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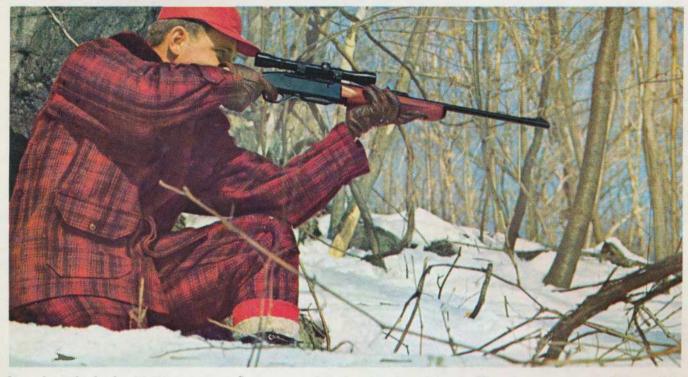
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When Charlie offered to let me shoot a few groups, the Model 742 provided another nice surprise. There was no teeth-rattling "kick". Every foot-pound of power was there, all right. But the 742's modern, gasoperated action kept me right on target for my second...third... fourth...fifth shot.

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But it was when I went off to buy a 742 of my own that I received the biggest surprise of all. Prices start at just \$149.95*. (Even though the finish and checkering look like a million.) There's even a new Deluxe 742 (shown below), complete with basketweave checkering, Monte Carlo stock with right- or left-hand cheekpiece, Du Pont RK-W "bowling-pin" finish and classic step receiver.

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KNOW YOUR LAWMAKERS

The following are exerpts of a letter from Oregon Governor Hatfield to that state's Senator Morse concerning the Dodd gun regulation bill, S. 1592.—Editor.

The Honorable Wayne Morse Senate Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator:

I am advised that in the near future the Senate may act upon various measures which have as their stated purpose the reduction of violent crimes through amendment of existing federal statutes and the establishment of regulations governing importation, interstate shipment, and other means of handling and selling certain firearms.

Some of these bills were introduced during the period of revulsion which followed the tragic occurrence in Dallas, a time when public emotion was understandably fanned by the enormity of the crime and the loss of a widely respected and beloved President. Original bills, and some of those still under consideration, appear to have been drafted with little thought to their effect upon the majority of law abiding citizens. Despite the unquestionably noble motives of their authors, I do not believe the interests of our state or nation would be well served by favorably acting upon such measures.

Specifically, the so-called Dodd Bill, S. 1592, even though it has been amended as a result of hearings during the 1st session of the 89th Congress, is still repugnant to most citizens, and certainly so to overwhelming numbers of American sportsmen, gun collectors, and other legitimate owners or users of sporting arms. Moreover, enactment of the provisions of this bill would impose unnecessarily severe hardships on countless small firearms dealers in Oregon and elsewhere. Additionally, vagueness of the terms of S. 1592 would result in a conveyance of arbitrary powers to a federal agency which might serve to contravent effective state regulations in this area.

There are many other objections to this bill, as may be seen through a review of the hearing record, some of which were touched upon in testimony by the Department of the Interior. Even though S. 1592 apparently has Administration blessing, Interior witnesses suggested a number of amendments and particularly pointed to the severity of proposed licensing provisions.

An excellent resume of the pros and cons of various bills relating to firearms control is contained on pages 5722-5729 of the **Congressional Record** for March 15, 1966. Under the heading, "Facts, Not Emotion Should Govern Firearms Legislation," the distinguished Senator from Nebraska outlines his views on this subject. I believe Senator Hruska has presented a succinct and convincing argument against enactment of the Dodd Bill in its present form. Having studied this entire matter at length, I find little with which I can disagree in Senator Hruska's recommendations as concerns the type legislation needed.

It seems to me any federal legislation should have the effect of strengthening adequate state laws, with the twin purpose of encouraging those states whose laws are not effective to adopt measures which would provide for uniformity throughout the country. An example of this is seen in suggested amendments to the Federal Firearms Act which would make it unlawful to sell or ship firearms to any person in violation of any state firearm statute.

As concerns the principal objective, I believe the problem of indiscriminate sale of handguns by mail-order to convicted felons, juveniles and other irresponsible individuals can be accomplished through enactment of S. 1965, introduced by Senator Hickenlooper. With minor amendments as proposed by Senator Hruska, this bill would be effective, and I believe it would enjoy the support of a great majority of our citizens.

In summary, I urge that you use every effort to defeat S. 1592 in its present form; support S. 1951, amended as suggested above; and work toward passage of S. 1965 along the lines recommended.

> —Mark O. Hatfield Governor, Oregon GUNS • AUGUST 1966



AUGUST, 1966 Vol. XII, No. 8-140

George E. von Rosen Publisher

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GUNS Magazine is published monthly by Publishers' Development Corp., 8150 N. Central Park Avenue, Skokie, Illinois, 60076, Second class postage paid at Skokie, Illinois, and at additional mailing offices, SUBSCRIPTIONS One year (12 issues), 97.50. Single monthly copies, 75c. CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Four weeks' notice required on all changes. Send old address as well as new. CONTRIBUTORS submitting manacripts, photographs or drawings do so at their own risk. Material cannot be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage, PAYMENT will be made at rates current at time of publication and will cover reproduction in any or all GUNS Magazine editions. ADVERTISING RATES furnished on request. Copyright 1966, Fublishers' Development Corporation. All rights reserved. Title to this publication passes to subscriber only on delivery to his address.



FTER READING last month's "Trigger A Talk" column, I got to thinking that it doesn't make much sense in writing about what we have in this issue when you already have received your subscription copy in the mail, or have picked up this copy from the newsstand. Therefore, I'd like to use this space to tell you some of the things we have coming up in future issues.

Next month brings us another of the great articles by Jim Serven. This one, a two-part piece, covers the "Roman Candle Guns;" those which fired two or more shots from one barrel. There are some strange guns described and illustrated in this article, and you won't want to miss it.

There is one group of law enforcement officers who began their work in the old west, and continue to be active in the modern world of today. These are the Special Agents of the Railroads. Call them "Boxcar Bulls," or "Cinder Dicks" if you will, but their story is one of a significant contribution to the history of law enforcement. You'll learn about the guns that they used against train robbers and those that they use as competitors in today's exacting matches.

Everyone wants to know what his guns are worth on today's market, and we have an article coming up which will answer this question for owners of double barrel shotguns. You'll find all of the wonderful old guns here-L.C. Smith, Parker, Ithaca, etc. Along with the values the article will tell you what to look for to be sure that the quality and price are compatible.

Remember the old Nydar shotgun sight? Well it's making a comeback-and not only for use on shotguns! A full field test report on this is in the works, and the results are sure to surprise you.

In future issues, we will be illustrating several of our feature articles with color photos, and we will be using the color pages to bring you gun art-in photos and drawing that others would sell to you for a dollar or more-free with each issue of GUNS Magazine.

A new department is in the works also. It will feature gunsmithing tips for home shop tinkerers, and will become a regular monthly feature.

As this is written, the July issue has just been released, and already we have many letters from readers. Some are constructive criticisms, some have suggestions for articles, and quite a few are letters of congratulation. We would like to hear from you.

THE COVER

The photo for this month's cover was taken by R. A. Steindler, and shows one of the Remington-Nagant rolling block pistols described in his article on page 20. The article is an interesting story of how an American action was used by a Belgium gunmaker to construct special pistols for the Czar's elite guards.

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By R. A. STEINDLER

Redding-Hunter News

The Little Kernel powder trickler is the latest handloading accessory introduced by the Redding-Hunter company. Although the Little Kernel powder reservoir might appear to be small, it holds more than enough powder for most any loader. I especially liked the weighted base of the Little Kernel that makes it almost impossible to knock the dribbler over. The powder feed tube of the Little Kernel is locked in place with a small spring which must be removed if you want to remove the tube.



The Redding-Hunter Shotshell Loader #16, although not really new, has undergone enough changes to make it newsworthy. The basic design of the tool has not been changed, but construction and operation have been improved so that the Model #16 loader is a real production tool with the five die stations and the ample working space on the loading platform. The tool is available for 12, 16, and 20 gauge and shotshell bushings for other loads are available. If you don't have the newest Redding-Hunter catalog, you can get it either from your dealer or directly from the company; Redding-Hunter, Inc., 114G Starr Road, Cortland, N.Y., 13045. The catalog will give you a complete listing of the bushings available and will also show you which bushing throws several different powder charges with different powders.

Alcan News

The new Alcan Max-Fire primers have undergone extensive tests, both on the range and in the ballistics lab where I checked not only velocities but also pressures. A complete report on those primers is forthcoming, may even be included in this issue of GUNS Magazine.



I have done quite a lot of shotshell loading and shooting recently and have been using the Flite-Max plastic wads. These wads have an internal cushion as well as an integral shot collar and are designed to fit fired cases only. Some shotgun ballistics work from Alcan's lab shows that there is a decided difference in gun performance, pattern, pressures, and velocities if the correct wads are not used in reloading shells. If there is a sloppy fit between wad base and the inside of the hull, pressure leakage is frequently responsible for poor reload performance. Patterns in two 12 gauge guns were somewhat improved when Flite-Max wads were used and the use of Flite-Max wads also showed that velocities were improved over the loads which were loaded with another plastic wad. The wads, primers, and the new Alcan loading tables are available from your dealer or directly from Alcan. Every handloader should have and study the complete catalog. There is a lot of stuff in there that you won't find in other pamphlets or brochures. Write to Alcan Co., Inc., 3640G Seminary Road, Alton, Ill., 62004

Zimm Case Trimmer

Cartridge case trimmers are useful items, but taking one along to the range can prove to be a chore. Now there is a handy new trimmer on the market that I like very much. It is accurate and pre-set for the cartridge that you want to use it for, and it is ideal for the fellow who loads on the range or for the

(Continued on page 77)

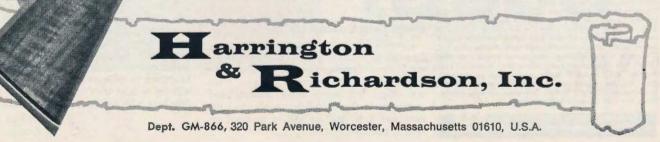
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Pachmayr's new "Presentation model" basket weave design, shown above, is the latest in recail pads for rifles and shotguns. Available in 3 colors and sizes. Price \$7.50. See your favorite dealer or write for details of this and other Pachmayr recail pads for rifles or shotguns, field, trap or skeet use. All "White Line" recoil pads are guaranteed a lifetime against faulty workmanship ar material.

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> for hand gun cases These handsome carrying straps are designed primarily for hand gun cases, but are also used for camero cases and other applications. Straps are manufactured of two inch wide black nylon webbing, adjustable from 31" to 56" in length. Buckle and all fittings

CARRYING STRAPS

bing, adjustable from 31" to 56" in length. Buckle and all fittings are polished and chrome plated. Quick disconnect attach fittings make it easily remavable and it can be stored in its plastic display and shipping box. Full step by step installation instructions make it easy to install. All necessary hardware is supplied. Price \$12.50.

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Kudos

I would sincerely like to congratulate you for your constantly excellent endeavor in behalf of the firearms fraternity and for being one of the frontrunners in the promotion of a very healthy and necessary sport.

I am certain that I speak for many people in our land, but unfortunately not enough of us, when I say that publications like The World of Guns and columns like Know Your Lawmakers and Our Man in Washington are informative, very worthwhile, and should be read by all. I have used the word "all" because, whether my fellow Americans have an interest in guns or not, they should certainly make it a practice to keep abreast of and take an active part in what our legislators are or are not doing.

Also I urge you to send a copy of GUNS January, 1966, article entitled "I Want Tougher Guns Laws" (written by two convicts) to every lawmaker, major newspaper, ad agency, et al. This story, because of its title twist, the authors, and the content, should help to open some eyes and shape the thinking of many.

In other words, if all of us in the nation connected with shooting banded together under an organization, it would not be unrealistic to envision great strides forward such as the repeal of Mr. Sullivan's law. I must admit that I obviously enjoy my hobby and the right to pursue my hobby, so much so that I would give up my present position and make shooting my life's vocation, if given the opportunity.

Be that as it may, we all must keep fighting (courteously) or the day may come to pass when we have a constitution "amended" out of shape, less protection against criminals, and nothing to fight for or with.

> Allan G. Strucksberg Sacramento, Calif.

Policeman Comments

I would like to congratulate both you of the staff of GUNS Magazine and The Shooters Club of America for your diligent work and interest in the present gun laws. I am sure there are many other hunters and sportsmen in the United States who feel the same way I do and are willing to stand up against gun laws. Even though I am a police officer with the Raleigh Police Department and being constantly associated with criminals of all types, I realize the dangers of the proposed antigun legislation. Unlike what some legislators think, anti-gun legislation would greatly increase the numbers of crimes involving guns instead of decreasing them.

What I have said in the previous paragraphs is what I feel and I hope you have gathered that you have my wholehearted support in your fight against anti-gun legislation.

> Walton E. Radford Raleigh, N. C.

Gun Legislation

As a working gunsmith and observer of present overall trends I feel that we shall ultimately be stripped of the right to own firearms legally. However, before that happens we surely will have our guns used as a revenue device. No other mechanical device brings in less tax revenue than guns. We will be able to keep them if we can pay the price.

If no way can be figured out how to do that, then they will be plainly and directly confiscated from law abiding people and there will be a lot less of those people than before.

I do however agree with the dangers in mail order pistols. If there was some way of enforcing a price standard that eliminated all the cheap junk guns that only are useful for criminal action and instead had nothing available except high grade sporting arms, we might be able to keep some of them out of the hands of the petty criminals, if that is what is worrying the anti-gun people, the most. The really successful criminals don't use guns; they gain power through deceit.

If the anti-gun groups are successful, you and I will be out of business and the "Zipgunsmith" will prosper, a large government police force will be created to maintain order and we will be able to observe history in its endless repetition. Our criminals will be forced to follow the British example and will try to beat the "largest robbery" record they hold with crowbars and axe handles.

> Von Dutch Reseda, Calif.

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HANDLOADING BENCH

By DAVE WOLFE Editor and Publisher of The HANDLOADER Magazine

THIS RELOADING game has more facets than three-dimensional chess. A fellow wrote to me the other day for a recommendation on a load for his 7 mm Remington Magnum, using 4831 powder and the 139 grain Hornady bullet. The best I could do was shoot a few varying charges in my Remington Model 700, then give the man a starting load. He would have to find the most accurate combination for his specific rifle by trial and error. If two guns shoot their best with the same load, it is strictly an accident.

Anyway, I was pleasantly surprised to find that my rifle was capable of accuracy not dreamed of during previous experimentation. My supply of 139 grain Hornadys had been depleted, so I substituted the 140 grain Sierra spire point. Using the new Norma primers (more on these later), and Remington brass, I started with 62 grains of 4831 and worked up. Five shot, bench-rest groups at 100 yards closed to an average of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches with 65 grains of 4831. In my rifle, this is good—groups of 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches had been normal with both reloads and factory ammo.

Equipment used during these recent tests consisted of a K4 Weaver scope with Weaver rings and bases, and Beecher rifle rest and sandbags. I loaded on the spot, at The HANDLOADER Magazine test range, and all charges were weighed.

Naturally I did not tell the man to use my particular load, but I did recommend that he work up from 62 grains of 4831. By the way, relative pressure of this 65 grain charge I estimated at 51,500 psi. The Hodgdon manual lists 56,700 for the 139 grain Hornady bullet with 71 grains of the same powder, and 50,400 with 64 grains behind the 140 Sierra.

Just a few days before our range session with the 7 mm Maggie I received samples of the new Norma Superflash center-fire primers. Just what bearing these had on the tests is difficult to say—we will have to wait until laboratory test reports are available. But we experienced no trouble in the actual shooting, and the accuracy we received speaks well for the consistency of these primers.

Mr. E. H. Sheldon, president of Norma-Precision, told me the new large rifle primer had been designed to properly ignite large charges of powder, "thereby eliminating the need for a magnum primer." If this means a longer duration of flash, we are wondering if charges will have to be reduced when using fast-burning powders. Here again we will have to wait for laboratory reports. Rest assured the results will be priuted immediately in The Handloading Bench.

Norma SUPERFLASH primers are of the more modern flat design. However, according to Sheldon, it is necessary for the handloader to be able to distinguish between a rifle and a handgun primer when they are out of the box. Therefore, the Norma handgun primer has a slightly rounded shape toward the edge, while the center of the primer is flat.

"It is therefore possible to tell the Norma primers apart even though the handgun primers still have all the advantages of the flat primer design," says Sheldon.

Still quoting Sheldon: "These primers are produced to the most rigid specifications, and are manufactured according to the socalled 'dry' process. This means that the chemicals that form the priming compound are mixed in 'dry powder' state and are pressed firmly into the primer cup when dried. On top of the primer mixture comes a metal foil and then the primer compound is sealed off complete'y water-tight with a lacquer. The anvil is then inserted.

"On primers made by the 'wet process," common in the United States, the chemicals are dissolved in water to form a paste; this paste is easier to handle in production, and less risky to press into the primer cups. However, it has to be dried and the evaporating moisture leaves a dry, but porous priming compound which is sensitive to humidity.

"Since the humidity of the atmosphere is constantly changing," says Sheldon, "the igniting properties of the primers made according to the 'wet' process are subject to change. Such changes may not be good for best accuracy. The new Norma primer has proved to be non-absorbent of moisture and has the ability to remain constant in its performance under extremes of humidity."

Superflash primers should soon be available at your favorite gun shop. And while Sheldon did not say so, we assume the prices are comparable to other brands.

At the NRA convention last April we heard from several sources that the Viet Nam conflict that kicked off a hoarding spree among the gun fraternity, especially in one (Continued on page 52)

annuca on page 32)

The Durable .22 Autoloader

RUGER

Recently a RUGER Standard Model .22 caliber pistol was fired 41,000 rounds with no malfunctions and with no measurable wear.

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Are we surprised by this?

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The Standard Model is available with a 4¾" or 6" tapered barrel. Nine shot capacity. Weight is 36 ounces. Price: \$41.50. The RUGER Mark I Bull Barrel

Our target version of the Standard Model is used by many of the nation's leading competitive shooters. The heavy, untapered $5\frac{1}{2}$ " bull barrel concentrates the weight where it's needed most — up

forward. Weight where it's needed most — up forward. Weight is 42 ounces; overall length is $107_8''$. Rear sight has micrometer click adjustments; front sight is undercut Patridge type, .125'' wide. Price: \$58.50. Also available with the original $67_8''$ tapered barrel. Either model equipped with checkered walnut panels with thumb rest on left panel: \$62.50

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AT THE PATERSON BELT PISTOL By SHELLEY BRAVERMAN

THE PATERSON "Belt Pistol" illustrated is a representative specimen of early production and is worth about \$3,000.00. There are seventeen (17) moving parts in the lock; some idea of the magnitude of accomplishment required to integrate such a mechanism may be assessed by comparison with the percussion revolvers of 1847 which had five moving parts.

Externally, one notes that the action screws enter from the right (on all later percussion models, from the left) and that two types of barrel keys were used (plain and with spring catch). In the "Holster" model the sizes of the cylinder pin varied; other differences were external, but as these covered many areas, very few exact duplicate Paterson pistols exist today.

The pistols made during the 1836-1840 period were: BELT PISTOL:—.31 and .34 caliber; medium and small frames; large flared grip and small plain grip; 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 12 inch barrels; centaur engraving; straight or rounded cylinder rear.

HOLSTER PISTOL:—.36 caliber; large frame; large flared grip of two pieces glued together; 4, $4\sqrt{2}$, 5, $5\sqrt{2}$, 6, $7\sqrt{2}$, 9, 12 inch barrels; stage coach holdup engraving; straight or rounded cylinder rear.

POCKET PISTOL:—.28, .31 and .34 caliber; medium and small frames; small plain grip; $2^{1}/_{2}$, 3, $3^{1}/_{2}$, 4, $4^{1}/_{2}$ and $4^{3}/_{4}$ inch barrels (and possibly others); centaur engraving; straight or rounded cylinder rear.

Attached loading-levers were introduced circa 1939; barrel inscriptions vary with length of barrel. Of the estimated 2,000 guns that were made, about 1,200 are in the possession of collectors.

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CASEY

1967 GUN DIGEST 21st Annual Edition . . . All New for '67 and Better Than Ever!

65 Major Features ... 400 Giant Pages ... Edited by John T. Amber Read this partial Table of Contents and you'll know why we are proud to offer: Double Your Money Back Guarantee!

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by Roger Barbow by Roger Barbow single shot rifle bull with the craftsmanship and elegance of a period long past.

SPECIAL REPORT



GUNS AT THE CROSSROADS

by Joseph B. Stephens Is integrity vanishing from the firearms field? That's the question considered by this writer. His conclusions are important to all.

