them. You have to be pretty lucky to spook out a lot of birds and when you do, they are put on the defensive. Some scatter-gunniers swear that chucks hide in the cracks and crevices of the bigger boulders, then dart off when they choose such rugged handholds. Or maybe their love for the rough country and know how to make the most of it.

Retrievers can be quite an aid in chukar hunting. Winged birds are often hard to overtake and, as I've already mentioned, even stone dead ones may be too tough to find. Occasionally, the "mountainmen" will set well for pointers. More often, they run like mountain quail or scared ringnecks. When in this mood, they'll leave your pooch dashing around in circles. And most chukar country is mean on a dog's feet unless he is in good condition.

If there are any loopholes in the chukar's defense, it's their habit of rath or watering once or twice daily—usually in areas where water is scarce. Also, they have a weakness for frequent snacks of green grass. That, plus weed seeds and insects, just about completes their menu. I hope the Fish and Game Commission of our western states keep the open seasons late enough to prevent massacres while the birds are still concentrated in great numbers. And the slippery little Coues deer, or a bimocular-eyed pronghorn, both force the hunter's hand, often to shots not of his own choosing.

(Continued from page 55)

ing, the Oregon area in proximity to the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, and Pahsimeroi valley of Idaho. Montana and Wyoming have so many choice areas that the pronghorn trophy hunter literally has to find his prize needle in a lot of haystacks. The best bet is to get a license in the largest possible area and then spend a lot of time with a spotting scope in searching out the one best buck on the ranch. A pre-season survey of that sort is especially valuable, in that the pronghorns are not quite so spooky as they get when shooting actually starts. However, since pronghorns often travel a considerable distance when hunter-hounded, the general area of a big buck's range may extend over a 10 to 15 mile diameter.

If I were to trophy hunt all of the big game listed here—moose, the various species of deer, the wapiti, and the pronghorn antelope—I would use two rifles for the job. One rifle could serve, but it would be a compromise at one end of the scale or the other. If it had ample power and bullet weight for moose, elk, and muleys, it would be shy of flat trajectory for mountain hunting of elk and muleys in country where across-canyon shots would have to be used, and it would also fall somewhat short of being the ideal antelope rifle.

For the bigger species, I would choose the .300 H&H, loaded with 180 to 220 grain bullet for deep and certain penetration, even if heavy bones were hit. The .300 Weatherby Magnum, 180-grain, would also be fine.

For most of the deer, and for antelope, I would like something like the .243, using 90-grain loads and 80-grain loads for antelope. If local game laws required a .25 caliber, or larger rifle, I would probably go to the .270, with 130-grain loads for deer and 100-grain ammo for antelope.

If a compromise rifle was my only solution, it would probably be the .30-06, using a range of bullets from 220-grain for moose, 180 for elk and muleys, and 130 for the Coues deer and antelope. However, the .270, using the new Speer 170-grain for the heavier beasts, the very fine 130-grain for the middle-sized ones, and some fast-expanding bullet like the Hornady Spire Point for Coues and big game of the area, would be another fine compromise choice.

Although the trophy hunter should definitely have a rifle that is inherently accurate, and should be able to use it with skill and precision, the buck and bull that wear trophy headgear are often slippery with accumulated wisdom and wariness. They didn't grow to prize proportions by being foolish. Thus a trophy hunter must always be prepared to take the shots as he gets them, with little regard to neat, meat-saving kills. A smart old bull elk, or an elderly mousy-brown antelope, may not want to take pictures. And the slippery little Coues deer, or a bimocular-eyed pronghorn, both force the hunter's hand, often to shots not of his own choosing.

(Continued from page 21)

the reason for this import's rapid rise was undoubtedly due to the bonus-sized clutches they rear. A number of fellows reported seeing 16 or 18 and even 20 chucks from one hatch.