THE DEADLY, DEPENDABLE DOUBLE

When the game is big and tough and dangerous, the hunter's thoughts always turn to the large caliber double barrel rifles. Keith tells why this design of rifle is bis favorite when the chips are down.

HANDSOME RIFLES by W. J.Farquharson It doesn't take much to make the difference between a good looking rifie and a clunk—a grip angle, the turn of a radius, a single line. The author tells you what to look for, and illustrates his points with his own drawings.

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Though belittled and laughed at, cussed and condemned, the M-1 Carbine just goes on and on. Battle-baby of a long-gone war, it's more popular now than ever before in its history.

DAMASCUS BARRELS-BEAUTIFUL BUT DEADLY by Lee

BUT DEADLY by Lee Kennett Have you ever been curious about these beauti-fully barreled frearms which are so consistently warned against by gun writers? Here are the answers in this illustrated article.

GUNFIGHTERS OF THE OLD WEST

Hickok and Hardin, Billy the Kid and King Fisher, Harry Tracy, Wyatt Earp, John Slaughter. . and others, echo through Western aboot-out history, and here a top authority picks the deadliest gunslingers of all.

HANDGUNNERS—HERE'S HOW! by C. H. Maxwell Crystal clear information on the proper pro-cedure to follow if you want to become a match marksman with the one-hand gun.

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Actual shooting results with the year's new items, including the 6.5 Rem. Magnum, Winchester 66 rife, H&R Ultra hoit action rife, Browning T-Bolt 22 and many others.

THE JOHN BROWNING LEGACY— BLESSING OR BLIGHT? by Gough Thomas Few shooters have had the temerity to challenge the genius of America's greatest arms in-ventor, but this one wonders if Browning led us in the wrong direction.

NORODY CALLS 'EM GROUNDHOGS ANYMORE by Bob Bell There's more to varint shooting than rifles and ammo, so if you want to be one of the gang, be careful what you say!



THE THOMPSON Gun Digest SUBMACHINE GUN

-200 mm by Ray Bearse A complete history of the fabulous "Tommygun." Adde infamous by gang-sters, but beloved by GI's and Marines, it was found on the front line of every was for three decades. A thorough researcher here tions, exploded drawings, many by James M. Triggs.

MITTING WITH A SHOTGUN by Francis E. Sell Experience probably has taught most of us that bringing home the bird isn't always easy, but Sell claims that hitting is easier than missing when you know the technique.

TUNE UP FOR THAT HUNTING TRIP If you use these tips you won't have to count on luck or chance to put venison in the pan.

ARMCHAIR CHUCK HUNTING by George R. Phillips Thousands of varmint shooters have beauti-fully accurate rifles chambered for hot ear-tridges, binoculars, spotting scope, etc., etc., but few have reached the ultimate in luxury of these Idaho chuck shooters.

DREAM RIFLE ¹⁰ by Tom Hayes Hearken, hunters! Learn how a veteran deer-slayer saw the light—and you too can become a convert to the Philosophy of Unreality in the never-never Happy Hunting Grounds!

23%-THE INSTEAD CALIBER

23³/2—THE INSTEAD CALIBER by Bill Corson Who needs another wildcat? Nobody, the author thought—until he learned otherwise. Then he found a hole in the cartridge "pleket fence" and filled it. Here is the full account.

RIFLES FOR DESERT GHOSTS by Clyde Ormond Antelope are often vague, skittery targets, taken at extreme range or not at all. Only the very best equipment will consistently produce trophies. This veteran hunter's views could well make even a neophyte successful.

GUN FOXES AT NIGHT by Don Shiner Everyone knows varmint shooting is a year-round sport. This hunter extends his time afield into the after-sundown hours. You can too.

THE MARLIN 444 AND ITS BIG BORE BROTHERS by Christian H. Heldig Large-calible lever action guns are favorites of many, including the author, who compares the latest with some of its famous predecessors.





HOME-GROWN EXOTICS

HOME-GROWN EXOTICS by Byron W. Dalrymple Everybody hunts pheasants, grouse and ducks —but how many go after chachalacas, white-wings, curlews and cranes? If you don't, you're missing some outstanding hunting.

GAME FIELD GOOFS by Col. Charles Askins A few lucky men spend their lives roaming the, game fields of the world. Deadly are their rifles, tremendous their trophies. Unlike you and I— if printed accounts are true—they never seem to miss. Never? Well, hardly ever ...

RAMROD GUNS-COUNTRY STYLE

Who says muzzle-loading black powder guns are obsolete? Whether long gun or pistol, rified or smoothbore, all offer hours of enjoyment afield. Here's how to get the most out of them.

FROM OUT OF THE NORTH by Larry S. Sterett A look at Gevelot of Canada, Ltd., the first ammunition manufacturer in western Canada, now turning out high-grade shotshell, centerfire and rimfire cartridges.

THEY MUST DIE by R. J. Robel Few people understand Nature's ruthless game control methods and the hunter's role in this drama. This game biologist supplies the facts and figures.

BIG DEAL IN NEW GAME by Byron W. Dalrymple Chital, Oryx, mouflon, aoudad, sambar—che names alone make a hunter long to take off for the African veldt or India's hill country. Yet now it isn't necessary to leave the U.S. to find this exotic game. Here's how, and where.

AGE OF THE AUTOLOADER? by Tom Haves Sometimes many years pass before any type of rifle gets all the bugs ironed out and a top-grade model reaches production. It's been that way with the big game autoloader, this Texan says.

FODDER FOR FORTY-FIVES

by Charles H. Yust, Jr. To most guncranks a 45-70 is merely a 45-70, but there's a lot more to this famous veteran of the battlefield and gamefield than is quickly apparent, as this arms researcher points out.

GUNS OF THE CANADIAN WEST by James E. Sereen Guns opened up this vast, becautiful wilderness 300 years ago, and it was guns, in the hands of soldiers and the North West Mounted Police that protected it against Indians and outlaws.



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Rx FOR THE MADE-TO-MEASURE GUNSTOCK by Dan Ryan What is the rifle stock—merely a gun handle, a club? Or a work of art? In this piece the Oid Irishman looks over the current styles and gives his caustle comments on what he sees.

THEY'RE NOT ALL BAD by Pete Brown For too long, mountain lions, hawks, eagles, covotes and other predatory species have been killed on sight. We're finally learning that most of these do far more good than harm. Let's hope we haven't learned it too late.

SLIDE ACTION RIFLES by Frank C. Barnes Whether you call your pet a "alide-action" "pump" or "trombone", ultimately they all mean the same thing-meat in the pot.

45 AUTO RIM—FORGOTTEN BUT NOT YET GONE by A. F. Schott The M1917 revolver and its ammo-used by thousands of soldiers since its introduction a half-century ago—is almost unknown today. Why? Here's how to get the most out of this cartridge—and that's a lot!

SHOOTING SHOT CUPS by Francis E. Sell Definitive answers on what you can expect in the way of improved patterns and extra ranging power when the various types of plastic cups are used in shotshell reloads.

are used in succession retoxats. **ODDBALL HARDBALLS** by Mason Williams The 45 ACP has been with us for well over a half-century and little remains to be said about it, right? Wrong. This collector describes in detail a number of one-of-a-kind GI 455.

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number of questions submitted in one

letter to two. Your questions must be

submitted on separate sheets of paper,

must carry full name and address, and

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ship number. If you are not a member of

the Shooters Club of America, send a

dollar bill with each question. Questions

lacking either number or money cannot

be answered. If you want a personal

answer, enclose a stamped, self-addressed

Would you please identify this Remington

for me and advise what it is worth to a col-

lector. I see Army Remington .44's with 50

to 70 per cent finish going for \$125 to \$175.

This gun was in the Mayard family of Dal-

ton, Mass., for 80 to 90 years. It went west

in a covered wagon after the Civil War, and

came back again. I don't think it's an Army

model, since there are no Army marks, nor

is it marked old or new model. All numbers match, it has bright finish, and is in mint

condition, with a brass dove-tail front sight. The serial number is 17378, and the barrel

is marked "Patented Sept 14, 1858 E. Rem-

ington & Sons Ilion, New York, U.S.A."

Small letters on parts read A, S, F, J, and R. Just as tight as the day they bought it

A Remington Army Revolver New Model

percussion in your stated mint condition

would have a collectors value of about \$225.

From your barrel markings it is the "new

model" and without the inspectors initials on

the grips, it is one that was probably sold to

the general public, and should have varnish grips, not the oil finished sold to the Army.

It should not have a brass dove-tail sight,

but have a iron blade one. Also from your

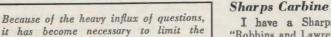
Bob Flynn

Pittsfield, Mass.

and shoots a .457 ball beautifully.

envelope for each question.

Remington.44 Revolver



I have a Sharps saddle ring carbine. "Robbins and Lawrence" appears on the top of the barrel, just forward of the fixed, buckhorn-type rear sight. The barrel band, butt plate, front sight, and patch box are brass. On the forward part of the tang appears "C. Sharps Patent 1848" and the serial number "1159."

The carbine is a percussion model with a Maynard tape primer. The primer housing has on it "Edward Maynard Patented 1845." It would appear to be .52 caliber. The carbine is in very good condition inside and out. Original finish on the wood, never re-blued with markings very clear. Some original blue on the primer housing. I would appreciate your estimate as to the value of this carbine.

> Thomas B. Yewell Washington, D. C.

The Sharps breech loading percussion carbine was made in two types, both of 52 caliber, one with the sloping breech block and the other with the vertical breech block. There were variations and modifications of the two models, such as your carbine with both the Maynard and Robbins and Lawrence markings, and inside and outside hammer. If your carbine is the conventional outside hammer model with the Maynard priming machine, collectors value of one in fine shape would be \$125 to \$150.-.R.M.

Stock Split

I have a Mauser 1891 Peruvian Cavalry Carbine. The bore is a bit worn, but basically sound. The barrel is heavily pitted everywhere it is covered by the stock and worn but free of pitting or corrosion on all uncovered surfaces. The action is externally worn like the uncovered portions of the barrel but sound internally and very smooth in operation. But the stock has a split down the middle, from the recoil block clear back to about two inches to the rear of the tang, not a wide split, but a split nonetheless.

I would very much like to use this rifle as a sporter, as I like the weight and feel of it. I also like the looks of it as it is, but would be willing to sacrifice the original appearance to be able to use the rifle. However, I cannot restock this rifle in the normal man-

ALEXANDRIA, VA. BOTHER MAC ARMS CORP. BOTHER MA

tor .--- R.M.

14

ner, that is with a normal sporting stock, due to the heavy pitting of the barrel which would look terrible with a normal stock. I could rebarrel the rifle, but would rather not if I can avoid it. Can you suggest a way in which I can repair the present stock safely? If not, can you suggest someone I can contact to obtain a good stock of this same type.

Richard E. Dunbar Lafayette, Ind.

I would recommend repairing your present stock by first having it degreased and then cemented together with a good epoxy glue. After this I would drill a ¹/₈ inch hole through the stock just behind the tang. Drill recess holes for the head and nut of a bolt and install a stove bolt. Tighten up and then plug the holes with wood plugs. This should take care of it.—P.T.H.

1899 Krag

I have in my rifle collection a .30-40 Krag rifle, with a date on the receiver of 1899. It has a full length military barrel with standard military sight blocked atop the muzzle. It has a carbine stock and no provisions for sling. There is no indication that there have ever been any swivels installed.

I cannot find any nomenclature on this Krag which I believe to be rare as it is dated 1899. I obtained this rifle from my grandfather and he assures me that it is unaltered. If you could give me any information on this rifle, I would appreciate it.

> Marvin G. Davis Oxnard, Calif.

The 1899 Krag is not considered "rare" as records indicate that 100,228 rifles and 5,002 carbines were made that year. The carbine stocks were 32 inches long (two inches longer than the previous models) and the barrels were 22 inches long. If your gun conforms to these standards, it is very likely authentic and currently worth \$60 to \$80 if in good condition. It must be remembered that even arsenals have been known to mismatch parts and even could have released a rifle with a carbine stock.—S.B.

Newport Shotgun

I would appreciate any information you can give me about a single shot shotgun which I have. It is a 12 gauge, breakdown model. On the left side of the action is the word "Newport" and on the right is "Model WN." Underneath, behind the trigger guard, is the serial number A482880. On top of the harrel is stamped 12 ga. choke. Other parts of the gun have the serial number stamped on them. Who manufactured this gun? What is its approximate value? Mechanically, it is in very good shape. It does need a bluing and the stock needs refinishing.

> Billie B. Wilson Las Vegas, Nev.

"Newport" is recorded as a brand name of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, and yours is most likely one of the many "mail-order" guns widely sold about the turn of the century. It was the custom of many wholesalers to have guns made up for them by contracting gun factories sometimes more than one. If your gun is safe and has a steel barrel, it should be worth \$12 to \$15 to a user. If of "damascus" construction, it should not be fired and its value limited to its use as a decoration.—S.B.

Loose Choke?

I have a shotgun problem that I would like some information on. I have a 16 gauge shotgun fitted with a Shooting Master Vari Choke device, which has been attached for quite some time. The Vari Choke worked well for some time. Trying out all the shot sizes from 9 to 2's gave better than 70 per cent pellets in a 30 inch circle, distance 40 yards. Now I get only about 35 per cent setting at 25 yards, distance 40 yards. Not over 20 per cent with setting at 40 yards.

I consulted a supposedly good gunsmith and he said my trouble was the use of the new plastic shells. Also said I could not get good results with a choke device and recoil eliminator, that is if I used plastics. Any suggestion or information will be greatly appreciated.

> Charles H. Moore, M. D. Huffman, Texas

The use of the new plastic shells should tighten upwyour pattern as we have found that a modified choke will shoot almost as tight a pattern with these as a full choke will with paper loads. This is due to the plastic tube that the shot is in. Using a variable choke should make no difference, only that you will want to open up your pattern slightly. I have never known of a choke opening up as yours has. Would advise returning the gun to the factory so that they can check the constriction of the choke unless your local gunsmith has the proper micrometers. —P.T.H.

Winchester 95

I need your help as I have a gun and don't know the value of it. It is a Winchester Model 95, serial no. 65, Flatside with deluxe checkered burl walnut stock, foreend, and pistol grip. It has a hard rubber shotgun buttplate and pistol grip cap. It has a silver inlay in the stock with the initials J.A.M.G. The gun is in excellent plus condition, with all original varnish on the wood. All the above special order features are authenticated by the Winchester Museum. Would you please tell me the value of this gun?

> James S. Kerr Hinton, W. Va.

Your Model 95 Winchester Flatside sounds like a fine gun. With its low serial number, pistol grip, and stated fine condition, I would guess your 95 to be worth about \$300 and

(Continued on page 74)

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News from the SHOOTERS CLUB OF AMERICA

Dedicated to the Constitutional Right of Every Citizen to Keep and Bear Arms

In the near future, you will be hearing reports from Washington about a bill titled "Act to Assist State Firearms Controls." Though it will sound new, and though the title seems innocent enough, this bill is actually an old "friend" -- S. 1592. When Sen. Dodd's bill was reported to the full

When Sen. Dodd's bill was reported to the full Judiciary Committee by his Subcommittee, the title was changed to make S. 1592 more palatable to uncommitted lawmakers. After all the talk of amendments designed to make S. 1592 agreeable to shooters and non-shooters alike, Dodd succeeded in getting S. 1592 out of subcommittee with surprisingly few amendments.

The new name was probably the most minor change, for it makes no difference in the bill's provisions. But from your point of view as a shooting sportsman, it may be very important -- and may make it possible to stop Dodd's thrust for restrictive legislation. Supporters of S. 1592 have long claimed their pur-

Supporters of S. 1592 have long claimed their purpose is to support state firearms control, and they have changed the name of their bill to reflect this stated objective.

Now we shall see if this is their true intent, or only a screen behind which they wish to achieve some other aim. For at this time, a new bill has been introduced in Congress which is simple and to the point (in comparison to Dodds S. 1592), making it a violation of federal law for dealers or manufacturers to sell firearms in violation of state law. The bill is H.R. 14628, introduced in the House

The bill is H.R. 14628, introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Bob Sikes (D., Fla.). His idea is the best answer yet to S. 1592, the so-called Dodd Bill. H.R. 14628 would support state firearms control, without cutting off legal access through interstate commerce, without infringing upon a state's right to police itself, without harassing individual sportsmen, without discriminating against small companies, and without the gun "czar" authority created under Dodd's S. 1592.

The Sikes Bill simply states:

"It shall be unlawful for any licensed manufacturer or dealer to ship or transport or cause to be shipped or transported, any firearm in interstate or foreign commerce, or to any person in any state where the receipt by such person of such firearm would be in violation of any statute of such state.

"Provided, however, that no conviction shall be obtained under this section if it can be shown by the dealer or manufacturer that reasonable efforts were made to ascertain whether or not the shipment would be in violation of state law."

This new measure, introduced by a true legislative friend of the shooting sportsman, will accomplish exactly those aims spoken of by persons pressing for gun legislation -- without restricting your right to buy, own, or use firearms in the legitimate shooting sports.

While introducing his bill, Rep. Sikes made reference to the fact that President Johnson, in his message on crime and law enforcement, mentioned the need for a federal gun control law which would give the states a chance to enforce their own firearms laws, while closing the loopholes through which undesirables can presently flout state law. In the opinion of Rep. Sikes (and the S.C.A.), this can be accomplished by a simple amendment to the Federal Firearms Act, and such is the intent of his bill. In our opinion this section should be wel-

In the opinion of Rep. Sikes (and the S.C.A.), this can be accomplished by a simple amendment to the Federal Firearms Act, and such is the intent of his bill. In our opinion, this action should be welcomed by the states, should have the full support of all law-abiding sportsmen and conservationists, and will do all that federal law can do to prevent the circumvention of state firearms laws. We shall soon see if those who have been pushing

We shall soon see if those who have been pushing for a gun law recognize the sanity of this effort, as compared with the problems inherent in the more complicated S. 1592. In the meantime, we must register our support for

In the meantime, we must register our support for the measure introduced by Rep. Sikes. Begin your own personal letter writing campaign now, by registering your support for H.R. 14628 as a substitute for the controversial S. 1592. Begin by writing to the President, then write your Senators and Representatives.

Don't delay until it is too late. And to get all the information, to participate in the most important, aggressive and outspoken pro-gun activities, join the S.C.A. today. Use the coupon below!

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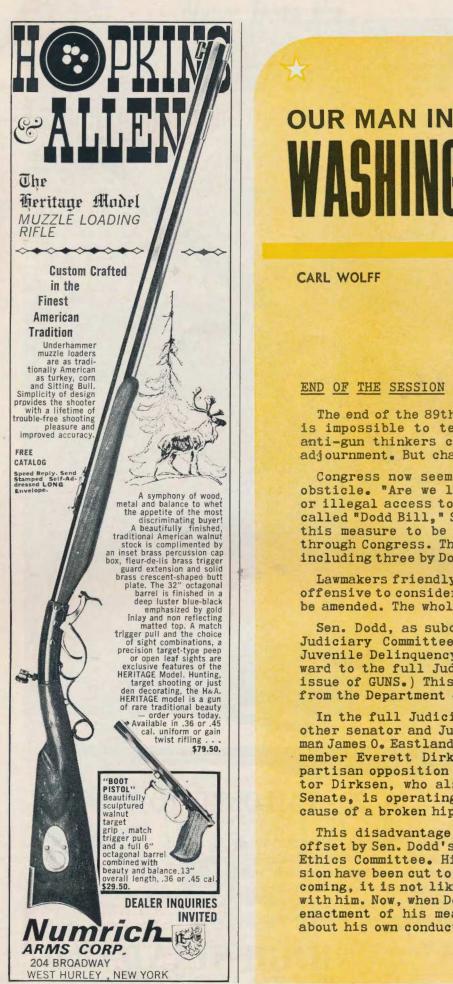


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17



CARL WOLFF

END OF THE SESSION

HINGT

The end of the 89th Congress seems close at hand. It is impossible to tell at this writing whether the anti-gun thinkers can force a bill into law before adjournment. But chances are, they will not.

Congress now seems to have reached an impassible obsticle. "Are we legislating against legal access or illegal access to firearms?" At its hub is the socalled "Dodd Bill," S. 1592. Dodd and his friends want this measure to be the vehicle to carry a new law through Congress. They charge all of the other bills, including three by Dodd himself, would be ineffective.

Lawmakers friendly to gun owners hold S. 1592 is too offensive to consider enacting. It cannot, they agree, be amended. The whole concept is objectionable.

Sen. Dodd, as subcommittee chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency, was able to shove S. 1592 forward to the full Judiciary Committee. (See the June issue of GUNS.) This was accomplished with an assist from the Department of Justice.

In the full Judiciary Committee, Dodd is just another senator and Justice has less influence. Chairman James O. Eastland (D.-Miss.), and ranking minority member Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.), have formed bipartisan opposition to S. 1592. Unfortunately, Senator Dirksen, who also heads all Republicans in the Senate, is operating at less than full capacity because of a broken hip.

This disadvantage for the gunowners is more than offset by Sen. Dodd's being investigated by the Senate Ethics Committee. His powers of "back room" persuasion have been cut to near nil. And, with the elections coming, it is not likely new support will align itself with him. Now, when Dodd goes on TV, etc., to encourage enactment of his measure, he is instead questioned about his own conduct.

The White House has three times given vocal support to Dodd's anti-gun drive. It has not, however, unleached its powerful behind-the-scenes pressure in support of the measure. Since S. 1592 was really written by the Justice and Treasury Departments, in conjunction with Dodd Subcommittee, this is a red letter blessing for the pro gun forces.

Another factor is that "more gun laws" has dropped from the general public interest. Automobiles are the new villain, and one villain at a time is enough for Congress. Still another factor is the gun owners. They have pulled themselves together into an effective vocal group, and they have not lost interest.

HALF-DODD-BILL

If a bill moves through Congress now, it will likely be a compromise. There are a number of such bills now pending. The most notable is the "King-Hickenlooper" proposal. These bills, introduced in the House by Cong. Cecil King (D.-Calif.) and in the Senate by Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper (R.-Iowa), were offered last May during the height of public controversy.

Both of these lawmakers are friends of the gun owners. During those troubled days of last year when the "Dodd Bill" looked like a shoe-in, their objective was to offer a less restrictive measure. They offered "half-Dodd bills."

Now, there is a better idea being offered by another friend of the gun owners. Introduced by Cong. Bob Sikes (D.-Fla.), it simply makes the violation of local laws by selling firearms in interstate commerce a federal crime in addition to state violation. Any dealer or manufacturer sending a gun into an illegal area would lose his Federal license.

We can only hope that a Senate version of the "Sikes Bill" is what Senators Eastland and Dirksen have in mind as a compromise. If Sen. Dodd and friends really only wants to support local firearms control. They must agree.

If Senators Eastland and Dirksen are willing to go along with the "half-Dodd bill" concept of the King-Hickenlooper bills, there is still the chance of substituting a senate version of the "Sikes Bill" before the full Senate meets to debate and vote on a gun bill.

From the Judiciary, because of its interstate regulatory powers, whatever the Committee releases goes to the Commerce Committee. This Committee is under the Chairmanship of Sen. Warren Magnuson (D.-Wash.). It too could substitute a Senate version of the "Sikes Bill."

Even if anti and pro gun lawmakers remain deadlocked, it is a good idea for gun owners to push a senate version "Sikes Bill." Enactment of such a bill would do much to remove the remaining pressure of legislating against gun ownership. The trick is to start it in the Senate so when the bill reaches the House side of Congress any Dodd-Kennedy-Tydings amendments can be removed.



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Pictured is one of the largest Brown ear ever taken in Alaska — shot while field testing DWM ammo.

Bear

rely on.

Remington-Nagant Rolling Block

FOR THE



By R. A. STEINDLER

O RDINARILY Remington Rolling block rifles and pistols, unless they are ornately engraved or linked to a historically famous or infamous personality, simply don't raise a gun collector's blood pressure. But the Remington rolling block, double barrel pistols produced by the Nagants are an entirely different story. So unusual are these Nagant-made pistols that Sam Alvis, the manager of Remington's Ilion Research Division, says that he has never seen one.

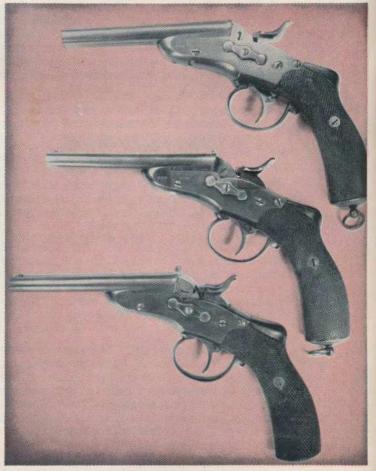
In 1962, a photograph of such a gun came to my attention accompanied by the usual question, "What can you tell me about this gun?" But after some digging, a few phone calls, and some letters, all I had were a few slim leads, and certainly nothing that was worth the time and effort I had expended.

The original photograph that started me on my research project showed clearly that the gun carried the serial number 30. In order to learn more about the gun, I asked Walter Craig, a noted collector in Selma, Alabama, to loan me his double barrel Remington-Nagant rolling block pistol. Though he could not supply me with any specific information on the gun, he agreed to send me his model. Walt's pistol carried the number 739, and close examination



The extractor patented by the Nagants is clearly visible in the space between the barrels of Nagant "Russian" Model.





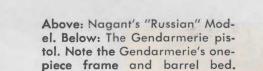
Unique photo of three Remington-Nagant "Russian" model rolling blocks shows guns 288, 739, and 999.

of the gun alongside the photograph of number 30 disclosed apparently identical wear on both guns. I have since been fortunate enough to examine two other Remington-Nagants, and all four guns are in similar condition. What little wear there is can be attributed to carrying these guns in holsters. In each of the four, the lack of internal barrel wear was remarkable. If any of these guns had been fired, aside from proofing, the barrels must have been cleaned immediately and with great care. The side-by-side barrels are 5½ inches long and the height of the guns is 5¾ inches.

It is a fairly well-known fact that Samuel Remington had granted manufacturing rights to several foreign producers and that Emile and Leon Nagant were the primary foreign makers of the Remington rolling block guns based on the Geiger patent. In various sources there are oblique references to double barrel rolling block pistols that were made by the Nagants for the Russian government. Unfortunately the details of design and manufacture were not to be found, that is until I contacted M. Techy, the capable curator of the Musée d'Armes de Liége, Belgium. He not only located some of the Nagant records which were on file but he supplied me with photographs and two slim volumns that described the Remington-Nagant pistols including details of the proof requirements and the improvement patent granted to the Nagants.

On March 19, 1869, Samuel Remington met with Georges Wyatt, who represented the Turkish Government, William Smith, who looked after the Remington interests in Belgium, and with Emile and Leon Nagant. The purpose of the meeting was to allow Remington to demonstrate the rolling block system and to determine what proofs the Nagant-produced pistols would have to pass before they would be acceptable to Remington and Sons.

On May 31, 1870, the Nagants were granted the first improvement patent, and the final patent was granted on July 17, 1871. The patent covered the "improvements of the Remington Rolling Block system, most notably for the very solid, round extractor that is suitable for a rimmed cartridge." The new extractor, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, is a part of the action and rides on the breech block rod, being moved to the rear when the block completes its rearward travel. Although the Nagant-made rolling block pistols feature this extractor, the system of marking the patent was handled in a rather haphazard way. The single barrel guns, sometimes referred to as South American trade guns, are cheaply made and often (Continued on page 49)



Though the Colt Commander resembles the familiar Government .45, it has the advantage of 13 ounces less weight.



By COL. CHARLES ASKINS

T HE ARMY is looking over a number of pistols with the idea of selecting a new one. Whether any of the present crop will prove to be better than the old Model 1911 remains to be seen. The facts are there isn't anything wrong with the .45 service pistol. It has now survived three major wars and is pretty deeply involved in a fourth. It is the only weapon, large or small, that has carried over from the 1917-18 rhubarb. All the others, the Springfield rifle, the Browning Auto Rifle, the Browning machine guns, the mortars, the artillery, and even the grenades have gone the way of the horse cavalry. But not the pistol. It continues because it is so good. If it is so good, you may ask, why then is the Army looking for a replacement? Because the pistol, while it may be the best, is by far the most unpopular.

This business of giving the .45 the bum's rush has been going on since WW-II pinched to a close. Right after the war's end a bright young "gee-whiz" type down in Continental Army Command headquarters—it was called Army Ground Forces then—wrote the military specs for a replacement handgun. He decided the new pistol ought to shoot the .30 carbine cartridge out of a 26-oz. automatic with a $4\frac{1}{2}$ " barrel. The .30 carbine load is a good deal too hot to shoot out of any handgun we've seen so far and the recoil with a 26-oz. frame would have made the .45 ACP seem mild indeed.

Later on, some considerably more savvy people commenced a second test and this time there were some really worthwhile pistols in the testing. This was in the mid-50s and the pistols were put over the jumps at the Infantry Board, Fort Benning. There was the Colt Commander, a shortened and lightened version of the Model 1911, chambered for the 9 mm cartridge. It was not privy to the military specs which had been drawn up to govern the entires but someone must have specified that the pistol had to weigh 26 ounces. The Commander came out $26\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. unloaded. It had a Dural frame and a shortened barrel and slide.





Other contenders for the crown of standard U.S. sidearm are the Gyrojet rocket launching pistol and Smith and Wesson's Model 39 in 9 mm.

NEW PISTOL

The standard side arm for the British Tommy, and many other NATO countries, is the 9 mm Browning Hi-Power.



The substantial advantages of automatic pistols are easily seen when shooting at the running man target.



IT HAS BEEN a dozen years readers of this magazine might think of them today, would be since the night in the spring of find himself before too long in a classified as science fiction. In 1953 when I took my first turn position, be he civiliant of the spring of the second se

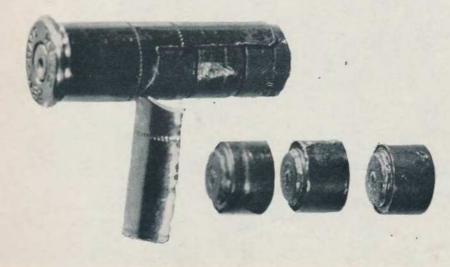
Military journals, such as Armor for Jan.-Feb., 1966, openly discuss the need for a new pistol.

High Standard had an entry in the competition, also in 9 mm. It was an original development, double action, weighing less than 30 ozs. and with a 4" barrel. The third pistol in the trials was the Smith & Wesson Model 39. At the time of the Bennings tests it was unknown to the American shooting public, being whumped up by S&W engineers solely for the military. It looked so good as a result of the trouncing it took at the hands of the Infantry Board that Smith & Wesson decided to put it on the market.

The outcome of the competitive tests have been shrouded in mystery. Just which pistol came out looking the best has never been revealed. Suffice to say, however, there arose a great deal of bickering between the manufacturers and to still the outcry the Dept. of the Army dumped the whole business. "We'll just stick with the Model 1911," was the decision. It has been that way ever since. Not a small amount of good came out of the tussle for all that. Colt placed the excellent Commander, in 9 mm and .38 Super, on the market and S&W has since offered the 9mm Model 39 in both single action and double action. High Standard, for some reason unknown to me never went ahead with the commercial development of their dark horse.

To retire the .45 auto and to replace it with a smaller and lighter gun is relatively easy. To begin with we have a second automatic pistol which is a limited production model. This is the Colt .32 ACP auto. It is issued only to general officers. It could be extended in its issue and replace all the 45's currently in TO&Es. Too, we could do as the Air Force, the Navy and the Marine pilots do and simply adopt the .38 S&W revolver. This is the M&P model with 4" barrel. Here are two simple and quick solutions to the problem. It is likely neither will be followed.

It is probable the Army will continue to provide the Colt .32 ACP auto to its general officers. It is not a fighting weapon but a badge of office, like the stars the brigadier wears on his shoulders. As for the .38 revolver, it has been tried and found wanting. We tried a .38 during the Philippine Insurrection and we found the load didn't have the needed oomph. (Continued on page 72)



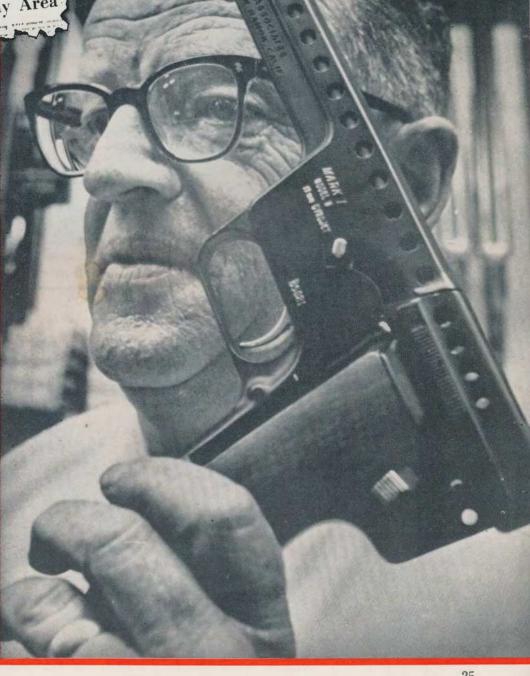
This .38 Special cartridge has three bullets which separate once out of the barrel giving close patterns at 20 meters.







Two of Russia's top-ranking military attaches attempted to buy a Gyrojet rocket pistol made by MBAssociates from California gun dealer Frank Schilling at his San Jose store. Col. U. S. Toyng and his aide Lt. Col. N. A. Vurmistroy, prosperous appearing and speaking perfect English, tried to buy the \$175 pistol, which developers believe has a great military potential. Schilling, discovering the two were aliens, refused to sell the rocket gun, citing a state law forbidding sale of firearms to aliens. The two then bought 13 rounds of the rocket ammo, then store's entire stock. When they returned the next day to buy more, Schilling had police officers waiting for them. After questioning, it was determined the two had broken no laws and they were released.



IN THE

HALL CARBINES, FOCAL POINT OF A GREAT CIVIL WAR SCANDAL, BECAME KNOWN AS . . .

J. P. MORGAN'S MAN KILLERS

Cartoonists often pictured J. P. Morgan as a one man power.

By V. B. KEPLER

THE MAN WHO KNOWS guns may not be responsible for making American history, but once there were two men who didn't know guns, and their ignorance combined to make a great false entry in the annals of this nation.

The first man is a shadowy unknown. It's likely he was a recruit in the American army in the 1840's. "He" may even have been several recruits. He tried to load a new model Hall carbine and ruined his thumb in the process. In the face of a sergeant's wrath, he probably protested that it was all the fault of the ding-danged, newfangled gun.

The second man is better known. In 1910 he wanted to dramatize the evils of American capitalism, as personified by J. P. Morgan, so he wrote a book. These events, far removed in time and place, produced a curious chapter in the history of the United States and American guns.

The Hall carbine, its assets and defects, are well-known to most collectors and black powder shooters. It is doubtful, however, whether more than a handful are aware of its significant role in international and political history. The Hall, as a weapon, had all the defects of most early breech-loaders. The breech was not gas-tight and the loading process was cumbersome compared to later models and modern guns. But it was, for its time, a good breech loading carbine, well made and advanced in design.

Breech-loading, in the early days, was a strange and unnatural process to men who knew only muzzle-loaders. The Hall suffered resistance of acceptance as did its counterparts. It is not at all inconceivable that a recruit might foul up when faced with a radical method and a new design. Although he would have to cap, cock, and pull the trigger of the carbine while loading the open breech, it could be done. It is forgiveably human if the recruit who mashed his thumb in the breech claimed that it was the fault of the gun. Breech-loaders were viewed as pretty outlandish anyway. But breechloaders steadily gained ground, and the army continued to accept small lots of newer models as the arm progressed.

Just before the Civil War, John B. Floyd, Secretary of War in Buchanan's cabinet issued an order declaring the Hall carbine obsolete and released those on hand for sale to any qualified



buyer. At this time, the arsenal at Governors Island, New York, had in stock 5000 brand-new Hall carbines, Model 1852, still in their packing cases.

When the Civil War broke out in April, 1861, these guns, along with all other government weapons, were in the direct charge of Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Ripley, Chief of Army Ordnance. Colonel Ripley, a veteran of the War of 1812, was an aged Regular Army officer. Immediately after the war began, Washington was cut off from the North and seething with rebel spies. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, made a nervous night patrol during this period and found the Washington arsenal doors not only unguarded but propped open, and the building deserted. But Colonel Ripley soon had an even better opportunity to demonstrate his efficiency.

Early in that frantic summer of 1861, there appeared before Colonel Ripley a character named Arthur M. Eastman. Probably only as desultory conversation, he asked the Colonel if he knew of any guns lying around for sale. Eastman, as well as the rest of the country, knew that a desperate Federal government was scouring Europe and North America for anything that would shoot, and paying scalper's prices in the bargain.

Colonel Ripley shuffled his papers and replied that, yes indeed, here was an order to sell 5000 1852 Hall carbines. If anyone was interested, \$3.50 each would probably be a fair price, calculated the Colonel. One can imagine that a dumb struck Eastman whispered hoarsely that he would be happy to take them off the Colonel's hands.

This whole episode sounds fantastic, unless one takes into account the confusion and disorder in Washington during the period. We shall never know if Ripley was aware that the John B. Floyd, whose signature was on the order to sell, was at that moment a General in the Confederate Army. Did Ripley also know that the order to sell had been protested by Colonel H. K. Craig of the Ordnance Office and overridden by Secretary Floyd? Had Ripley heard the seething rumors that Floyd, prior to joining the Confederacy, had shown no perceptible alarm at the number of government arms which had gravitated south? Did Ripley know that union agents were at that time paying \$10 to \$35 for ancient carbines and muskets from the garbage dumps of Europe? It is doubtful whether he did. Orders are orders, as they say in the Army, and Ripley had an order to sell.

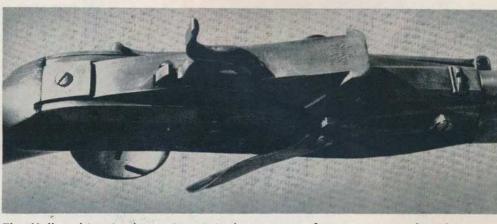
After suitable paper-work negotiations, Eastman, with trembling hands, received a correctly endorsed paper stating that he was now the owner of the 5000 carbines. In return, he gave Ripley a note promising to pay the U.S. Government \$17,486 on delivery. Eastman, clutching his improbable gold-mine, scurried away to find the money, for Eastman didn't have a dime. He made for New York City and was soon seen in the office of one Simon Stevens.

Stevens was among other things, an arms agent. When he was finally con-

vinced of the authenticity of Eastman's astonishing bit of paper, Stevens moved into action. He assured Eastman that he would buy the carbines from him for \$11.50 a piece, an offer Mr. Eastman accepted with alacrity. Stevens also assured Eastman he would advance him the much needed \$17,500. There was a tiny hitch, which he didn't mention to his new friend. Stevens was also broke.

But Stevens knew when Fortune was kicking the door down. He had once been introduced to a very young financier who had seemed like a gullible soul to touch for a fast loan. Laboring under the delusion of the century, he took himself off to a fledgling banker named J. P. Morgan. He requested a straight short-term loan of \$20,000 from the 24- (Continued on page 54)





The Hall carbine is shown in original percussion form at top, and with the "North Improvement," the side lever breech opener, in the close up.

KKII7H

By LOUIS C. KLEBER

EVEN WITH AN ALMOST TOTAL BAN ON POSSESSION OF GUNS IN ENGLAND, CRIMES INVOLVING FIREARMS ROSE NEARLY 60% IN ONE YEAR THE BRITON has no right to "keep and bear arms" as guaranteed to Americans under the Second Amendment to the Constitution. With no frontier tradition behind him to instill a keen interest in guns, and with the law designed to keep citizens unarmed, the average man knows little or nothing about firearms.

The would-be gun owner has merely to inquire about the purchase of a rifle, pistol, or revolver in order to discover the first of many barriers to be overcome before he may be fortunate enough to eventually obtain a Firearms Certificate. Without this document he cannot own or possess firearms, except for shotguns with barrels twenty or more inches long.

You may actually see a Smith & Wesson .357 Combat Magnum, a Walther P-38, Colts, Brownings, Rugers, and other handguns openly displayed in a gun shop window. But to buy one together with the necessary ammunition is a long and involved process with no assurance that a Firearms Certificate will be granted. It is not enough under British law to be a law abiding citizen, and personal and home protection is insufficient reason for the granting of a Certificate.

The key law governing the acquisition, possession, and transfer of firearms is the Firearms Act of 1937 which was amended and further strengthened by the Firearms Act of 1965. Within the framework of this Act a typical example of a Briton desiring to own a gun begins with his application to join a gun club. He must satisfy the club officials that his purpose is genuine and not merely to obtain a Firearms Certificate. After a three-month probationary period during which time he has to regularly attend meetings, the applicant may be accepted for membership. If accepted, he then takes his membership card to the local police where the formal application for a Firearms Certificate is made. The necessary forms, together with a fee of five shillings (about 70 cents) are then sent to Scotland Yard. Later a police officer calls at the applicant's home to ensure that the gun will be in a securely locked place and the ammunition in another securely locked place.

If all the conditions have been met, and the chief officer of police in the area where the applicant resides is satisfied, the hopeful gun owner to be may receive a Firearms Certificate. This would be good for three years and subject to renewal.

It is worth noting that the Certificate will specify the conditions under which firearms are held, the nature and number of firearms, and the quantities of ammunition which may be purchased and held at any one time.

Guns may not be sold or transferred to other persons who do not hold Firearms Certificates or have other authorization. Guns sold to persons other than authorized gun dealers must be reported by registered mail within 48 hours to the chief officer from whom the Firearms Certificate was obtained. Thus, as a practical matter, every rifle, pistol and revolver is known to the police.