So how do you hunt them? Well, I've revised my early hunting tactics. It seldom pays to try overtaking these fletching ghosts as they head for the muscle-straining peaks, But if you can work around and above them, sometimes you can stop them. You have to be pretty lucky to spook out any birds once they are put on the defensive. Some scatter-gunniers swear that chucks hide in the cracks and crevices of the bigger boulders, then dart off when they choose such rugged handholds. Or maybe their love for the rough country and know how to make the most of it.

Retrievers can be quite an aid in chukar hunting. Winged birds are often hard to overtake and, as I've already mentioned, even stone dead ones may be too tough to find. Occasionally, the "mountainmen" will set well for pointers. More often, they run like mountain quail or scared ringnecks. When in this mood, they'll leave your pooch dashing around in circles. And most chukar country is mean on a dog's feet unless he is in good condition.

If there are any loopholes in the chukar's defense, it's their habit of rath or watering once or twice daily—usually in areas where water is scarce. Also, they have a weakness for frequent snacks of green grass. That, plus weed seeds and insects, just about completes their menu. I hope the Fish and Game Commission of our western states keep the open seasons late enough to prevent massacres while the birds are still concentrated in great numbers. And the slippery little Coues deer, or a bimocular-eyed pronghorn, both force the hunter's hand, often to shots not of his own choosing.
early, late, or around mid-day. One thing I
found was that they apparently didn’t come
down to water at any particular time. I’d see them
or feed at any particular time. I’d see them
whistling to them, then waiting for answer­ing
who raises chukars, you might sit out by
imitation of their call, just as valley or
feeding on the verdant grass pushed up by
break. The birds had to cross a deep, narrow
canyon scarred with heaps of black lava. I
dumped him. A half dozen scattered
big fellow kicking with my first shot, but I
missed him cleanly.

I didn’t hunt chukar partridges any more
that season, but I continued driving down
the same road, searching for a concentra­tion
of the declining Hungarian partridges. Every
day for a couple hours than I did the week
I hunted for them with plain old leg work.

I never caught up with the rest, but three
or four miles farther down the road I saw
another bunch legging it for cover. A creek
angled alongside the road, and some of this
covey were drinking there; others had been
feeding on the verdant grass pushed up by
recent rains. Before I could bail out, the
partridges again beat me across the road,
heading for the steep country.

However, this time I was in for a lucky
break. The birds had to cross a deep, narrow
creek and scurried with heaps of black lva. I
cought them stretching across the bottom of
the gorge. Knowing the jig was up, some
of the chukars took to the air. I knocked a
big fellow kicking with my first shot, but
I fired too fast the second try and my sixes
rattled against the lava.

Gasping for air, I raced across the canyon
after my downed quarry. A chukar rocketed
up from the brush only 20 yards ahead of
me. I dumped him. A half dozen scattered
birds took off from the canyon wall. It took
me two more shots for me to tally the third and
final chukar for my day’s limit.

I didn’t hunt chukar partridges any more
that season, but I continued driving down
the same road, searching for a concentra­tion
of the declining Hungarian partridges. Every
day for a couple hours than I did the week
I hunted for them with plain old leg work.

They apparently didn’t come down to water
at any particular time. I’d see them
whistling to them, then waiting for answer­ing
who raises chukars, you might sit out by
imitation of their call, just as valley or
feeding on the verdant grass pushed up by
break. The birds had to cross a deep, narrow
canyon scarred with heaps of black lava. I
dumped him. A half dozen scattered
big fellow kicking with my first shot, but I
missed him cleanly.

I didn’t hunt chukar partridges any more
that season, but I continued driving down
the same road, searching for a concentra­tion
of the declining Hungarian partridges. Every
day for a couple hours than I did the week
I hunted for them with plain old leg work.

They apparently didn’t come down to water
at any particular time. I’d see them
whistling to them, then waiting for answer­ing
who raises chukars, you might sit out by
imitation of their call, just as valley or
feeding on the verdant grass pushed up by
break. The birds had to cross a deep, narrow
canyon scarred with heaps of black lava. I
dumped him. A half dozen scattered
big fellow kicking with my first shot, but I
missed him cleanly.