To understand the situation existing in Britain today one must examine the British police system where a disarmed citizenry goes hand in hand with the policy of unarmed police. That policy also applies to the large security services whose guards accompanying payrolls may have only a truncheon.



"These guns pictured at Scotland Yard yesterday are only a few of the weapons people have handed in at police stations this week during three-months arms amnesty." Photo and caption from London's "Daily Mirror" of August 13, 1965.

From the time Sir Robert Peel as His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Office mastermintled the Metropolitan Police Act of 1829, the British "bobby" has been unarmed except for a short club. Unfortunately for the first police constable to die in action, William Grantham, this did not protect him from being beaten to death in 1830.

At the time of the 1829 Act, British mobs were among the roughest in Europe, often requiring troops to put down riots. There was great opposition to a police force, perhaps partly due to a fear of militarism, and keeping the police unarmed may have helped to pacify public concern.

The view generally taken by the police today is very largely based on the premise that unarmed police will mean unarmed criminals. However, only last year the Scottish Police Federation demanded arms. The unarmed police officer can only hope that the criminal isn't such a bad fellow after all, and will play the game according to the "rules."

In order to put new teeth into the already strict Firearms Act of 1937, Parliament passed the Firearms Act of 1965, which provides for new penalties. For example, any person who may purchase, obtain, or have in his possession any firearm or ammunition without a Firearms Certificate may be imprisoned for up to six months, fined two hundred pounds (about 560 dollars), or both. The same penalties apply if the holder of a Firearms Certificate is guilty of a breach of the conditions or if he makes a false statement for the purpose of obtaining, changing, or renewing the Certificate.

Any person who, without official authority or reasonable excuse, has with him in a public place any loaded shotgun, loaded air weapon or any other (Continued on page 50) Guns Handloading Section

.35 Caliber Guns and Loads Page 30 From Magnum to Midget Page 32 Varmint Loads for the .30-06 Page 34 Loading The .32 S&W Long Page 36



On a Colorado elk hunt, the author holds his Savage M99 in .358 Win.

.35 Caliber

By FRANK C. BARNES

WITHIN the past decade commercial manufacturers have moved to up-grade and modernize .35 caliber rifle cartridges. As the result, this popular medium bore is available in a variety of cartridges which covers almost every game or hunting situation in the world. This situation has not always prevailed and for many years the .35 caliber was kept alive largely through the efforts of the wildcatter and custom gunsmith. Recent introduction of the .350 Remington Magnum more or less rounds out the line and fills in the last serious gap. At this point a review of the .35 caliber appears apropos. To complete the picture we should also cover a few of the obsolete, wildcat, and foreign numbers. Some of these had a bearing on what is commercially available today.

The .35 caliber, using bullets of from .350 to .360 inches in diameter, has always presented rather good possibilities as a medium bore rifle caliber. Unfortunately, its latent potential was sadly neglected by the major U.S. arms companies. For some strange reason the .35 was relegated to a rather untenable position as a short range woods or brush cartridge. The man who desired a factory .35 got very little in the way of performance until along 'about 1955 when Winchester introduced their . 358 Win. cartridge. It always appeared to me that a hunter choosing a caliber larger than .30 needed something other than just a larger diameter bullet. However, for a goodly number of years that is about all that was offered. Such items as the .351 Win. self-loading and .35 Rem. rimless are largely special purpose cartridges and hardly comparable to more advanced designs. If shooting through trees was the general idea, the old .45-70 could get through more acres of foliage than all but the most modern of the .35's.

It seems logical to open a discussion of the .35's with those on current U. S. ammunition lists. These are undoubtably of greatest importance to the average shooter. Obsolete, wildcat, and foreign will follow. We actually have six cartridges commercially available, although rifles are no longer made for the .351 Win. SL or .348, and the .358 Norma Magnum is of foreign origin. Nonetheless, this latter number was designed for the American market and is sold through U. S. dealers and distributors.

The .351 Winchester selfloading was introduced in 1907 for the Winchester Model 907 autoloading rifle. The rifle was discontinued in 1942, revived for a time after the war, then finally dropped in 1957. It is a semi-rimmed, straight case loaded with a 180 gr. bullet at 1850 fps and 1370 fp energy at the muzzle. Less powerful than the .30-30, it is not an adequate deer cartridge even though advertised as such. It makes a good predator cartridge and does well on such things as coyote, bob cat, mountain lion, etc., and the Model 907 rifle is very fast handling for this purpose. By modern standards it does not classify as a big game cartridge and is semi-obsolete.

The venerable .35 Remington rimless has enjoyed the longest life of the commercial developments in this caliber. It was introduced for the now obsolete Remington Model 8 autoloader back in 1906. The Marlin 336 lever action, Remington 760 slide action and 600 carbine bolt action are currently chambered for the round.

The .35 Rem. is furnished in two bullet weights; a 150 gr. that starts out at 2400 fps and a 200 gr. at 2100 fps. The 150 gr. bullet has the flatest trajectory, but the 200 gr. retains the highest energy at all ranges. Although the top energy developed is only slightly above the .30-30, the .35 Rem. is nevertheless

Guns and Loads...



SOME .35 CALIBER RELOADS

a better deer cartridge under almost any condition. The 200 gr. bullet usually gives deeper penetration, better stopping power, and wounds more severely than the .30-30.

The .35 Remington can be improved only slightly by handloading and is not very versatile to work with. Using light loads, it can be adapted to small game or pest shooting with some measure of success. Within its limitations it is still a useful round and will probably continue as a popular deer class cartridge for many more years.

The .350 Remington Magnum is the latest of the .35's, having been introduced in 1965 for the bolt action Model 600 Magnum carbine. As this is written, that is the only rifle available for the round, but companies other than Remington have indicated they will add it to their line. The .350 is a necked, belted case of rather short, fat design for this type cartridge. It has about (Continued on page 68)

Cartridge	Bullet	Powder	Change in Grains	Muzzle Velocity	Remarks
.35 Remington	180 gr. Speer	Ball-C	43	2250	Accurate
.35 Remington	200 gr. Rem.	Hi Vel	37	2130	
.35 Remington	220 gr. Speer	3031	35	1860	
.35 Winchester	220 gr. Speer	3031	50	2350	
.35 Winchester	250 gr.	Hi Vel	46	2300	
.350 Remington	200 Horn.	4320	56	2570	
.350 Remington	250 Horn.	4064	53	2360	
.348 Winchester	200 gr.	Ball-C	52	2443	
.348 Winchester	220 gr. Speer	4895	51	2270	
.348 Winchester	250 gr.	4064	50	2270	
.358 Winchester	200 gr.	Hi Vel	50	2590	Near Max.
.358 Winchester	200 gr.	3031	49	2570	Near Max.
.358 Winchester	250 gr.	4064	50	2500	Max. Hot.
.358 Winchester	250 gr.	4064	48	2440	
9mm Mauser	280 gr.	4064	46	2035	
9mm Mauser	280 gr.	Hi Vel	42	2150	Near Max.
.35 Whelen	220 gr. Speer	4320	60	2740	Max.
.35 Whelen	250 gr. Speer	4064	58	2542	Max.
.35 Whelen	275 Horn.	3031	56	2480	Max.
.35 Whelen	275 Horn.	Ball-C	52	2309	
.35 Whelen	300 Barnes	4350	60	2300	
.35 Newton	250 Horn.	4350	82	2840	
.35 Newton	300 Barnes	4350	72	2600	
.35 Ackley Mag.	250 Speer	4350	65	2850	
.35 Ackley Mag.	250 Horn.	4895	70	2900	Max.
.35 Ackley Mag.	300 Barnes	4895	68	2670	Max.
.358 Norma Mag.	250 Speer	4320	70	2790	Duplicates factory ballistics

For light loads use swaged .358 bullets in 150 grain weight or any .358 lead gas check revolver bullet.



A lineup of .35 caliber cartridges: .35 Win. SL, .351 Win. SL, .35 Rem., .358 Win., 9 mm Mauser, .348 Win., .35 Win., .35 Whelen, .35 Ackley Mag., and .358 Norma Mag.





< The .300 Savage cartridge looks huge next to the Jackrabbit cartridges which are loaded with lead and jacketed bullets.</p>

THE 7.62 X 38 MM JACKRABBIT IS A BRAND NEW WILDCAT WITH REAL POTENTIAL

From Magnum to Midget...



A S I BEGIN this article, I feel somewhat like the proverbial "voice in the wilderness" rather than a shooting fan introducing his first wildcat cartridge. My only consolation is the hope that guns will be like cars, and someday the shooting industry will turn to the compacts. Whether I am early or late, I have a "compact" with which I am quite happy. In fact, the cartridge is so compact that the name is as long as the bullet. I call it the 7.62 x 38 mm "Jackrabbit."

Plans for a compact cartridge first began forming in my mind after I grew tired of picking myself up after each shot from a .30 caliber monster I owned. My hunting consists mostly of varmints with a sprinkling of big game; and, like the majority of the shooting populace, I was badly over-gunned. I am afraid many of us today are trying to substitute muzzle velocity and foot pounds of energy for plain old fashioned "good shooting."

"Love at first sight" is the best way to describe what I felt when I came upon the .308 x 1.5 inch in P. O. Ackley's "Handbook For Shooters & Reloaders." After daydreaming about a little gun of this type for almost two years, I finally took the "leap of faith" and the Jackrabbit formed in my dreams.

No doubt I could have used any caliber, but I "cut my teeth" on the .308 bore and I shall always have a soft spot for it.

Another reason for sticking with the .30's was the way they handle lead bullets. I do not know of a caliber that will shoot lead any better; and being a lead bullet fan of great magnitude, my wildcat had to be .30 caliber.

I imagine that there is a long, colorful story behind the development of every cartridge, but I shall spare you the drudgery of mine. When I first began working on the Jackrabbit, I fancied that I was working in a relatively new area of case design. However, my countenance fell when I discovered that both the Russians and the Germans used similar cartridges for light assault rifles. This just goes to show that you have to get up pretty early in the morning to come up with anything excitingly different.

Basically my case is a .300 Savage shortened to 1.5 inches. This modification gives slightly more case capacity than the .308 x 1.5 inch. The dies which produce my midget .30 caliber are simply shortened .300 Savage dies. (My pocketbook had insisted that I cut a few corners.)

I spent many restless nights worrying about forming such a radical case, but my fears were unwarranted. It requires only one stroke of a single hand on a RCBS A-2 press. It is not necessary to anneal the cases unless you're using a less powerful press. And take it from me, there is no substitute for a powerful press when making drastic case alterations—that is unless you have a pet gorilla that reloads for you.

After watching all of my cases very carefully for signs of case separation and long necks, I am happy 'to report that brass life is extremely good. The majority of my cases were "hand me downs" too! Using old brass isn't a wise practice, but I had to have something to keep me in the field until a fresh supply arrived.

It is a real treat to watch the little "Jackrabbit" cases sip powder from the measure instead of seeing some of the magnums gulp it down at 70 grains a throw. As a glance at the reloading table will indicate, 4198 is my pet powder for this cartridge. It has proven most versatile and efficient. H-240 is my choice for lead bullets, but there are several other excellent powders available.

Speaking of lead bullets, this little gun handles them quite well, as I anticipated in the beginning. What small amount of time I have been able to test them has yielded $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch groups at 100 yards, and I am confident (Continued on page 61)

By JAMES HARRAL

E CIION

7.62 X 38 mm Jackrabbit Loads

Bullet	Load, grains	Powder	MV, fps
80 gr.	34	Ball C	2810
	29	4198	2860
	31	4198	3050
100 gr.	34	H-380	2575
	34	Ball C	2700
	30	4198	2950
	27	4198	2700
110 gr.	27	4198	2530
	28	4198	2600
	33	H-380	2300
125 gr.	33	Ball C	2500
	29	3031	2360
	30	3031	2405
	25	4198	2350
	29	4198	2700
130 gr.	27	4198	2470
	25	4198	2500
150 gr.	29.3	3031	2400
	28	4064	2060
	27	4198	2500
	28	4198	2575
170 gr.	25	4198	2250
150 gr.*	·19	4198	1875
	21	4198	2050
	14	H-240	1750
*31144	l0 cast bullet		



GENERALLY KNOWN AS A BIG GAME CALIBER,

YOU CAN SHOOT IT ALL YEAR IF YOU CAREFULLY WORK UP ...

Varmint Loads for the .30-06

By JOHN W. SULCOSKI

MY BROTHER AND I had hunted woodchucks unsuccessfully on the broad, flat fields of my uncle's farm one day and were ready to cross the road to try some of his smaller fields with stone walls, when a car drove up and stopped nearby.

Out piled three hunters. While one glassed the 600 yard field we had just left, another laid a plastic blanket on the ground, and placed a bench-rester's tripod and sandbags on it. The last hunter took a prone position, cradling a custom heavy barrel .22-250 on a Springfield action with a B & L 24 power scope.

"There's one!" cried the spotter. "Crank me up, Charlie," said the shooter. Charlie complied. A moment later, the sharp crack of the .22-250 was heard, and a cloud of dust appeared about 400 yards away. A stream of epithets told me someone had missed. I chuckled.

While the five of us recounted experiences, a crow alighted in the same field. The youngest hunter, Charlie, then appeared with a similar outfit, but the rifle was a .220 Swift heavy barrel on a Model 70 action. After making his preparations, he touched off a shot. Another miss.

I told the three super-varminters I had done just as well with my .30-06, a Remington Model 725 wearing a

VARMINT LOADS FOR THE .30-06		
Bullet	Powder Charge	Primer
100 gr. Speer	50 gr. 4895	Federal 210
110 gr. Hornady RN	50 gr. 4895	Federal 210
110 gr. Sierra HP	54 gr. 4320	Federal 210
110 gr. Sierra HP	54 gr. 4064	CCI magnum
110 gr. Sierra HP	59 gr. 4350	Federal magnum
130 gr. Speer HP	52 gr. 4320	Federal 210
Velocity 2950 fs 2980 fs 3100 fs	Remarks Deadly fox load; short range No lead deposits; short range Accurate; mild	
3250 fs	High velocity, long-range load	
3025 fs	Tack-driver; loud muzzle blast	
3100 fs	Hot; bolt action only	
All loads appeared safe; no responsibility assumed.		



Using these components with care, you can turn the venerable .30-06 into an acceptable varmint rifle.

Weaver K3. A look of scorn clouded their faces. To think that someone is really nuts enough to use a .30-06 with a 3 power scope on chucks! They left after more looks of derision at my rifle and my camouflage outfit.

What is wrong with using a .30-06 on varmints? Plenty, you say, but let's take a look at the facts.

The first prerequisite for a varmint rifle is accuracy. After shimming the fore-end, with a business card, adjusting the trigger for a 3 lb. pull, and cooking up a handload of 54 gr. of 4320 behind the Sierra 110 gr. hollowpoint (Federal primers), I found I could get 1 inch groups consistently for the first three shots. Some factory .243's and .244's won't do as well on this score. It is my own personal opinion that my accuracy improved after the addition of a Sha-cul muzzle brake, probably due to the added weight on the end of the barrel. (This gun shoots only slightly larger groups with the 180 gr. Speer round-nose ahead of 53 gr. 4350.)

Since that first Model 725, I have had a Remington Model 700 and now a Savage Model 110, all in .30-06 caliber. The accurizing steps mentioned above have made all these rifles capable of minute-of-angle accuracy or slightly better. It is my contention that almost any good .30-06 bolt action will give minute-of-angle accuracy from bench-rest with a half-decent trigger pull, proper bedding, and quality scope sights, if the shooter isn't of the once-ayear type and he uses carefully-prepared, under-maximum handloads.

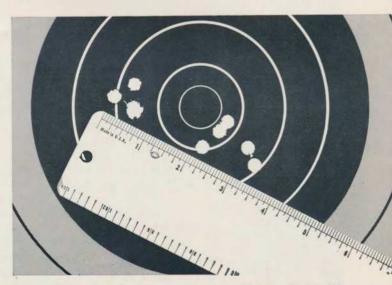
I always pick the mildest load in the Speer manual for the powder I'm going to use and start from there, in halfgrain increments if I have the time to work up a load. If



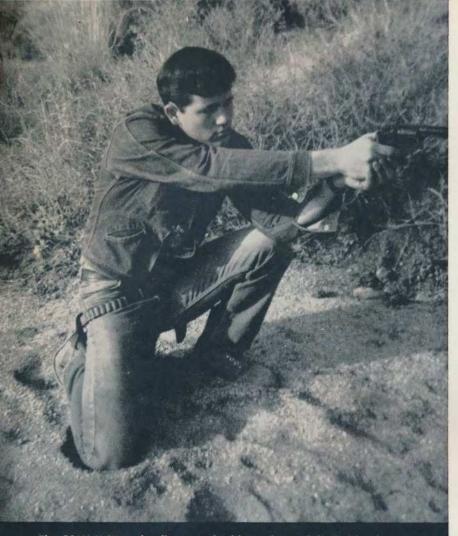
Typical varmint loads for the .30-06 include: Speer 110 grain "Plinker," 110 grain Sierra Hollow Point seated too deeply, the same bullet seated correctly, and Speer's 130 gr. HP.

I need ammo in a hurry, I usually load the mildest load given in the Speer book for my bolt guns, and 2 grains below that for my model 760 slide action .30-06. Rarely have I encountered pressure problems with this procedure, and almost always I end up with an acceptable hunting load.

When it comes to accuracy, some Remington model 760 slide-action rifles will equal the bolt-actions for 3 shots out of a cold barrel if proper handloads are used. Maximum loads are not desirable with the slide action since extraction problems may arise due to the somewhat small extractor. It's a good idea to stay away from maximum loads anyway since you pay for that 100-200 foot-seconds extra velocity with greater recoil, greater muzzle blast, extraction problems, and usually poorer accuracy. With mild loads, I've achieved the same accuracy with my 760 as with my bolt guns. It's no problem to achieve a 1.5 MOA with a 760 with the right sights and loads in .30-06 caliber. My favorite varmint load for the 760 is 54 grains of 4064 behind the 110 grain Sierra hollow point, in army brass with (Continued on page 64) Federal primers.



Savage 110 shot the top group using 110 gr. Sierra HP and 54 gr. of 4320. Lower group is from Remington 760 slide action using a Speer 130 gr. HP and 52 gr. 4320.



Handloads for the .32 S&W Long

The S&W K-32 is deadly on jackrabbits when solidly held.

By JACK WARD

HANDLOADING FOR THE .32 S&W LONG CAN PUT SOME REAL VARMINT STOPPING POWER IN A CARTRIDGE THAT HAS BEEN NEGLECTED TOO LONG THE .32 S&W Long Cartridge has been around for a long time, having been introduced in 1898, but for various reasons, has never been really developed to its full small game potential. Part of this neglect has been due to the thousands of cheap revolvers made for it in the early years of this century. So many of these not-too-safe and sometimes downright dangerous revolvers are still around that the ammunition companies are obliged to produce the cartridge only in very light target loads. However, the lack of a strong, safe revolver is no longer an excuse for not getting top performance out of this fine small cartridge. The K-32 Smith and Wesson Masterpiece fills the bill perfectly. Combined with the unexcelled workmanship of the S&W gun are strength and accuracy to suit the most critical of shooters. With its fine adjustable target sights, and the addition of a grip adapter and a trigger shoe if desired, this handgun is the answer for the small game hunter, back-packer, and woods loafer, especially if he wants small game power, short to medium range accuracy, and reloadability, combined with moderate report and light recoil.

How do we go about developing all this latent potential? To begin with, let's take a look at the factory cartridge. Factory loadings differ, but the most powerful lists a 98 gr. bullet at 780 fps, giving 132 fp of muzzle energy. I consider the factory loads to be absolutely worthless for small game. I once shot a jackrabbit with this load only to have it escape. Another time I wounded a squirrel with the same disheartening results. Both the rabbit and the squirrel were solidly hit. After that I swore never again to try to use this load on any game animal. They deserve better. That round-nose, low velocity bullet simply produced too little shock to be effective, even on *(Continued on page 70)*





Author demonstrates his two-hand hold above. A steady eye and his favorite .32 loads bagged the fox pelts at left.

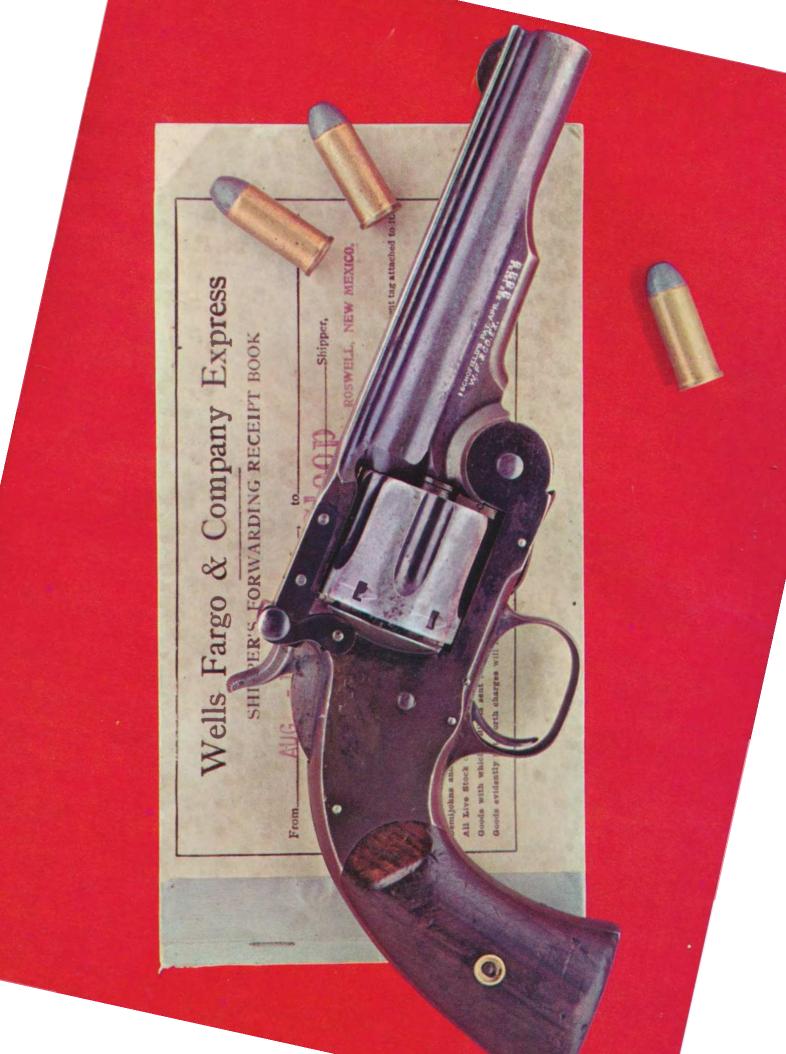


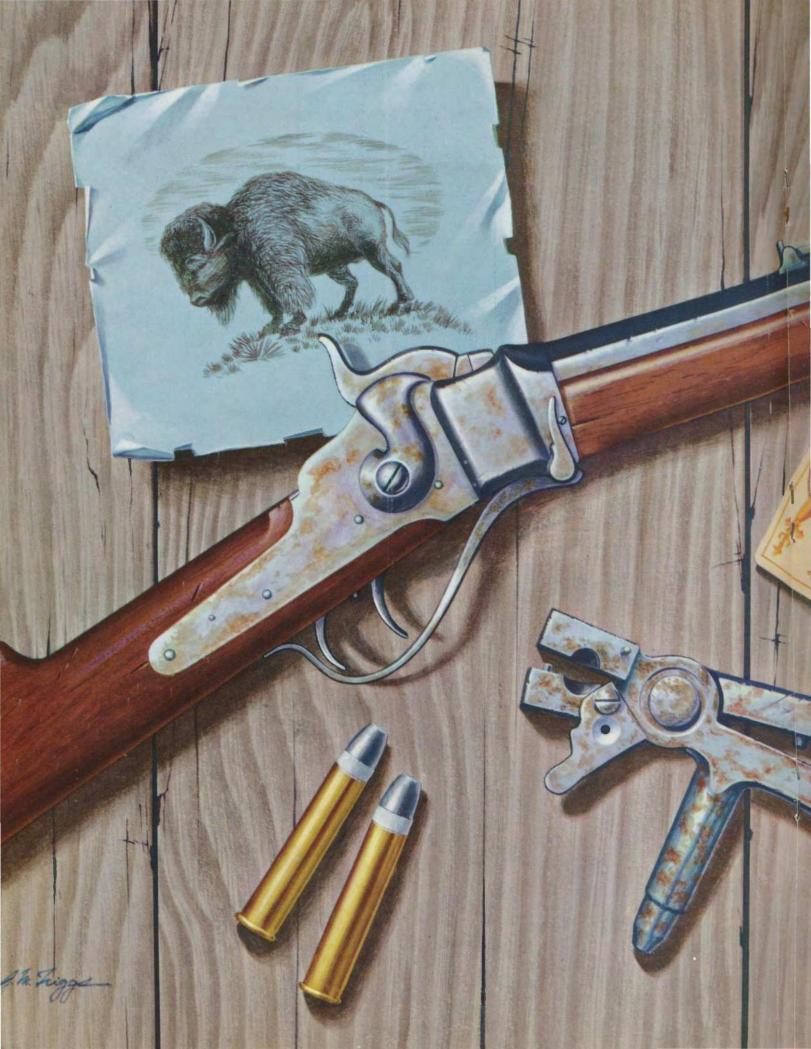
GUNS OF THE

What ever impressions your mind conjures up when thinking of the early West—the first explorers, market hunters, Indian fighters, or badmen—you can be sure that a gun of one type or another will be in evidence. Of the variety of guns available to those who pushed westward, the three shown in this color section are representative of the types used by businessmen, buffalo hunters, and the ever-present military.

S&W Schofield .45

The famous express company founded by Henry Wells and William Fargo in 1852 played an important part in the opening of the western frontier. The Smith & Wesson Schofield revolver shown here has had the original seven inch barrel cut to five inches, and is stamped with the Wells Fargo company initials.



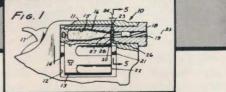


THE MIGHTY SHARPS

Acclaimed the "King of Rifles," the Sharps blazed its way into firearms history with a record of excellence and versatility seldom matched. It helped turn the tide of battle while in the hands of Colonel Berdan's Sharpshooters at Gettysburg, during the Civil War. From there, it travelled with the hide-hunters to the buffalo-filled plains of the West, and played an important role in the slaughter of the American bison. With some new furnishings, the Creedmore Sharps became the rifle to reckon with at the international shooting matches. While successfully adapting to this transition of useage, the Sharps also survived the transition from percussion to metallic cartridge. The "Big Fifty" shown in the excellent study by artist James Triggs is typical of the "King of Rifles."







1. In a repeating firearm having a receiver, a barrel, and a magazine tube for cartridges, the barrel and the magazine tube being mounted rigidly in spaced apart parellel arrangement on the receiver, and further having a forearm reciprocally moveable for transferring the cartridges from the mag-

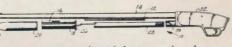
azine tube to the receiver, the forearm fitting loosely over the magazine tube; the combination of a slide rail secured to said barrel along a portion of the barrel and in the space between barrel and tube, and means secured to said forearm and engaging said slide rail with a free

3,242,608

FOREARM STABILIZER

Denzil Noble Heppard

318 Illinois St., Vallajo, Calif.



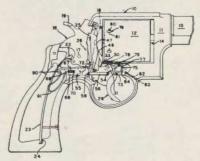
sliding fit throughout the reciprocating motion of said forearm thereby preventing lateral motion of said forearm with respect to said rigidly mounted barrel and tube during said reciprocation.

- 1. A firearm comprising:
- a frame;
- a hammer pivotally mounted on said frame;
- a trigger and a sear pivotally mounted on said frame;
- a pawl pivotally mounted on said trigger;
- said hammer having cooperating means for engagement by said sear and said pawl;
- said sear engaging said cooperating means of said hammer when said trigger is actuated;
- means to urge said pawl away from engagement with said cooperating means of said hammer when said trigger is actuated;
- and means to overcome said pawl

3,242,607 FIREARM FIRING MECHANISM

Roy J. Tappehorn

2536 Kings Hwy., Louisville, Ky.



urging means to move said pawl to a position in which said pawl engages said cooperating means of said hammer to pivot said hammer a greater number of degrees than when said cooperating means of said hammer is engaged solely by said sear.

To get a copy of patent, send the number and 50¢ to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington 25, D.C. To communicate with an inventer or assignee, if the address given is insufficient, send a letter to him in care of the Commissioner mentioning the patent number.



Colt 2nd Model Dragoon

The last of the "big" Colt percussion revolvers, the Colt's Army Pistol, caliber .44, became better known as the Colt Dragoon. First manufactured in 1848, it was produced in three types; 1st Model, 2nd Model, and 3rd Model. Some were equipped with detachable shoulder stocks as a substitute carbine. Shown here is a 2nd Model Dragoon, handsomely engraved by E. C. Prudhomme. The horseman and monogram are gold, inlaid and carved in semi-relief. Photo courtesy Gun Digest.

GOOD HUNTERS, JUST LIKE GUNFIGHTERS

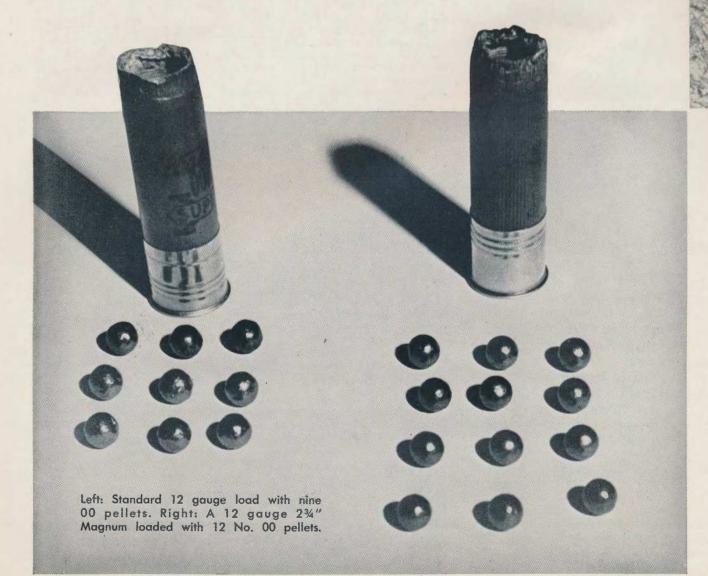
OF THE OLD WEST, KNOW THE DEADLY POWER OF BUCKSHOT

By BERT POPOWSKI

W HEN DOC HOLLIDAY joined the Earps for their famous gunfight at the O. K. Corral at Abilene, he was toting his favorite weapon, a 10 gauge shotgun loaded with buckshot. A consumptive dentist, who lived chiefly on a diet of whiskey and dance-hall dames, Doc was so physically wasted that he often wore an overcoat, even in the warmest weather. This provided fine concealment for a double-barreled shotgun, hung from a butt-strap over his shoulder. Quickly lifted, with the rabbit-eared hammers batted back to full-cock, its menacing muzzles were enough to tame the saltiest of gun-slingers.

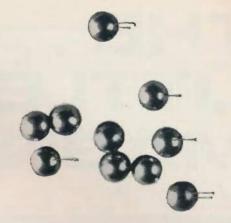
Twin-tubed shotguns were favorite pioneer day offensive and defensive weapons of law officers often killers legalized by badges, stagecoach and train guards, and others entrusted with enforcing law and order or protecting property. Scatterguns required no particular shooting skill since their buckshot loads would open up to five-foot patterns at 30 yards. At shorter ranges they would nearly cut a man in half. A Greener, trained on a fast gunnie, usually froze him into a statue after just one peek into its black muzzles. If he didn't tame pronto he was usually dead, along with any henchmen who were careless enough to remain within the line of fire. Although Samuel Colt's sixshooter "equalizers" made many a small man stand as tall as the next tough hombre, a threatening shotgun whittled them all down to insignificant stature.

Although many gunmen, legal and otherwise, were very fast with their sixguns they were universally unwilling to face the murderous effect of twin loads of buckshot fired at close quarters. Once they had seen the effects of a load of "blue whistlers"—usually 00 buckshot—their flesh





BUCKSHOT IS DANGEROUS





A shotgun loaded with buckshot was Doc Holliday's choice during his disputes.

crawled and their nerves jangled at the prospects of a one-way ticket to Boot Hill via the buckshot trail.

But buckshot, then and now, has always been considered as comparatively short-range shotgun fodder. That doesn't mean that it won't continue very deadly up to 50 yards or so—Remington claims that 00 buckshot is dangerous up to a half-mile—but simply that it patterns so poorly it can't be depended on to score consistently. Thus in areas where buckshot-loaded shotguns are mandatory, most of the clean kills are registered on critters which pass within short range of hunters on stand. In many cases such game is also being driven by hounds to move it toward waiting hunters.

Some months ago a Southeastern hunter wrote me, GUNS • AUGUST 1966 saying that his deer-hunting parties usually established their stands approximately 100 yards apart and wondered whether the buckshot they were using was safe within those limits. Naturally it wasn't and isn't. If one of those hunters should shoot toward the stand of a fellow hunter he might very easily kill a friend instead of a deer.

This hunter didn't specify the size of buckshot his parties were using but all of it would be dangerous within 100 yards and most of it at much longer ranges. Finally, the spread of the usual buckshot load is so wide and erratic, and its brush-penetrating power so great, that a hunter far outside the direct line of fire might be hit with stray pellets, even if he is many yards to the side.

Buckshot technically begins (Continued on page 58)

THE LITTLEST MAGNUM

SUPER

22 WINCHESTER

MAGNUM RIM FIRE

SX22 WMR

During a 1962 visit to the Marlin factory, the author test fired the Model 980 prototype. Here the Chief Engineer Tom Robinson is explaining some details of the gun's clip magazine.

By HARRY O. DEAN

THE .22 Winchester Magnum rim fire (.22 WRM) cartridge has enjoyed unprecedented popularity since its introduction in 1959. Enough time has passed so that the cartridge can now qualify as having a "history." From this history of past performance we can more firmly evaluate the effectiveness of this versatile little cartridge. Let's take a closer look.

The .22 WRM cartridge was created to satisfy a need. At various times in the past there was a certain amount of pressure brought to bear in favor of a pepped-up rim fire cartridge. Many shooters felt that the .22 Long Rifle cartridge could be accelerated a bit with todays advanced propellents. To be quite frank, this is absolutely true. Some of the newer fine grain ball powder formulations could be compounded for this purpose. Unfortunately, the problem is not that simple.

The major drawback concerns the guns themselves. There are a lot of "oldies" around. The strength of many of these antiquated .22's, both in the rifle and pistol configuration, is at best marginal. Our manufacturers cannot create any cartridge of increased power or with higher breech pressures as long as old fashioned or weak actions are being used. It now becomes apparent that the guns themselves are often the culprits that deter the creation of advanced ammunition.

A number of well informed shooters favored a different approach. They wanted to revive the excellent .25 Stevens rim fire cartridge. Proponents of this idea (including yours truly) felt that at least 1500 feet per second and possibly as much as 1800 fps could be achieved with the .25 RF in a brass case. Here again, the old bugaboo of the obsolete gun precluded an improved .25 rim fire round. Remington did make an experimental batch of .25 RF ammunition prior to WW II but dropped the plan. They then took a different approach and created an experimental cartridge in .267 caliber but again shelved the idea. The demand potential was not great enough.

It remained for Winchester to harken back to the original hue and cry for a stepped up .22. When they

introduced their .22 "Maggie," they found that they had a real winner. The cartridge met with prompt acceptance. Bill Ruger and crew quickly had a pistol ready for it. The Savage Arms outfit chambered their Model 24 overunder combination rifle and shotgun for it. Did Winchester have a gun for their new creation? "Not yet, but we are working on it," they replied with slightly red faces. The gun world got a chuckle out of the fact that the company who had created the .22 WRM was about a year late in introducing a rifle for it. After a bit of reengineering on the popular Winchester pump gun, they were able to introduce the Winchester Model 61 slide action repeater in .22 WRM caliber. They let it go at that for a while because their fine "200 series," consisting of a lever, pump, and automatic "family," was already on the drawing board.

It is interesting to consider the many facets that had to come under consideration before Winchester could create a more powerful .22 rim fire cartridge. Safety would, of course, be the prime requisite. The new cartridge with its increased breech pressure must not chamber in conventional .22 arms. Merely lengthening the standard cartridge would not suffice. Too many clowns would try to rechamber their .22's without regard for strength facfactors of the gun.

Winchester found the answer in a larger diameter cartridge. They used the same diameter as the old .22 WRF (Winchester Rim Fire) case. While this ammunition is still being produced, no rifles in .22 WRF (sometimes called Remington Special) are now being produced. The old .22 WRF measured about 15/16 inch in length. It was also a bit on the chubby side, boasting a .224 diameter bullet, as compared to the usual .222 of the regular .22 rim fires. Naturally, it will not chamber in standard .22 rifles. To achieve required powder capacity and to preclude chambering in old .22 WRF rifles, the Winchester ballisticians made their new magnum 3/32 of an inch longer than the old WRF cartridge. For additional strength, they selected a brass cartridge case.

To assure clean kills through adequate shock on small game, a unique and highly effective projectile was created. Most expanding bullets are designated soft point or hollow point. The .22 Magnum bullet is a deadly combina- (Continued on page 62)

	RIFLE	BALLISTICS		
Velocity at:	Muzzle	50 yds.	100 yds.	150 yds.
	fps	fps	fps	fps
.22 WRM	2000	1660	1390	1180
.22 WRF	1450	1230	1110	
.22 LR	1365	1165	1040	
Energy at:	Muzzle	50 yds.	100 yds.	150 yds.
	ft./lbs.	ft./lbs.	ft./lbs.	ft./lbs.
.22 WRM	355	275	170	125
.22 WRF	210	170	123	
.22 LR	149	115	86	
	REVOLVER B.	ALLISTICS: .2	2 WRM	
		Velocity		Energy
Muzzle		1550 FPS		210 FP
50 Yds.		1310 FPS		150 FP
100 Yds.		1130 FPS		115 FP





BY DICK MILLER

Pull!

A NOTHER OF WE NUMEROUS MIL-LERS, Ralph Miller, from Lewiston, Idaho, successfully defended two championships and added a third title in the Camas Prairie Trapshooting Association shootoff held at the Lewiston Gun Club. Miller retained his Class AA 16 yard title, the overall trophy, and added the all-round prize for the 1966 running of the Camas Prairie event. This shoot was the largest ever held in the state of Idaho. Lewiston Gun Club hosted 285 entries the second day of the shoot, and processed 206 gunners on opening day. If the present growth rate of trapshooting in Idaho continues, the sport will rank with potatoes for fame in the state.

Don McKenzie Jr. from Troy-Deary topped Merlyn Hartwig of Lewiston in a shootoff to capture the Camas Prairie Handicap Shoot. Both shooters broke 96x100 in regulation distance, and McKenzie held stronger by 21 to 19 for Hartwig in the shootoff. The shooters split \$500 first and second place money.

Don McKenzie pushed Ralph Miller throughout the program. He was second to Miller in both the overall and all-round events. He had to best Bob Boyer of Nezperce and Jobn Staley of Pullman, in a shootoff to win the second spot in the high overall event. Second place in the Camas Prairie Handicap also featured a shoot-off, in which Buz Durant from Orofino triumphed over John Staley, who had a bad day in shootoffs.

Ninety-six was the magic score in handicap events at Lewiston. John Messinger of Culdesac and Larry Stubbers of Cottonwood fired the magic score in opening day Culdesac Handicap, and the victory went to Messinger for his 22x25 in the shootoff. Culdesac Gun Club was the host elub for the program, held over the top flight Lewiston Gun Club layout, one of the finest in the Northwest and in the nation.

Other single events winners and runnersup were: Class A: Hartwig, 195; Dale Ball, Kamiah, 193; Class B: Duane Miller, Nezperce, 194; Dan Jones, Lewiston, 193; Class C: Rick Riener, Cottonwood, 191; Mc-Kenzie 191, with Riener winner of the shootoff; Class D: Bill Kinzer, Lewiston, 184; Eugene Thompson, Nezperce, 183; New Shooter: Larry Woodall, Grangeville, 183; Ron Lohman, Troy-Deary, 179; and Butch Bundy, Culdesac, 177. Ladies: Darlene Mc-Kenzie, Troy-Deary, 181; Jean Messinger, Culdesac, 178; Senior: Ray O'Connor, Lewiston, 188; Junior: Gary Boyd, Pullman, 175; Robert Conner, Riggins 175; with Boyd the winner in a shootoff.

. . .

The Camas Prairie group of clubs also added a trophy distribution which may be good for many clubs and associations. They award trophies to high new shooters, who are those shooters who have not competed in a registered event before the beginning of the year. Seniors are over 65, juniors 15 to 18, and subjuniors are under 15.

Additional trophies awarded under this fine system were: Ladies: Connie Lahman, Troy-Deary, 81; Shirley Hausladen, Grangeville, 75; Subjunior: Guy Johnson, Lewiston, 87; Fletch Staley, Pullman, 83.

In addition, each club represented in the Camas Prairie association presented a trophy to its own best new shooter. Clubs and winners are: Pullman, Pat Lane; Grangeville, Bill Shuck; Cottonwood, Bruce Arnzen; Culdesac, Butch Bundy; Troy-Deary, Ron Lohman; Kamiah, Floyd Pruitt; Nazperce, Don Thompson; Riggins, Robert Conner; Lewiston, Norm Sanford; Craigmont, Randy Borgeson; Orofino, not determined by press time.