I didn’t hunt chukar partridges any more
that season, but I continued driving down
the same road, searching for a concentra­tion
of the declining Hungarian partridges. Every
day for a couple hours than I did the week
I hunted for them with plain old leg work.

They apparently didn’t come down to water
at any particular time. I’d see them
whistling to them, then waiting for answer­ing
who raises chukars, you might sit out by
imitation of their call, just as valley or
feeding on the verdant grass pushed up by
break. The birds had to cross a deep, narrow
canyon scarred with heaps of black lava. I
dumped him. A half dozen scattered
big fellow kicking with my first shot, but I
missed him cleanly.

I didn’t hunt chukar partridges any more
that season, but I continued driving down
the same road, searching for a concentra­tion
of the declining Hungarian partridges. Every
day for a couple hours than I did the week
I hunted for them with plain old leg work.

They apparently didn’t come down to water
at any particular time. I’d see them
whistling to them, then waiting for answer­ing
who raises chukars, you might sit out by
imitation of their call, just as valley or
feeding on the verdant grass pushed up by
break. The birds had to cross a deep, narrow
canyon scarred with heaps of black lava. I
dumped him. A half dozen scattered
big fellow kicking with my first shot, but I
missed him cleanly.

I didn’t hunt chukar partridges any more
that season, but I continued driving down
the same road, searching for a concentra­tion
of the declining Hungarian partridges. Every
day for a couple hours than I did the week
I hunted for them with plain old leg work.

They apparently didn’t come down to water
at any particular time. I’d see them
whistling to them, then waiting for answer­ing
who raises chukars, you might sit out by
imitation of their call, just as valley or
feeding on the verdant grass pushed up by
break. The birds had to cross a deep, narrow
canyon scarred with heaps of black lava. I
dumped him. A half dozen scattered
big fellow kicking with my first shot, but I
missed him cleanly.

I didn’t hunt chukar partridges any more
that season, but I continued driving down
the same road, searching for a concentra­tion
of the declining Hungarian partridges. Every
day for a couple hours than I did the week
I hunted for them with plain old leg work.

They apparently didn’t come down to water
at any particular time. I’d see them
whistling to them, then waiting for answer­ing
who raises chukars, you might sit out by
imitation of their call, just as valley or
feeding on the verdant grass pushed up by
break. The birds had to cross a deep, narrow
canyon scarred with heaps of black lava. I
dumped him. A half dozen scattered
big fellow kicking with my first shot, but I
missed him cleanly.
UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED

to be equal or better than any other tool selling for twice as much

SCHISSEL
for precision reloading of RIFLE PISTOL SHOTSHELL
Model 600 press

only $26.95
- one press loads all 3...rifles, shotshells, pistols
- equipped with insert for shotshell dies or 7/8"-14 thread rifle dies
- extra leverage with no spring or distortion
- highly ground and polished steel construction

Rifle and Pistol Reloading Dies
- standard 1/4" x 14 thread
- guaranteed to be equal or better than any $13.50 die available
- precision sizing

$8.95 a set
Write today for our free catalogue!

FREE!

WINGSHOOTER'S HANDBOOK
Learn new facts about shotgun shooting, shotguns, and how they help you.

Write to 406 Tunco St., Bartell, Ok.

LEARN GUNSMITHING
Great opportunities—Operate YOUR OWN SHOP! Learn easily with Country's most complete Master Gunsmithing Course. Approved for Korean Vets: low tuition. Write:

PENNA. GUNSMITH SCHOOL
2236-G East Street • Pittsburgh 12, Penna.

FAJEN Stocks for Foreign Rifles

With all the Fajen features, this semi-finished stock and forend, machined inlaid, draw bolt hole bored and completely shaped, is a favorite for stocking a
No. 4 Mark I, No. 1 Mark III and
Model No. 5 British Lee Enfield
Supreme $12.95 Utility $9.95
Grade Grade
See your Dealer— if he does not have them order direct from this ad. Prompt Shipments— include postage for 4 lbs.