Other new shooter trophies awarded on Saturday's first-day events of the Camas Prairie Shootoffs were: New Shooters: Ronald Lohman, Troy-Dearing, 97; Larry Woodall, Grangeville, John M. Richards, and Barney Rapp, both St. Maries, 93; New Lady Shooters: Noni Eisensohn, Lewiston, 79; Shirley Hausladen, Grangeville, 78. Other trophy winners on events concluded Saturday, in regulation shooting were: Ladies: Nadine Ljutic, Yakima, Wash., 93; Darlene McKenzie, Troy-Dearing, 91; Juniors: Gregg McBride, Spokane, Wash., and Mike Gibbs, Culdesac, 88's; Douglas W. Johnson, Troy-Dearing, 87; Sub-Juniors: Guy Johnson, Lewiston, 90; Fletch Staley, Pullman, 87. Winners in the doubles event completed on Saturday: Class A: Jack Leonard. McMinnville, Oregon, 95; Arlo Elliott, Portland, Ore., 92; Class B: Dale Ball, Kamiab, 91; Elmer Morlan, Spokane, Wash., 90; Class C: Hal Smurthwaite, Grangeville, 89; Herman Hinricks, Troy-Deary, 85; In the team events Nezperce won the three man team, Troy-Deary the three man and one woman events, and Nezperce, the five man team.

Over in Nevada, the Sahara Gun Club's 18th Annual Midwinter Tournament drew 852 shooters, topping the old record by about one hundred entries. Dan Orlich won the All-Round and Overall titles, which is not exactly in the category of man-bites-dog news. Louis Toy, from Phoenix, Arizona, won the \$5,000 Sahara Handicap with a 99x100.

Alex Kerr, Beverly Hills, California, copped the \$4,000 Mint Handicap also with a 99. No, this is not a misprint. This was a trap event, not a skeet event, and Mr. Skeet himself did take up his long barrel gun and win a trap event. Alex is one of that rare breed who is tough on either course, in any gauge, and with any kind of gun.

B. E. Morrissey, of Omaha, Nebraska, fired a 98 to win the \$3,000 Lucky Casino Handicap. Big Bueford Bailey, from Big Springs, Nebraska, broke a perfect two hundred in the 16 yard event, but still had to turn back H. S. Copsey in a shootoff to win the hardware.

A trip to Denver turned up the following scores from the Denver Municipal Trap Club, as shooters warmed up for a benefit for the Shrine Crippled Children's Hospital the following week: 50, 16-yard targets; 50, Don Axton, Bob Rudel; 49, Jimmie Goddard, Bill Ames, Burton Payne; 48, Bill Unruh, John Smith, Jr., Gene Brown, Fred Rees, Dick Hill, Ray Milligan, Ted Gieck, Jr., Howard Martin, Ron Vessa, Jim Bisgard, and Lawrence Ford. 25 Handicap: 24, Howard Martin, Mrs. J. Unruh, Mrs. K. Salter, George Uyeno, Jim Bisgard, Jim Goddard, Jim Christie; 23, Dick Hill, Burton Payne, Fred Floth; 22, Bill Unruh, Fred Rees, Deac Flinchpaugh, Tommy Kay, Wayne Leslie, Dick Chism, and Eddie Bohn, Jr.; 24, Doubles: 22, Ted Gieck, Jr., Dick Hill, Paul Malinak; 21, W. W. Wilson, Eddie Bohn, Jr., Burton Payne, and Jim Goddard; 20, Dennis Doran, Ron Hammond, and Hugh McHugh; High Overall: 94, Jim Goddard; 93, Dick Hill, and Burton Payne; 91. Jim Bisgard.

. . .

Across the nation from Idaho, Nevada, and Colorado, Dr. B. W. Mickle, Oaklyn, N. J., broke 50 straight 16 yard targets for a trophy at Roxborough Gun Club. Richard E. Kuhn topped seventy shooters in the handicap portion of the program with his 47x50. Bill Worthington and Robert Anastasia trailed Dr. Mickle with 49's, while C. H. Zeigler, R. D. Johnson, and K. W. Brown yipped at Kuhn's heels with scores of 46x50. Edward Dunigan and Charles Fenza fired to a dead heat in doubles, each with 22 of a possible 24.

The Cy Melikians, Senior and Junior, figured strongly in trophy distribution at Aronimink Gun Club, in Newton Square, Pennsylvania, where also lives the junior of this column. Melikian Senior won the Vern Zella Tropby with a 49x50, and the Robert Henley test with a 47. Tom Rankin took the open handicap trophy after a shootoff with two other perfect scores. Melikian Junior was the runner-up in this event. Mrs. Raymond Scott and Mrs. Robert McKenna shared high ladies bonors at 47x50.

REMINGTON-NAGANT PISTOLS

(Continued from page 21)

lack all marks, including proof stamps. The double barrel pistols, though of better quality, show various markings and thanks to M. Techy's efforts, the various production runs can be classified. All of the double and many of the single barrel guns were chambered for a 9 mm cartridge which was manufactured in Belgium by Cartoucherie Russo-Belge of Liege and also by a German concern which, however, did not mark its cartridges. The paper patched bullet weighed about 190 grains; the cartridge case was brass and the primer by Berdan. The cartridge was loaded with black powder, and marked "CRB" with two five-pronged stars the case head of the Belgian cartridge is and the number 99, which probably indicates the year of manufacture. The Belgian cartridge shows slight case mouth crimp, while the German cartridge is rather heavily crimped.

Two major variations of the Remington-Nagant pistols were produced and the Nagant brochure indicates the manufacture



An unusual and ornate Reminaton shotaun with rolling block action.

of a third highly engraved model, though no examples or photographs are known to exist. Construction of the two models in existence is quite similar: Both have single triggers, the patented extractor, and a bead front sight which appears to be screwed into the rib connecting the barrels. The differences between the two guns are basically in the fore-end and the markings.

The three guns which I was able to examine personally were all examples of the model most likely to be the "Russian" model. M. Techy's research indicates that 1,000 of this style were made. They have a steel foreend fastened to the frame by means of a screw that enters from below and angles to the rear. The serial numbers are stamped on the left side of the frame, the barrel bed, the fore-end, the rolling block, and the two hammer blocks. The left side of the frame also shows the mark "BREVET REMING-TON." This is not formed with one die, since the two words are out of alignment in different ways on each of the guns. (Brevet Remington incidently translates from French as Remington patent.) The right side of the frame carries the usual Liege marks, inspector, and proof marks, as well as the circular mark "EM&L NAGANT LIEGE." The steel butt plates carry not only the serial number but also the letter "W." This mark has neither a crown nor a star and might possibly be a Nagant inspector's mark. This model has an excellent finish and is quite clearly marked, possibly better in both these respects than any other double barrel pistol made by the Nagants during the period.

Certain evidence would support the story that these guns were produced for ceremonial use by the Russian Czar's cadet corps, the palace guard, or a similar group: Military fighting units were using revolvers with greater cartridge capacity, the Remington-Nagants show no signs of internal barrel wear, the finish and general appearance of these guns is far above that of other Nagants of the period, and what wear there is, is limited to holster wear and is nearly identical. The use of these pistols was probably much like the honorary use of sabers in our military forces today.

The actual date of the appearance of these pistols in Russia remains shrouded in mystery. The best supposition is that they were purchased during the seven year reign of Czar Alexander III from 1881 to 1894. For what reason or when the use of these pistols was discontinued is unknown. The only reference date we have at present is 1908, the year that the present owner of gun number 999 purchased his Remington-Nagant in Rochester, New York.

The second major type of double harrel Remington-Nagant is, as M. Techy calls it, the Gendarmerie model. These guns do not have detachable fore-ends, do not carry the serial numbers on the left side, though they do carry the "BREVET NAGANT" mark. The right side of the frame shows the identical circular mark, "EM&L NAGANT," but the Remington name and the proof and inspector marks are missing. Since Samuel Remington was particularly keen on the proof regulations and the Russian model has proof marks in abundance, while the Gendarmerie guns do not, the obvious conclusion is that the Russian guns were produced for export.

The guns shown in the photos carry the numbers 288, 739, and 999. Add to these gun number 30, which started off the search, and one can't help but wonder what fate has befallen the other 996 double barrel Remington rolling block guns made by the Nagants and shipped to Russia.





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GUNS . AUGUST 1966



BRITISH GUN LAWS

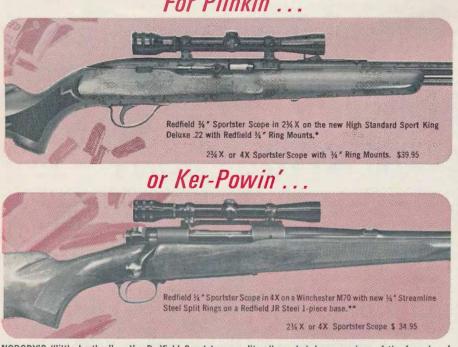
(Continued from page 29)

firearm (loaded or not) together with ammunition for that firearm, faces fine and prison penalties up to two hundred pounds or six months in prison or both. There is also a stipulation which provides for imprisonment for up to five years, a fine, or both on conviction on indictment where the case does not involve an air weapon. A "public place" would be, for example, a highway or other premises to which the public has access on payment or otherwise.

In an effort to get citizens to give up their arms, a three months arms amnesty was declared last August by Home Secretary Sir Frank Soskice. By September 15 over 8,000 firearms and 124,000 rounds of ammunition were turned in.

What has all this accomplished? It might be better to say what has not been accomplished, for despite the rigid anti-gun legislation applied to British citizens and the arms amnesties, in 1965 there were 59% more crimes involving firearms than in 1964. One can only hope that American legislators who read "I Want Tougher Gun Laws" in the January issue of GUNS will take note. In that article it was graphically pointed out by a convict in the State Prison of Southern Michigan that his firearms did not come from legitimate sources.

It is no secret that anyone who wants a



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gun badly enough can get it illegally without undue difficulty. The seamy square mile of London known as "Soho" is always a good hunting ground for the illegal arms seeker. And it isn't necessary to be a criminal to obtain a gun. One has only to read the papers to see stories of guns involved in such things as a young lovers quarrel. In a recent case a young man threatened his girl friend with a Luger which he said had been purchased for sixteen pounds (about 45 dollars) in London.

A policeman can always go to his station and ask for a gun if a crime is serious enough to warrant his being armed. However, the immediacy of a situation may not permit this luxury, and the policeman may have to face an armed bankrobber in the hope that the criminal will not shoot to protect his freedom.

Not long ago one British official urged the public to "have a go" in helping a policeman if they saw a crime being committed. It is doubtful if this contemplated the use of firearms, and thus the citizen could find himself facing an armed and hardened criminal under the same disadvantage as the policeman.

There are statistics which indicate that an unarmed citizenry may encourage certain types of crime. In the book "The Policeman in the Community" by Michael Banton (pub. Tavistock Publications Limited) a comparison is made of the incidence of burglary in 1961 between a Georgia city of approximately 500,000 population and a Scottish city of 474,000. The Georgia city had 4,025 burglaries against 6,335 in the Scottish city. It can be argued that the British criminal finds house breaking and other forms of burglary profitable and quite free of personal danger since he can rely in most every instance that the home will be without fire-



arms. Every reader of the January GUNS will recall the statement made by convict William Morey in "I Want Tougher Gun Laws" that "any gun in the hands of a citizen is a menace as far as I am concerned."

Under British law the citizen must be extremely careful in exercising his right of selfdefense. Justifiable homicide is possible in self-defense or in the prevention of a forcible and violent felony, but in all cases the use of such great force must be warranted by circumstances and must not be unreasonable or unnecessary.

The question becomes one of the intention of the man breaking into your home. Is he a simple burglar? Is he armed or unarmed? Is he an escaped maniac? It would pay the citizen to know before taking any violent action. To use a gun in defending the home before determining the exact personal threat from the criminal would be risky for any person.

The contention that armed citizens means more crime involving guns simply ignores the basic truth that crime is committed by the man and not by the gun. The contention can also be refuted by the case of Switzerland, a country with a reputation for law and stability. In practical terms, every Swiss male is familiar with firearms. During almost all of his adult life the Swiss is a citizen-soldier. It has been said that the Swiss do not have an army but rather are an army. Since the country is always ready to protect its national integrity, between service periods of training the personal weapons, equipment, and ammunition are not stored away in an armory somewhere, but are taken home by the citizen and kept there. This has not resulted in Switzerland Lecoming a nation of gun law. Instead, it reinforces the view that a nation does not need to fear its law abiding armed citizens. On the contrary, the armed honest citizen is a guaranty against the threat of dictatorship from within and attack from witbout.

It was the Swiss who inspired the first Prize Meeting of the British National Rifle Association on July 2, 1860. On that occasion, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for War, addressed Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. The "History of the National Rifle Association" (During its First Fifty Years 1859-1909) by A. P. Humphry and Lt. Col. T. F. Fremantle (pub. Bowes & Bowes Ltd.) records the words. He said, "The useof the long bow and the cloth yard shaft was once the pastime of the English people, and at the same time the terror of England's foes. The spirit which animated our fathers still lives in their descendants, and the National Rifle Association hope, by establishing rifle shooting as a national pastime to make the rifle what the bow was in the days of the Plantagenets, the familiar weapon of those who stand forth in the defence of their country."

In reply, the Prince Consort said that the purpose of the Prize was "so the people of this country are not to be surpassed by any in the knowledge of how to use it."

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HANDLOADING BENCH

(Continued from page 10)

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particular part of the country. Reloaders and shooters were stockpiling primers, powder, and shotshells. This is not a healthy situation, and is completely unnecessary.

Sure, millions of rounds of ammo are being produced for the military, but this was also true during the Korean War, and any shortage of components was minor.

Wally Titus of Speer, Inc. told his jobbers last month that "Copper is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain, but suppliers assure us delivery of adequate material for normal production. Copper shortage is due to increased use in consumer goods, and less foreign copper is available. The Viet Nam War is only partially responsible. Situation should ease early in 1967."

I'm told by quite a few manufacturers that shortages of all items in the reloading field is only temporary. If certain components or assessories are not available over the counter in your area, have patience. A panic at this time could hurt us all later.

Speer, by the way, is now producing a new .30 M1 Carbine bullet, this one of round nose persuasion. This 110 grain projectile is priced at \$4.00 per box of 100, and will be available by the time this column appears in print. Good news for M1 Carbine fans.

And the #7 Speer Manual is now in the hands of the printer. Watch for an announcement, and various book reviews. This latest book will have reloading dope on all the new cartridges introduced since 1963, plus new data on old calibers and fresh articles by our leading reloading authorities.

Another valuable handloading booklet has been revised—the Norma "Gun Bug's Guide." Expanded by one third, it includes new ballistic data and a section on do-it-yourself chronographing, with special attention to actual working tolerances in terms of temperature, barrel dimensions, and measuring systems.

The Guide contains loading data on all Norma components, and should be one of the standard references on every handloader's bench. Copies are available at \$1.00 each from Norma Precision, Dept. G, South Lansing, N.Y.

Pacific's 1966 shotshell catalog is out, and this one is free. Two new reloading tools are added this year, and according to company officials all models have been redesigned to handle both paper and plastic cases in any popular gauge. Prices range from \$44.90 for the DL-120 to \$149.90 for the DL-360. The latter model is a progressive-type semi-automatic which can be operated by hand or equipped with Pacific's new hydraulic unit, the Powermatic II.

Also new in the '66 Pacific catalog are Verelite Wads, a one-piece shot-protector design. We have not had an opportunity to test the Verelite Wad, but results of tests will appear here in the not too distant future. For the new catalog, write Pacific Gunsight Co., Box 4495G, Lincoln, Nebr.

Bullseye powder is the fastest burning of all the powders available to handloaders. Great care should be taken when loading this propellant in handgun calibers. This warning has no doubt been issued by a hundred gun writers, but it bears repeating—especially since I was recently asked to give a Bullseye load for the .357 Magnum that would produce a velocity of 1,500 fps with 160 grain cast gas-check bullets!

Top recommended load of Bullseye with 160-grain bullets is 3.5 grains. This will produce approximately 800 fps in a 6-inch barrel. For .357 Maggie velocities of around 1,300 fps, a good load is 16 grains of H4227. Don't try for more zip than this with heavy bullets in this caliber.

If you must have 1,500 fps, drop down to the 125 or 130 grain bullets, and try 16 or 16.5 grains of 2400 powder, or 8.2 grains of Unique. Always work up to maximum on any high velocity charge; high velocity is the kissing cousin of high pressure. And condition of some guns can be the determining factor on max. loads.

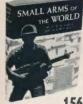


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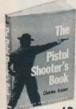
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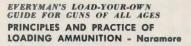
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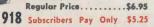
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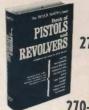
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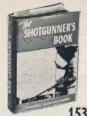
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HALL CARBINE

(Continued from page 27)



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year-old Morgan and offered as collateral "his" piece of paper stating ownership of 5000 carbines.

To Morgan, as to anyone alive that summer, the paper was good as gold and certainly sufficient collateral. He agreed to make the loan, taking a lien on the guns as a guarantee. Stevens may have hesitated a bit at that, wondering if perhaps this young fellow was as gullible as he had thought. But it was only for a moment. Stevens was in a tearing hurry to get to the telegraph office.

Once there, he shot off a wire to the headquarters of General John Fremont in Missouri stating, "I have 5000 Hall's rifled, cast-steel carbines, breech-loading, new, at \$22.00, Gov't. Standard, .58 cal. Can I hear from you?"

And hear from Fremont he did! The army being organized in and around St. Louis had whole regiments considered well armed if they possessed a dozen flintlock squirrel guns. Fremont fired back an immediate reply. "I will take the whole 5000 carbines. See agents Adams' Express, and send by express-not fast freight. I will pay all extra charges. Send also ammunition. Devote yourself solely to that business today." yourself solely to that business today." (signed) J. C. Fremont, Maj. Gen. Headquarters, Western Department.

By an interlocking barrage of telegrams, Stevens and Fremont arranged for the carbines to be rifled and chambered in the East (Stevens in the original offer had ommitted mention that this was not yet done) and paid for by the U.S. Government at the rate of \$22.00 a piece.

It was about at this point that young Morgan smelled the rat. With the acumen that presaged his later career, he backchecked on Messrs. Stevens and Eastman and the source of their guns and turned probably pale at what he found. With \$20,000 of Morgan money at large and endangered, J. P. acted swiftly. Using his lien on the guns to assume command, he arranged for the carbines to be rifled and chambered by two of the best gunsmiths in the East. William Marston of New York did 4000 of them and the Taunton Locomotive Works of Massachusetts finished 1000. Morgan shipped 2500 of the guns to Fremont as soon as they were ready and received payment of \$55,000. From this he deducted his \$20,000 plus interest and handed the balance and the deal back to

Stevens. He also, in an unreported interview, had a pungent conversation with Mr. Stevens which terminated their connection forever. Stevens emerged from the encounter shaken, totally disabused of his theories about the gullible kid.

As far as Morgan was concerned, that was that. He had stumbled into a smelly deal and had providentially salvaged his loan and a lesson.

Stevens found himself with the remainder of the guns, a tangled financial situation and the intense interest of a government that had finally aroused itself to what was going on. Payment for the rest of the newly rifled Halls was suspended while a Congressional Committee looked into things. Stevens, after paying off Eastman and the rifling charges, had a small amount of cash and a



General John C. Fremont

large amount of trouble. Fremont's troops had the Halls, and Ripley (now Brig. General Ripley) had a summons to explain his actions.

Was General Ripley worried? Of course not. With rigid disdain for civilian questioning of Army routine, Ripley explained that he was following orders and that all the papers were correctly in order. Whereupon the courtly old general went doddering back to his desk, and here he remained for



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AUGUST 1966 GUNS •

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another year until he was at last relieved.

The committee satisfied itself by refusing to authorize payment for the rest of the guns, made some acid comments on Stevens' patriotism and adjourned. There was, after all, a war on. It should be noted that the congressmen were totally uninterested in young J. P. Morgan.

And what of the guns: the much discussed Halls? They were duly issued to the volunteers and were submerged in the vast military machine taking form on the continent. The Civil War soldier was issued dozens of kinds of weapons, particularly in the West, and the Hall was too common to be remarked upon. Civil War regimental histories and individual memoirs frequently make hilariously bitter comments on the European discards and often speak admiringly of great weapons like the scarce Sharps. There was no particular reason why they should mention the 1852 Hall. It was neither a wonder like the Sharps nor a dreadful joke like an Austrian musket.

11

And here, while history rolled on, rested the Hall Carbine Affair. It was so undistinguished an episode that as yet it was not even known by that title.

Then, in 1910, a new kind of American, a socialist named Gustavus Myers had a project in hand. The character and conflicts of the nation had changed drastically in the intervening fifty years. The battle now was between capital and labor, between isolation and internationalism and, increasingly, between political idealogies.