REINHART FAJEN, Dept. 19, Box 338, WARSAW, MISSOURI

FREE CATALOG

"Quick-Draw" Holsters
- CUSTOM MADE
- THE BEST
- SINCE 1987

S. D. MYRES SADDLE CO.
P. O. BOX 1508
EL PASO, TEXAS

GUNS • AUGUST 1959
GUNS Magazine
8150 N. Central Park Avenue
Skokie, Illinois  C-8

Start my subscription to GUNS immediately. Enclosed find $5.00 for 14 issues PLUS the Red Book of Used Gun Values. If I’m not completely satisfied you’ll refund my money and I can keep the Red Book.

Name
Address
City and State

This coupon worth $4.00 if mailed before August 1st

GUNS • AUGUST 1959

61
(Continued from page 60)

chester, the varmints shooters have a choice of bullet weights from 100 gr. upward, while the game hunter has factory loads of bullets up to 160 gr.

Comparative velocities of factory loads in 100 gr. weight are: for the .270, 3400 fps; and for the .280, 3570 fps. In this instance, the Remington has a considerable edge. Again, the 125 gr. .280 gives 3130 against the .270's 130 gr. at 3140; and at 150 gr. weight shows the .270 at 2800 and the .280 at 2900, or nearly 100 feet faster.

Except for Dominon, in Canada, who load a .270 with 160 gr. bullets, no factory load in this country is available for it. Dominon's 160 gr. is rated at 2900, Remington puts out a 165 gr. factory load for the .280 rated at 2820; so all the way, the edge is actually with the .280.

All the factory ammunition data was undoubtedly made in 26 inch barrels, as this is standard practice. My own chronographing is on the Model 725 with the standard 22 inch barrel. This probably cuts the velocity figure down some 150 feet. Nevertheless, I am getting an average of 2820 fps. with my relatively mild handloads and 160 gr. Sierra BT bullets. With 26 inch barrel, this should bring this bullet up into the 3000 fps. class; actually very little under that of magnified rifles.

Now for some loading troubles and some suggestions. It is my feeling that, while factory ammunition probably should be used with the pump and auto-loading rifles of Remington make, the .275 becomes a far better long range rifle when handloads are used. Handloading today is big business. More and more of our hunters load their own ammunition for all their rifles. Money saving doesn't seem to be an important factor in this; it is the enjoyment of doing it yourself, and knowing you are getting the very best performance from your gun.

Personally, I think the .280 Remington is a fine cartridge for all western big game, with the exception of brown bear and polar bear. When used with the proper bullet weights, it is an excellent all-around big game rifle when handloaded to somewhat higher loads than used by the factory.

Now, a word of warning: Do not ever use loading of greater pressure than factory loads in either the pump or auto-loading rifles. To do so is, in my judgment, for trouble. I do not follow the factory's feeling along these lines, but I believe, if asked, they would say the same thing.

I do know lots of owners are handloading for their pump and autoloaders. Dies must be used for complete sizing of fired cases each time. This limits the number to very few reloads, as the brass must be worked too much. Dies made for this, by R.C.B.S. and others, should not be used for the .725's. In the .725 we have a bolt with it's calming action of better, more forceful ejection, and also a recessed bolt safety.

In loading fired shells for the .275, very little sizing is necessary and for this reason up to 20 reloadings can be had from a case. My first dies from R.C.B.S. were made to accommodate pumps and autos. After our hunts were over and we continued the testing of these .270's, I started to reload the old .270 cases several times. I also ran low on .270 brass and made some out of .270 brass. Using either .280 or .270 brass over five times, in full-size auto and pump dies, gave case separation. Also when using these full size dies I found excessive case stretching after each reloading, necessitating constant trimming in length. I measured sixty to seventy thousands, in five firings. If this condition is allowed to build up, cases become hard to chamber due to excessive over-length, and build up excessive pressure. Fred Huntington of R.C.B.S., using my fired cases as a sample to check by, made me new standard dies, especially for the .725. With these I have gotten 20 firings per case and believe I can get many more.

In using these new dies, cases were necked sized for only 10 reloads. The head of the die was adjusted to approximately 3/16" above the shell holder and, on the eleventh reloading, was set twenty thousandths apart, so as not to change the head-space on the case. No case stretching was experienced in using .270 cases or in using .270 cases when properly head-spaced first. When making cases for the .280 from .270 cases, remember that the head-space of a .280 is fifty thousandths of an inch longer than a .270. This is to preclude loading a .280 cartridge in a .270. I believe it would probably result in a blown-up gun. So the manipulation of making and firing a .270 case in a (Continued on page 65)


AMMO CLEARANCE SALE! STOCK UP NOW FOR SPRING SHOOTING stock up now for spring shooting

- M-1 GARAND AMMUNITION for your Garand. Ideal for line training... FIRING SIGNAL ROCKETS, etc. Complete with dummy rifle grenade and 9 blank cartridges. Price...
- GERMAN H/23 STERNER RIFLE DIVING GUN. A Lid-Covered Flare Gun with 9 blank cartridges. Price...
- GERMAN FLARE GUN, SMG. 7.50 ea. Parachute Flares...
- MARINE RESCUE KIT — With 100 launch, cpr's 18 flares-waterproof case large flare adapter 47 loading beaches...

Send 5c for BRAND NEW 3rd edition catalogue of historic unoffered relics and arms for the shooter and collector.

INVENTORS
Send today for our instructive booklet, "Patent Protection for Inventors" to learn the preliminary steps to take toward patent protection, also for convenient "Evidence of Invention" form.

A MUST FOR EVERY WEAPON COLLECTOR
Our 250 page Catalog-Reference Book contains over 2400 items for sale. American & European Firearms, edged weapons, etc. Greatly reduced prices in our book 3 PHOTO-ILLUSTRATED, completely described and priced. Send 5c, refunded with first purchase; for this valuable Catalog. You will receive it upon request.

Send today for our instructive booklet, "Patent Protection for Inventors" to learn the preliminary steps to take toward patent protection, also for convenient "Evidence of Invention" form.

Send today for our instructive booklet, "Patent Protection for Inventors" to learn the preliminary steps to take toward patent protection, also for convenient "Evidence of Invention" form.

Ma Hunter Presents

(Continued on page 65)
GUNS AUGUST 1959

I

•

2 or unchambered, state which $3.95 ea.

fitted for super accuracy.

straight lengths, steel; adaptable to Win. '92, 1873, Marlin.

.45 CALIBER PISTOL BARRELS—Brand new, .45 spec. High alloy steel; used for 44/40 miniature cannon, custom revolver barrels. Rifted, only $6.95 plus 45¢ post.

NEW U. S. CARBINE BAYONETS

3/4 "

•

1 1/16" diameter, straight, makes adaptable for most rim or center fire actions.

.44 CALIBER BARREL BLANKS—27" long x .82.50 ppd. Write for parts for other carbine patterns.

CARBINE REAR SIGHTS

SMALLER TARGET RINGS—adaptable for winches & calibers, for all U. S. Carbine, slide into receiver dovetail — 2 minutes for total, still, easy to install. $1.49 post.

STOCKS

21/R"

L.M.

$1.75. (Very light color stocks. Finish: sanded but through 1st sanding, note measurements which per- 2

t.. Special $1.75. Factory cut $1.35.

L.Y.M.

LYMAN 57A REAR SIGHTS

• 5 shot capacity—required by law for hunting, fits Garand, Enfield & Krag. Fits in butt. Nickeled brass, not plastic. No glare ramp surface. All machined. A $5.00 value. Only $1.79 ea., 2 for $3.35.

WANTED—BROKEN INCOMPLETE GUNS

All kinds for remaining usable parts. We buy lots of them to use in thousand pieces and at quite high prices. We must have parts and the only way to get any most desirable parts is by using guns. Ship off for our offer. Check airmailed day shipment returned prepaid if order not satisfactory.