The Civil War was all but forgotten. There were millions of new immigrants who knew of it dimly if at all; there were new generations to whom it was just dead history. J. P. Morgan had become a towering figure in international finance. Gustavus Myers selected him as a target to typify the social injustice of the great capitalists in the third volume of his work, *History of the Great American Fortunes.* In the course of his research on Morgan, he stumbled across the episode of the carbines and probably shouted eureka. Myers had himself a sizzler, or it would be when he finished with it.

The book was published, and a roar of indignation went up from the public. For, according to Myers, this was what had happened: J. P. Morgan had bought, in 1861, 5000 useless, condemned carbines for \$17,500 from the U.S. Government. Through devious and sinister means, he had persuaded General Fremont to buy them for \$109,912. While he knew that these guns were no more than booby-traps, he had callously placed them in the hands of innocent soldier boys in order to feather his own nest. The said innocent soldier boys had been forced to use these guns of "obsolete and dangerous pattern," with the result that they were mowed down in windrows by the back-lash of the terrible Hall. With the ill-gotten gains of this transaction, J. P. Morgan had founded his financial empire, an empire built on the severed thumbs of his countrymen.

Small wonder that the public called for the tar and feathers! J. P. Morgan, however, was not available for tar and feathering. J. P. Morgan also did not make statements, and predictably, he made no statement about the charges of Gustavus Myers. Eventually, the Hall Carbine Affair slipped from the newspapers, but not into oblivion.

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Mr. Myers book remained, and when succeeding authors wanted to write of J. P. Morgan or American history, as they have increasingly done, the Myers book kept cropping up as a reference source. By the 1920's it had become a standard reference for both foreign and American writers. The Myers description of the Hall Carbine crept into the literature of France, England, the United States, and Russia. In some versions, the Hall was blamed with the maining more soldiers than Confederate Minie balls. And the legend of both the gun and Morgan's nefarious connection with it continued to grow. Here, for the edification and amusement of all gun collectors and shooters are some, and only some, relatively modern com-

ments on the Hall Carbine Affairs.

The New Republic, 1931: "... there were, in the New York arsenal 5000 carbines ... condemned by the army inspecting officers as obsolete and dangerous: they had a habit of exploding in the breech, maiming and killing the soldiers who fired them."

The Communist Daily Worker, 1936: "... Morgan sold defective rifles to the Lincoln government during the Civil War so that thousands ... died horrible deaths to provide the Morgans with their profiteering riches."

Bertrand Russell, Freedom Versus Organization, 1934: "... Morgan ... bought ... 5000 carbines, condemned as old and dangerous ..." H. C. Englebrecht, author of HORNADY BULLETS: "most accurate, ...best killing"

Hornady long-range accuracy and dependable expansion paid off for Dick Bachtell, York, Pa. Hunting in British Columbia, he bagged a stone sheep, moose, bear and caribou with 1 Hornady each at an average distance of 375 yards. He says, "I've tested lots of bullets and your 30 cal. 165 gr. Spire Point is the most accurate and best killing I've ever used." For your next hunt—load Hornadys!



Merchants of Death, 1934: "When Fremont's soldiers tried to fire the carbines, they shot off their own thumbs."

David Loth, Public Plunder: A History of Graft In America, 1938: "... this particular Hall model had a firing mechanism so devised that it was about an even chance whether the soldier who used it sent a ball in the general direction of the enemy or blew off his own thumb."

Carl Sandburg, Abraham Lincoln, The War Years "... the fraudulent arms, which inspection proved were so defective they would shoot off the thumbs of the soldiers using them." (vol. 1, p.428). Other works and authors who have used the story, including their own descriptions of the 1852 Hall are: The New York Times, The Columbia Encyclopedia, The Dictionary of American Biography, authors John Dos Passos, Upton Sinclair, William Blake, and dozens of others.

In addition, the entire episode, as related by Myers, is dealt with gloatingly in Russian history text-books and taught in Russian schools. It is also found in French and British histories of the United States.

Did the Morgan company take all this lying down? Not exactly. In 1941, after the Hall Carbine Affair had appeared in school texts, the Morgan firm researched and published all they knew about it, which was just as related in the beginning of this article. Since all the original invoices and descriptions were still resting comfortably in government files, it wasn't hard to do. But they ran into one important snag. They were unable to prove that the Hall wasn't a mankiller, which was the crux of the situation. The authors did the best they could. They found a gun at Bannerman's gun store in New York which appeared to be an 1852 model Hall with North's Improvement, which, the invoices proved, was the carbine sent to Fremont. They had it inspected by a collector, who predictably said it was not a dangerous arm.

This test was before the general revival of interest in the arms of the Civil War and hlack-powder shooting. Since 1941 black powder enthusiasts have found and shot many Hall carbines, collected them and written about them, all unaware that their 110year-old weapons have been solemnly indicted by historians as J. P. Morgan's cripplers.

This whole episode is a prime illustration why history should never be swallowed whole. Myers probably felt that the story, as he told it, was true. And, to give him his due, he might have figured any weapon designated "obsolete" must by inference, be useless and dangerous, so he checked no further. He very likely knew nothing about guns, old or new, and apparently very little about American history.

Too many men who followed him were all too eager to repeat and embellish his juicy story. It neatly dovetailed with their aims and so they made the Hall a killer. That any real gun man, past or present, could have exploded the basis for the affair goes without saying. But no gun man was asked.

And so the Hall Carbine myth is carved so deeply into the record, that it can probably never be smoothed. There are great numbers of gun enthusiasts who know the truth about the Hall, but posterity is not made up exclusively of gun addicts. College students will read Carl Sandburg for generations to come. The Russians will teach their neat, little story and the legend of the terrible Hall carbine will become historical fact, at least in Russia.

It is sad irony that a mixture of politics and propaganda written by a man over eager to reconstruct an economic system and a fumble fingered Army recruit should have combined to slander the reputation of a fine old American gun.

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BUCKSHOT IS DANGEROUS

(Continued from page 45)

with air-rifle and BB shot and ranges upward in size and weight up to the largest, 00 buck. All birdshot is weighed in ounces and fractions thereof when it is loaded in shotshells. So is air-rifle and BB shot. But the coarser sizes of buckshot are measured according to the number of pellets to the pound, and are usually counted and arranged in layers when loading them for use.

My personal experience with buckshot was confined to its minor use on the larger forms of geese but chiefly on foxes and coyotes. I was never happy with its performance, though it did scratch down an occasional kill at ranges beyond the killing reach of the better-patterning loads of No. 2 shot. Even then such hits were often of the chancy variety, where a lone pellet hit brain or backbone or fractured disabling bones. Any capable shotgunner recognizes such kills as accidents, not as intentional hits.

The only really satisfactory use we found for buckshot—and we used No. 4 buck, which comes 27 pellets in loads of approximately 1¼ ounces—was when plane hunting coyotes and foxes. Even there we regularly used No. 2s, but turned to buckshot loads if the pursued animals tried to hide in brushy thickets. A load of No. 4 buck crashed into such hideouts brought the critters out of there with their tails winding

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in headlong flight. Once we again had them out in the open we switched back to 2s for the actual killing shots.

During those same years I've been near enough to scores of buckshot-using hunters who were pass shooting waterfowl near the boundaries of game refuges. Because of the whistling flight and excessive range of buckshot that ruined the shooting for hunters using birdshot loads, some of these skybusters confined their use of buckshot to high-flying geese going out to feed of mornings. But many more of them also used buckshot on high-flying mallards, usually busting into flocks without much regard to aim at individual birds.

The few geese they downed and collected were undoubtedly a tiny percentage of those actually hit. For I have several times seen individual birds lower out of flocks which were miles away from such firing lines and have salvaged a few of them which were usually dead, or nearly so, when found. When hit near the borders of game sanctuaries such birds generally wing their way back into such protected surroundings, often by a mile or more, before they touch down.

During those years I shot a considerable number of ducks. Daily duck bag limits were in the transitional stage then, dropping suddenly from a generous 25 to 15, and then to the 10 birds per day which continued for several more years of abundant hunting. Yet, during all of those years of lavish bag limits, I personally shot only two geese and one duck with buckshot. As chance had it both geese were hit in the head or neck, where a single pellet of No. 2 shot would have been just about as effective. One was killed at about 35 yards when it became separated from its flock and came past scarcely a dozen feet off the ground. Its neck was practically shot in two with three No. 4 buck pellets though it would have been killed just as dead with a load of trap or skeet shot. The other was dropped out of a low-flying passing flock at 124 actual paces-from empty shells to dead goose-and was hit through the head with a single No. 4 buck pellet. The pintail duck was hit squarely in the middle of the chest at about 70 yards, again with a lone No. 4 buckshot. All three of those birds fell dead instantly.

Since the duck and one goose were loners I had the satisfaction of knowing there were no associated cripples. But the other goose, which fell out of a compact flock, has always made me wonder whether some of the other pellets of the three shots I fired might have fatally crippled other birds.

During those same years, high bounties were being paid on foxes and coyotes. Plane hunting was coming into vogue, and these predators provided more chances to evaluate buckshot as hunting loads. But, oddly enough, out of some scores of kills, only one was made with No. 4 buck. A red fox had dived into mixed tumbleweeds and brush and I raked that cover with a load of buckshot, trying to bring him out into the open. He didn't emerge and, on a subsequent plane pass, we saw him wildly wringing his tail and assumed he was badly hit. By the time we landed and got to the thicket he was dead of a single buckshot pellet which had raked him at an angle through guts and the rear of one lung. So you might also call that kill more of an accident than due to intentional marksmanship.

Buckshot doesn't have the penetrative power of any bullet of equal diameter simply because buckshot pellets are spherical and won't weigh as much as the much longer bullets. Buckshot is also regularly of a load of 00 "blue whistlers." In such cases there was no time to jerk off such an unfortunate's boots before he cashed in his chips, sometimes while falling from a vertical stance to a horizontal sprawl in the dust.

I'm citing these grim comparisons so humane sportsmen can envision comparable hunter-versus-game situations when choosing between birdshot, buckshot, and slugs for shotgun game. Thus, though birdshot is primarily intended for birds, I've shot coyotes and foxes with its larger sizes. But I can't decently advise its use on such thicker-

SHOT SIZES AND WEIGHT

Air Rifle	BB	No. 4 Buck	No. 3 Buck	No. 1 Buck	No. O Buck	No. 00
•	•	•	•	•	•	0
.175	.18	.24	.25	.30	.32	.33
4.44	4.57	6.09	6.35	7.62	8.13	8.38
NUMBER TO	THE OUNCE	A	PPROXIMAT	E NUMBER	TO THE POUN	D
55	50	340	300	175	145	130

fired at velocities substantially below that of comparable bullets. But, for their weight, they inflict wounds of maximum size and induce considerable shock and hemorrhage. Finally, when two or more of them strike, their total effect on target is as the square of the number of hits, not a mere additive progression; that is, two hits equal four times the effect of one hit, three hits equal nine times that effect, and so on.

In summing up the final effect-though I have no overwhelming desire to be hit by either-I'd prefer to be hit with one No. 3 buckshot pellet instead of a .25 caliber bullet, though both are of the same diameter. But if I had my choice as to which firearm I'd choose to face I'd take the rifle or handgun. The rifleman or handgunner would have only one bullet per shot but the shotgunner would have 20 or more No. 3 buck in each load he threw at me. The rifleman might miss me with an aimed shot, but the shotgunner might tag me with several pellets of the wild-flying buckshot load.

Pioneer-day law-enforcement officers and fast gunnies operated on a comparable theory. The guy using a sixgun or rifle knew that he was heavily outnumbered at medium range when an equally determined shotgunner faced him, or vice versa. Even if a fast-draw gunnie hit the shotgunner, he was liable to be swathed down by a hail of buckshot, occasionally touched off by a dying trigger finger. The man hit by a single bullet might recover. But the one walloped by even 25 per cent of a load of 00 buckshot, each measuring .33 inches in diameter and running to over a score of pellets in each 10-gauge load, would have scant chance to put up any further argument.

While the expression "died with his boots on" was widely used to describe any Western frontiersman who met a sudden and violent death, it most appropriately described one who perished under the withering hail

skinned big game as deer or bear, except in dire emergency and at very short range. Conversely, neither can I ethically support the use of buckshot for even the largest of game birds, geese and turkeys, even at middling ranges, when suitable birdshot does such a much better job at all reasonable ranges. There's a place for each of them and the sensible shotgunner will choose those loads which kill humanely, surely, and quickly and then use them within the range of their effectiveness.

Most shotgunners find it tough enough to hit the foot-square vital chest areas of small deer with enough buckshot to bring them down. Of course holding for this largest





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heart, brain, vertebrae and liver. But these are such small and widely scattered targets that, though fatal hits on them are possible, they're mostly a matter of lucky accident. When you consider that a big Canada honker or a large turkey offers almost as much target as the lung area of a small deer that is the tipoff on the size of buckshot deer require for killing hits.

Careful patterning of many shotguns shows that one which puts a significant portion of its buckshot pattern in a 12" square at 50 yards is relatively rare. Although the choke stamped on the barrel is only a crude indication of what it will do with birdshot it is utterly meaningless when it comes to predicting its buckshot performance. Thus the hunter who is searching for a good deer load simply has to do enough test shooting until he finds one that is adequate for deer or comparable buckshot game.

What is adequate? Where handguns are permitted for deer they generally are expected to retain at least 500 foot-pounds of energy at 50 yards in order to fulfill legal requirements. Since shotgun effectiveness is measured by the square of the number of hits on target the per-pellet effect pyramids rapidly. When using buckshot, the lone hit of the largest procurable buckshot size is rapidly overwhelmed by the greater number of hits which the more numerous smaller buckshot sizes will probably produce.

Many shotgunners claim that 00 buck is the best size for deer. But they usually make that selection merely on the basis of choosing the largest available size of buckshot and not on its more important pattern-



ing potential. Each of its nine pellets in the standard 12-gauge load retains 140 footpounds of energy at 50 yards. Thus it would seem it would require at least four of those nine pellets to total the requisite minimum of 500 foot-pounds. But, in actual fact, since the shock effect is as the square of the number of hits, two well-placed 00s will turn the trick. Any additional hits are thus simple insurance in dropping a deer even more surely through the skyrocketing twin factors of shock and hemorrhage.

Since 0 buckshot comes 12 pellets to the 12 gauge load, each of which retains 130 foot-pounds of energy at 50 yards, it holds a slight numerical advantage over 00s. The slight loss in size and pellet weight is easily overcome by the prospect of more potential hits. Again, two pellet hits in the vitals should turn the trick with the rest of the load providing just that much more potential shock insurance.

Likewise, No. 1 buckshot with 16 pellets to the load, No. 3 buck with 20 pellets per load, and No. 4 with 27 pellets in standard 12 gauge loads each taper off in per-pellet striking energy but make up for this with far more potential hits. All of them have energy enough to get into a deer's boiler-room, and the more of them that arrive there simply magnifies the potential of cleanlyk ille d venison. Or, conversely, the less chance there is of a deer getting away with too few and poorly distributed hits.

Pattern, penetration, and range are thus the chief determining factors in buckshot efficiency. Any shotgun which sloshes a load of buckshot all over the landscape at 75 yards may begin to show the budding signs of a good pattern at 50 yards and be a tremendous killer at 30 to 35 yards. But the only way to learn whether and where it delivers the goods is to test shoot it at various ranges before you tote it out in the woods and turn it loose on a buck deer. There's just no use of shooting any buckshot at any range where you can't regularly get two 00s, or more of the smaller sizes, into a 12" square or circle. Thus, if you're going to gamble, it's better to go with the odds of more pellets per load.

The smaller the size of buckshot the less penetration its individual pellets will have, but that shortcoming is hugely overcome by its denser pattern. That is a rule of thumb, depending on the quality of pattern your shotgun produces, but it is an iron-clad rule that no shotgun improves its pattern coverage beyond a given range. From there on out its killing efficiency fades with astonishing rapidity. In all cases, the shorter the range the surer the kill, the best rule which every buckshot hunter should follow whenever possible. All of our prized game, regardless of species, deserves such sensible and humane planning.



MAGNUM TO MIDGET

(Continued from page 33)

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that further experimentation would tighten this group still more.

The gun itself is on a Model 95 Mauser action, with Springfield barrel, Weaver K-4 scope, and a Bishop stock. All this dresses out at 71/2 pounds with an over-all length of 40". Needless to say, it is a joy to carry.

What is it like to shoot the 7.62 x 38 mm Jackrabbit? Refreshing is how I describe it. Everything about it is light. Ammunition is compact. Such a rifle is naturally made into a carbine, that is, it lends itself quite well to a small rifle.

However, P. O. Ackley believes that such guns as the Jackrabbit have great potential as International Match rifles. Several experimental rifles have given excellent accuracy. Recoil is extremely light, even with the heavier bullets. Muzzle blast is little more than a healthy "zap" despite a 20 inch barrel. Trajectory is surprisingly flat even out to 250 yds., though beyond that the bullet is a bit weary. I would worry about this if I could find much to shoot at that range, but even if I could, I would probably miss regardless of trajectory.

Since the 7.62 x 38 mm Jackrabbit is barely old enough to shoot, I have not had Mr. Ommanney safari test it. However, I personally have tried it cn a wide variety of . . . things. It will shoot through a bathtub reeking great destruction. It will blow a 36-inch gar out of the water and cut him in half while doing so; it will "vaporize" its namesake, the jackrabbit, and it will halt a charging badger in his tracks. What other gun boasts such performance?

As for big game, I am again handicapped by the newness of my weapon. It has only been on one deer hunt, and has dispatched only one deer, a healthy 9 point mule deer. The bullet was a 110 gr. hollow point. The buck was turning to run when the bullet caught up with him. It penetrated the rib cage, breaking three ribs, and exploded.

I regret that I am unable to furnish a more impressive list of accomplishments; however, I feel safe in assuming the Jackrabbit to be efficient for a game from black bears on down. Any gun capable of propelling 150 grain bullet at 2700 fps should raise a sizeable whelp.

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THE LITTLEST MAGNUM

(Continued from page 47)

tion of both. The jacket is very thin and short, almost a half jacket, merely covering the bearing surface. There is a considerable amount of exposed lead at the point and it is extremely soft to facilitate expansion. To top it all off, a hollow point is included as a final guarantee that the bullet will expand promptly. How does it work? Great! In fact, the bullet of the .22 Winchester Magnum Rim Fire is considered to be one of the most vicious small bore projectiles ever designed. Many shooters consider it excessively destructive on certain types of small game.

For less destructive shooting, on turkeys for example, a solid nose full jacket load was made available for the .22 Magnum. Another alternative is the use of the parent .22 WRF cartridges as a sub load. These cartridges are fine for squirrels and the flat point lead bullet proves highly effective without causing undue destruction. It is surprising how many owners of .22 Magnums are totally unaware that the .22 WRF cartridge can be used as a reduced load. The 20 percent reduced shooting cost is a secondary inducement that should be borne in mind. Accuracy is fine: Only the power is reduced. However, it is necessary to compensate the sight settings for the change in point of impact.

The use of the .22 WRF sub load with its lower cost could take some, but not all, of the sting out of the cost problem for many youngsters who are a bit dismayed at the cost of .22 Maggie ammo. A number of gun dealers have told me that youthful shooters often buy a .22 Magnum when they should have purchased a standard .22 rim fire rifle. The joys of plinking around at tin cans and other random targets with low cost .22 ammo is bitterly lost to young people who make the wrong choice on that important first gun. Proper advice from older shooters and thoughtful consideration of the shooter's needs by sales people can do a great deal toward correct-ing such errors. The .22 Magnum is hardly a plinking round, but it isn't really all that expensive when one considers the poweredup punch it offers to the small game enthusiast

A practical knowledge of ballistics can be of great value regardless of what type of rifle you shoot and the .22 Magnum is no exception. Quite often a novice shooter will show a great deal of interest in muzzle velocities and energys when it would benefit him a great deal more to understand the flight path of the bullet. We'll discuss both, starting with the ballistics.

The tables for rifles give us a pretty good picture of how much speed and punch each of the three cartridges retains at the ranges shown. The .22 WRF is included to show the squirrel and turkey boys what this reduced load will do up to 100 yards, where the 45 grain solid lead flat-point still packs a healthy 123 foot pounds of striking energy. This retained speed and power indicates the effect of five grains more hullet weight than our .22 Magnum. Here is "paper proof" of the effectiveness of the .22 WRF when used as a reduced load in your .22 Magnum.

The superiority of the .22 Magnum over the 36 grain open point .22 Long Rifle speedload is readily reflected, both in the substantially higher retained velocities and more emphatically in the greatly pronounced striking energys at game ranges. Remember, we are talking about small game hunt-



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ing effectiveness. If you want to go plinking, the standard .22 long rifle is still the champ.