NUMRICH ARMS CO. WEST HURLEY 1, NEW YORK

SATISFACTION ALWAYS GUARANTEED

SOLm MANUFACTURERS OF THOMPSON SUBMACHINE GUNS & ACCESSORIES
GUN MUSKET

FOR SALE

GUNSMITHING

LEATHER CRAFT

FREE "Do-It-Yourself" Leathercraft Catalog. Tandy Leather Company, Box 617-A, Fort Worth, Texas.

SELL OR TRADE

PRIVATE COLLECTOR
desires to sell or trade follow-

ings: 38 Special, 22-250, .38-55, .44-40, .45-70, .45 Colt. Any

GUNS & AMMUNITION

INDIAN RELICS

LEATHER CRAFT

Cathedral Leather Company, Box 617-A, Guntersville, Texas.

THE GUN MARKET

August 1959

64

Classified ads 25c per word per insertion including name and address. Pay-

able in advance. Minimum ad 10 words. Closing date for October, 1959, issue

(On sale September 1) is July 16. Print ad carefully and mail to GUNS Magazine,

810 Central Park Blvd., Skokie, Illinois.

GUNS
280 must include lengthening the case. If some means of helping hold the case back against the bolt when the firing pin hits the primer is not used, then wrong headspace will result and case failure will occur. While I found that first expanding the .270 cases to .30 caliber, then necking down to .280, allows me to make cases reasonably well, I would like to suggest that .280 cases be used entirely. This also gives you proper marking and easy sorting of loads and cases, if you own both the .280 and .270 caliber.

In ordering dies, be sure to specify whether for bolt action or pump or autoloaders. Do not try to use the dies made for the bolt action for the pump or autoloaders. Cases made with these dies will function very hard with the pump, and may fail altogether in the autoloader.

I am not, by any means, through using these two fine rifles. I am keeping them over for spring bear hunting, and as our average of ten to twelve bear each spring usually includes two to five grizzly, I feel I will have more data on them by the end of next hunting season. I would also like to add that these two fine rifles will undoubtedly go in our gun rack as regular using guns, in our business.

THE OLD MAN'S GUN

(Continued from page 33)

...crisp night air was shattered by the report of the old gun. Grandma wasn't fooling! The intruder began to run the way he had come, and as our average of ten to twelve bear each spring usually includes two to five grizzly, I feel I will have more data on them by the end of next hunting season. I would also like to add that these two fine rifles will undoubtedly go in our gun rack as regular using guns, in our business.

THE OLD MAN'S GUN

(Continued from page 62)

...crisp night air was shattered by the report of the old gun. Grandma wasn't fooling! The intruder began to run the way he had come, and as our average of ten to twelve bear each spring usually includes two to five grizzly, I feel I will have more data on them by the end of next hunting season. I would also like to add that these two fine rifles will undoubtedly go in our gun rack as regular using guns, in our business.

THE OLD MAN'S GUN

(Continued from page 62)
SEND FOR FREE FOLDER

BELDING and MULL
104 N. FOURTH ST., PHILIPSBURG, PA.

THE GUNS THAT
WON THE WEST

These are replicas of original rare COLT guns made of strong metal—look and feel like the REAL GUNS—with gun blue finish.

1847 Colt Walker—44 cal. ............... $6.95
1860 Colt Army—44 cal. ................ $5.95
1861 Colt Texas Paterson—40 cal. ...... $6.95
1864 Colt Walker—41 cal. ................ $5.95
1866 Colt Texas Paterson—40 cal. ...... $6.95
1867 Colt Peacemaker—45 cal. ........... $5.95
1873 Colt Walker—41 cal. ................ $6.95
1879 Colt Navy—36 cal. ................... $5.95
1881 Colt Navy—36 cal. ................... $5.95

Truly novel gifts that are interesting conversation pieces. Each gun comes complete with a short and enlightening history on its period.

Send cash, check or Money Order now!

VALLEY GUN SHOP, Dept. G
2784 Foothill — Tujunga, Calif.

DEALERS!
BELDING & MULL
OFFERS YOU A COMPLETE
JOBBERS SERVICE
Send for complete information on your letterhead.

BULLETS
Complete stock—all Calibers and weights of Sierra, Speer, Hornady, Remington, Winchester, Winchester, Nosler, etc. Also ship Camo Cases, Primers and Percussion Caps of all popular makes.

POWDBERS
Dupont, Hercules, Hodgdon & Alcan

STOCK THIS NEW 1959
B & M HANDBOOK
Will stimulate sales
Has later calibers fully illustrated with how-to-do photos and instructions. Shows how to cut shooting costs 50 to 85%.

TOOL & EQUIPMENT
All leading lines including B&M, Lyman, Pacific, RCBS, C.H. Ideal, Acme, Thalson, Redding, Wilson, Forest, Frez, Jager, etc. Scopes, sights, mounts, slings, scales, moulds, handbooks, etc.

NOW! HUNT AT DUSK AND TWILIGHT
MORL-ITE
POWER LENS
AMAZING NEW TELESCOPE-SIGHT ATTACHMENT
Signs-on in seconds! Increases visibility in poor light. Gives deep shadow penetration with greatly increased target detail. Does not change zero setting. Fits all scopes—but must state make and model of scope when ordering. Send cash, check or M.O. for $3.50 for small size to fit 22 scopes with ½", tube. Must be delighted or money back. ORDER TODAY!

NORMAN-FORD, Inc.
Box 928-SA * "Fine Optics Since 1917" * TYLER, TEXAS

PARTING SHOTS

"I don't care about no bet; you can't shoot at my barn."

GUNS • AUGUST 1959
HI-STANDARD
DOUBLE-NINE

FASTEST FIRING! EJECTING! RELOADING!
.... of any Western-type revolver

Faster than any other Western-style handgun because it fires 9 shots both double and single action. • Only the Double-Nine has single-stroke multiple ejection for faster reloading — plus the safety of rebounding hammer with automatic safety block • Select high-tensile steel barrel and 9-shot swing-out cylinder • Superbly engineered modern action of unsurpassed smoothness already proof-tested in thousands of Hi-Standard's famous Sentinel revolvers • Handles all .22's magnificently — shorts, longs.

$44.00

deluxe nickel $5.95 extra
dollar for dollar — and in every way — your biggest Western handgun buy!

THE HIGH STANDARD MANUFACTURING CORPORATION
HAMDEN, CONNECTICUT
Hunt all game with ONE scope

BALvar 8...
continuously variable 2½× to 8×

BIG GAME OR VARMINT... open country, brush, mountainous terrain... hunt what you want, where you want, when you want with the fabulous BALvar 8. Here's the only multipurpose scope sight of its kind... the one scope you can use for all hunting.

INSTANTANEOUS CHOICE OF POWER—Turn of ring provides exact power you need from 2½× to 8×. No limiting click stops, BALvar 8 is continuously variable with no change in focus, eye distance or point of impact.

NO CHANGE IN RETICLE SIZE WITH CHANGE OF POWER—Patented B&L Tapered Cross-Hair Reticle, ½ minute at center, appears sharp, fine at any power.

YOUR EYE IMMEDIATELY ON TARGET—"Wedge-shape" crosshairs help you instantly center sight on target.

WIDE FIELD—40' at 100 yards at 2½× setting. An excellent field of view for scanning or tracking moving target... "close in" with desired power and shoot with accuracy.

USE ON ANY RIFLE—One scope is all you need for all your hunting rifles... changes from one to another in seconds, locks in perfect zero every time, ready to shoot.

STURDY CONSTRUCTION—No delicate internal parts to jar loose; adjustments are made in the mount. Will not knock out of zero. Guaranteed permanently fog proof.

ECONOMICAL—One investment at less cost than any combination of two hunting sights... fills the need for several scopes. $99.50, or just 10% down on Time Payment Plan.

FREE! "FACTS ABOUT TELESCOPIC SIGHTS"—Be an expert on telescopic sights. Send for this most authoritative, 96-page manual containing valuable information about scopes and scope shooting. Write to Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester 2, N. Y.