If we shoot the .22 WRF as a sub-load in the pistol, it will have a muzzle velocity of 1170 fps with 137 ft./lbs. of energy: Plenty of zip and no mangling for those who like to pistol pop at squirrels. The regular .22 long rifle should be mentioned for comparison. Its pistol velocity is 1145 fps with 119 ft./lbs. energy.

"Where Will It Hit?" is the question which separates the men from the boys orthe alibi man from the meat in the pan. Yes, we can give you some average figures but you must sight in your rifle-sight combination and make it work. Sight and drop figures vary according to the height of the sight line above the bore. For example, if a rifle with iron sights and a similar rifle with a scope are both sighted in at 100 vards, the midrange or 50 yard impact will not be as high on the scoped rifle as on the one with metallic sights. This is simply because the center-of-sight to centerof-bore distance is slightly greater on the scoped rifle. This is not meant to imply to novices that the higher the scope, the better. We still like to mount the glass as low as possible for firmer holding. The main point is to show why any figures I give you can vary according to the comhination of sight and gun you are using.

The real expert knows his own gun best and he learns by making his own proof. To sight in your .22 Magnum, you can start out by sighting it in at 20 yards. If you zero a .22 Maggie with scope at 20 yards, you will find that the 100 yard impact is almost perfect. Of course, after the 20 yard zero, recheck it at 100 yards, just to be certain. Your midrange group will then strike about 11/2 inches high at 50 yards. Prove it . . . with your rifle. After zeroing your rig at 100 yards, take a fresh target. Fire a carefully held five shot group. Using the same target, fire five at 50 yards and five more at 125 yards. Try another five at 150 yards. Circle each five shot groups with pencil lines and write in the range. Save this target: It shows at a glance where your rifle prints its shots at various ranges. It also shows the relative accuracy you can expect at each distance. This is how the experts do it. Once you familiarize yourself with these impact points you will automatically start making more hits regardless of range. I will go along with factory recommendations to limit the .22 Magnum's range to 125 yards. In certain cases you might have an occasion for that rare 150 yard shot. With the most effective bullet for your gun and a careful hold, you should be able to handle it.

I promised that we would discuss rifles and now we can take a fast look. Like anything else, its a matter of "Ye pays yer money and ye takes yer choice." It's strictly up to you. For the bolt action fans Mossberg, Savage, and Marlin have excellent repeaters. The first two also make single shot models. Another popular single is the "Saddlegun," a western style levergun by Ithaca. Lever action fans who favor a repeater will find the Winchester Model 255 an excellent choice. Winchester also offers the Model 257 which is basically the same gun but has a pump action. We have previously mentioned the Savage Model 24 rifleshotgun combination which offers the .22 Magnum with a choice of either .410 or 20 gauge lower barrel. You can see that a wide assortment of actions are available and that there is a gun in .22 rim fire Magnum caliber to satisfy every shooters whim.

A scope will add reach and offer a more selective aiming potential to any of these guns. I have always recommended a 4X glass as the best choice for the .22 WRM. It is brighter and has a wider field than a comparable 6X glass. The added mag-nification of the 6X often tempts the user to try shots that are beyond the recommended 125 yard maximum range of the rim fire magnum. As I have suggested, a skilled rifleman, who can estimate range well and knows his trajectory data, can connect on that occasional 150 yard shot. The 4X glass will handle this more than adequately. Simple logic tells us that you cannot increase the effective range of the rifle or cartridge simply by souping up the scope power!

Yes, the .22 rim fire Magnum has justified itself. It's now an old timer, accepted and proven. The record is a good one: It can handle any job in its class if it is used within its limits. It can blow up a crow, put the quiver in a chuck's tail, flip a prairie dog, or send a running fox head over heels. Beyond these varmints, it can put meat in a pot, like squirrels or turkeys. You pick the gun-the cartridge will do the job. The .22 Maggie has a short history but a good one: A history that says it will be with us for for a good many years to come.







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VARMINT LOADS FOR THE .30-06

(Continued from page 35)

The twist rate of 1 in 10 for most .30-06 rifles is generally considered to overstabilize the 110 grain bullet. However, it seems that overstabilization is far better than understabilization as witness the classic .243-.244 controversy. Whatever the case, the 110 gr. Sierra hollow-point has always performed well for me in a .30-06 as long as the powder charge was not on the maximum side. I would like to see Sierra make a similar varmint bullet of about 125 grains for the 8 mm Mauser.

For better accuracy, the 110 gr. Sierra HP should be seated out as far as possible. In my loadings, the bullet is seated within the case only an eighth of an inch or less-just enough to be held by the case mouth. Seating this bullet lower into the case will enlarge groups by an inch or more in some rifles.

The twist rate of 1 in 10 is a holdover from the forerunner of the .30-06, the old, short-lived .30-03 which was developed to replace the .30-40 Krag in the then new Mauser-type, bolt action Springfield. Since the .30-03 was loaded with a 220 gr. bullet near 2200 fps, the 1 in 10 twist was perfect for it. When the .30-03 was converted into the .30-06 with its lighter, spitzer style bullets, the same twist was retained-probably an economy move to avoid replacing existing barrels.

While the 1 in 10 twist is slightly too fast for the 152 gr. .30-06 military load, it still works well and you can't knock success. But the 1 in 10 is still better suited for bullet weights from 180 to 250 grains. The .308 rifles are manufactured with either 1 in 10 or 1 in 12 twist rates, depending upon the maker, and Weatherby rifles in .300 Weatherby Magnum are also 1 in 12. The venerable, ubiquitious .30-30 has a twist of 1 in 12 because of its relatively low velocity.

A twist rate of 1 in 10 will overstabilize a 110 gr. bullet. but if the bullet is manufactured carefully and uniformly, accuracy will not suffer. A twist rate if 1 in 12 is much better, but then the heavy bullets will be understabilized, a far worse sin. With a twist of 1 in 14, bullets no heavier than 130 gr. could only be used with certainty. These drawbacks would nullify the versatility which makes the .30-06 so popular.

The reader will note that I have only considered two bullets for the .30-06 out of the dozen-odd weights in .30 caliber which could be used against varmints. Out of all these bullets, only the 110 gr. Sierra HP and the 130 gr. Speer HP are consistently accurate enough for MOA varmint work at long range. I cannot get the velocity out of the 130 gr. Speer with the powder charges listed in the Speer manual. The Speer book gives as the maximum load 57 gr. of 4320 and 53 gr. as the minimum load. In my rifles, 53 gr. of 4320 gives pressure problems. The 130 gr. HP would be preferable to the 110 gr. HP at longer ranges because of its heavier weight and higher sectional density.

Benchrest shooters have always favored hollow point bullets because of their inherent accuracy; the well-designed spitzer hollow point with center of gravity toward the rear always has seemed to outshoot other types, all other conditions being equal. Yet I've had surprising half-minute groups with the 180 gr. Remington Bronze Point and the 180 gr. Speer round nose, neither bullet noted for benchrest performance on sporter rifles.

The other designs, from the 110 gr. Hornady and Norma carbine bullets to the ogive spire points, do not have the more favorable aerodynamic shape of the HP's mentioned above. The answer may be that these two HP bullets are made more carefully than others. The old argument that each barrel is a law unto itself does not hold here; the 110 gr. Sierra in the same load has performed with consistent accuracy in four different rifles. This can't be a fluke!

My favorite load for my Savage 110 in .30-06 caliber is the same Sierra 110 gr. HP ahead of 54 gr. 4320 in arsenal cases with Federal primers. Actual range tests have shown that this load, when sighted in to hit three inches high at 100 yds., hits a half inch low at 200 yds. and three inches low at 300 yds. These figures are taken from actual firings, not from "computed" velocities nor figments of the imagination. This mild load is more than adequate for chuck or fox and could even take antelope, but what is important, it is accurate in this rifle. Muzzle velocity is estimated at 3100 fps. I grant that the 110 gr. bullet loses velocity rapidly, but it still gets there to do the job with its relatively high bullet weight for a varmint cartridge.

In a 26 inch barreled Enfield, powder charges could be increased with a resultant velocity increase because of the longer barrel. Slower burning powders could also be used for the same reason, although I never use a powder slower than H380 behind the 110 gr. bullet. 4350 could be used and gives fine accuracy, but the muzzle blast is fearful. 4831 powder is much too slow-burning, even when used with magnum primers. I per-



sonally lean toward powders on the slower side when I'm working up a load since they don't seem to be as critical as the fasterburning numbers like 3031.

One day a lawyer friend of mine asked to go along on a woodchuck hunt as an observer. (I suspect he just wanted to get out of the house to escape his wife's wrath that day.) At the time I was using my new Remington Model 700 in .30-06 caliber, with a 4X Lyman scope and with the Sha-cul muzzle brake attached. I had replaced the Model 725 for the newer Model 700 with its shorter barrel for woods hunting. The first chuck we spotted was about 300 yds. away, sitting upright and munching away. In a few moments, the marmot was dead. The 110 gr. Sierra caught him in the lungs. My friend was astounded. "He didn't have a chance!" he exclaimed. We paced off the kill at 280 yds., and tried to explain that it didn't always look that easy. When we told him that we were using the '06 only for short-range shots that day, his eyeballs almost popped. Of course, we spread it on a little thick, but it didn't hurt our reputations as riflemen among the hometown jet set.

Up to 300 yards or so, the .30-06 with a 4X scope is perfectly adequate for chucking. Past this point, it becomes difficult to discern a chuck-sized target with such a lowpowered scope. However, when using this rig, I usually only hunt farms with small fields and plenty of stone walls. Higher powered scopes are really not necessary for this kind of hunting and terrain. Many chucks have been caught running along these walls because of the wide field of view offered by a low-powered scope. It is hard to find better practice for running deer than a running woodchuck.

A variable, such as the Redfield 2-7X or 3-9X with Accu-Range reticle, would retain the advantages of the low-powered scope for short range while enabling the shooter to make the longer shots which would otherwise be passed up. When weight is a factor, the 2-7X scope would get the nod because of its lighter weight. The 3-9X scope may also give mounting problems with certain actionmount combinations because of the large objective lens.

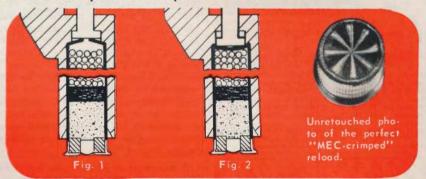
The variable scope has another advantage not ordinarily considered. The higher the magnification, the greater the apparent wobble of the rifle as it is being aimed. With a variable scope, it pays to use the smallest possible power to eliminate that nerve-racking shaking of the rifle as you squeeze the trigger. Many times while stalking the smaller fields on foot, the hunter is confronted with a shot which can only be made offhand. The scope of high magnification is almost useless in such a situation unless the shooter is an experienced marksman with steel-steady nerves and muscles.

Another requirement for the varmint cartridge is killing power. I doubt if anyone could contest the great killing power of the .30-06—over 2500 ft-lbs at the muzzle and 1400 ft-lbs at 200 yds. with the 110 gr. bullet loaded to 3200 foot-seconds. The .30 caliber 110 gr. HP is more destructive than any .220 Swift bullet at any range. I have killed, gutted, and just about cleaned chucks with one shot if they were facing me at the shot. Animals can't be killed unless tissue is destroyed and the people who claim "the

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.30-30 is better than the .30-06 or .270 because it spoils less meat" have a distorted sense of values. I'd rather have three-quarters of the meat than no meat at all and a wounded animal taking off over the hill. These people should hunt at the slaughterhouse with a mallet if they don't want aný blood-shot meat. A hit almost anywhere on a varmint with a light .30-06 bullet means certain deatb.

Too much power, you say? Any hunter worth his boots wants his quarry to die quickly, humanely. In this respect the .30-06 varminter is better than a surgeon's knife. At the longer ranges, the 110 gr. HP opens up

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One disadvantage of these cannons is the loud report. The blast is somewhat muffled if you hunt in small fields because of the bordering trees usually found there. Some farmers don't like big bores going off on their land. To me, the crack of a .243 is almost as loud as the '06, if 4831 powder is used in the smaller caliber. However, it seems that more and more farmers are becoming knowledgable about the varmint calibers; they don't care if you use a .375 H & H Magnum, as long as you don't run off the cows at the same time.

Fox hunting with an electronic call (a fancy name for the portable record player) in Pennsylvania is usually done in or near thick cover, so flat-shooting high velocity weapons are not really needed. Any caliber which delivers about 1000 ft-lbs muzzle energy should be adequate for fox. The .30-06, with its large powder capacity, is capable of driving 110 to 130 grain bullets around 3000 fps, thus generating over 2000 ft-lbs muzzle energy-more than enough for fox, red or gray. Better still, the '06 can be loaded down to give better accuracy, less noise, and yet retain enough killing power for short-range fox shooting by the use of the 100 grain Speer "Plinker."

At ranges up to 50 yards, the half-jacketed 100 gr. Speer "Plinker" behind 50 gr. of 4895 is like the hydrogen bomb on fox because of its completely exposed soft lead nose. 4895 powder can be utilized with these bullets with charges anywhere from 46 to 54 grains. In the lower charges, I use Federal magnum primers because of the smaller



powder volume. The lighter charges yield less recoil, making it possible to avoid that scope jump at the instant of firing. The scope can thus be kept on a running animal better in case the first shot is a miss.

For fox calling, nothing quite measures up to the slide-action Remington Model 760 in .30-06 caliber with a 2-7X variable. When that first shot is a miss, a flick of the wrist has another ready. And a hit with a 100 or 110 grain varmint bullet means curtains for Reynard, even if hit in the rear quarters.

Many shooters with economic problems can only afford one low-cost, high-power rifle of the P17 Enfield, M98 Mauser, or Springfield class, bought primarily for deer-hunting. A little basement butchery turns these 9 lb smokepoles into acceptable sporters. When the varminting bug strikes, the only alternative is to use the "deer rifle" as a substitute varmint rifle. These military rifles will bring home as much game as the \$250 custom heavy-barrel varminters if their limitations are not exceeded. I have seen a farm boy kill as many chucks in a single afternoon with his Model 98 Mauser in 8 mm caliber with 170 grain bullets as I had with my custom varminters with high-powered scopes. He never took a shot more than 100 yds., and walked the edges of the wood lots. With an inexpensive Japanese-made 4X scope and handloaded 125 gr. varmint bullets, this boy could have taken chucks up to 250 yds.

There is an old saying: "Beware the onegun man." But if a hunter uses nothing else but one rifle all summer on chucks, when deer season rolls around his odds of bagging his buck with that rifle are increased as long as he sees one. He knows his gun inside out—it almost becomes a part of him. And if he is a bandloader, he can shoot all summer for the cost of a few boxes of cartridges.

There is another factor not to be overlooked. Many hunters are switching to the .243 as an "all-around" rifle for chucks and deer. If the hunter then decides to make a trip for moose, caribou, or elk, he had better buy another rifle, as the average hunter can't place his shots well enough on heavy game of this class to use such a light caliber as a 6 mm if he already has the big-bore .30-06, there's no problem. Load her up with 180 and 200 gr. bullets and you can take on any game animal in North America, including the big bears. Right now I've embroiled myself in the ideal caliber controversy: But if there ever is an ideal caliber, my money is on the .30-06.

When and if my brother becomes really interested in varminting, I intend to suggest the following low-cost varminting outfit for him: Obtain a P17 Enfield .30-06, mill off the ears, drill and tap for a scope, put on a new stock, reblue, and add a Weaver K8 or K10 scope. Where else can you obtain a heavy varmint rifle with 26 inch barrel, shooting a 110 gr. or 130 gr. HP bullet at 3000-3300 fps with about \$80, excluding scope.

In conclusion: when it boils down to choosing one gun—for chucks, fox, deer—give me the old reliable .30-06. I won't be ashamed to carry it chucking. It will do the job just as well, if not better in some respects, than any hot-shot .22 center-fire caliber. And you'll miss fewer chucks doing it, as long as you keep within 300 yards.

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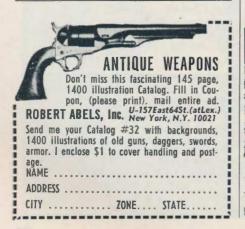
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.35 CALIBER GUNS AND LOADS

(Continued from page 31)

the same powder capacity as the .30-06 and delivers performance roughly parallel to the wildcat .35 Whelen which is based on the necked up '06 case. Two bullet weights are offered, a 200 and a 250 grain. The former is advertised at 2710. fps and the latter at 2410 fps muzzle velocity.

The .350 Rem. Mag. can be considered as adequate for any North American big game under most hunting conditions. It definitely takes the .35 out of the short range, brush class and should be effective out to 300 yards or so. It fills the gap between the .358 Winchester and .358 Norma Magnum. The .350 is probably a better balanced, all-round medium bore for North American hunting than either of these other two. Factory loading is about maximum and it can't be improved by the home loader. However, it can be loaded down and adapts very well to small game or varmint shooting. Advertised velocity and energy figures are said to be for the short 181/2 inch barrel of the Model 600 carbine. A 22 inch barrel would probably add 150 FPS or so to the muzzle velocity.

The .358 Winchester came out in 1955 originally for the light weight Winchester bolt action Model 70 and lever action Model 88. Shortly thereafter, Savage added it to the available calibers for their lever action Model 99 and some European made bolt actions also chambered it. It replaced the older .348 Winchester and obsolete Model 71 lever action.

The .358 Winchester is simply the .308 case necked up to take larger diameter bullets. Factory ammo offers a choice of 200 gr. or 250 gr. bullets at 2530 and 2250 fps respectively. This is obviously a bit below the performance of the .350 Rem. Magnum. This fact notwithstanding, the .358 Winchester is perfectly adequate for taking any North American big game under normal hunting situations at ranges out to about 225 yards. It represents a considerable improvement over the .35 Remington rimless in terms of knock down and killing power. It is not the choice for long range plains or mountain hunting, but neither is it strictly a brush or woods cartridge.

The .358 Norma Magnum introduced in 1959 is the powerhouse of the factory .35's, being in the same class as the .375 Holland & Holland Magnum. Schultz & Larsen and Husqyarna bolt action rifles are currently



available in this caliber. Norma loads a 250 gr. bullet at a muzzle velocity of 2790 fps and 4322 fp energy.

The Norma .358 Magnum is not only adequate for any North American big game, but most African species as well. In fact, it is somewhat overpowered for most game and hunting conditions here. However, the .358 Magnum is quite a flexible cartridge in the matter of handloading and can be adapted to almost any game or use conditions.

Last. but not necessarily least, there is a .35 that few realize is in this classification. This is the .348 Winchester which uses .348" jacketed bullets, but .350" cast bullets. This one was introduced in 1936 as an improved cartridge for the Winchester lever action Model 71. The rifle was discontinued some years ago, but the cartridge is still loaded and probably will be for a long time. It has been available with a choice of 150, 200, or 250 grain bullets. The 150 gr. load starts out at a rather impressive muzzle velocity of 2890 fps. However, due to the flat point required by the tubular magazine of the Model 71, it doesn't hold up very well. From a hundred yards on, the heavier bullets have greater energy and the 200 gr. a flatter trajectory to boot.

The .348 Win. is an excellent big game cartridge for any North American hunting and has also been used successfully in Africa. In addition, the Model 71 Winchester is one of the fastest, smoothest lever actions ever designed. It is handicapped, however, by the required poor bullet shape that reduces it to a medium range brush or timber number. Although the .348 is in the same class as the more recent .358, the latter cartridge is far more flexible.

The .35 caliber cartridges go back to black powder days where we had such cartridges as the .35-30 and .35-40 Maynard. However, none of these were really very popular or had a particularly long life. Even the .35 Winchester self-loading which preceded the .351 by a couple of years did not last very long.

The rimmed .35 Winchester was probably the first successful American .35 caliber big game cartridge. Introduced in 1903 for the lever action Winchester Model 95, it has been obsolete since before W W II. It was loaded with a 250 grain bullet at 2195 fps which obviously puts it a good notch below the present .358 Win. This is another cartridge that at one time was considered to be tremendously powerful, when actually it was nothing of the kind. However, all things considered it did a good job on heavy game and can be considered adequate for any North American big game at moderate ranges.

The .35 Newton was the first of the American magnum class .35's. It was introduced about 1915 and like most of Charles Newton's creations was ahead of the times. It was based on the .30 Newton case necked up and brass cases are very hard to come by. For some odd reason the .35 Newton had a rebirth in popularity right after the war. Sufficiently so that Richard Speer turned out new brass cases for a time. The Western Cartridge Company loaded .35 Newton ammunition up to about 1936. This featured a 250 gr. bullet at a muzzle velocity of 2660 fps. With modern powder the 250 grain bullet can be stepped up to around 2900 fps. It is in the same class as the .358 Norma Magnum, powerwise.

Although strictly a wildcat, the .35 Whelen is one of the more interesting and important of the .35's. It was developed along about 1922 by necking up the standard .30-06 case without any other change. Credit for the design goes to James Howe of the firm of Griffin & Howe who named it after the late Col. Townsend Whelen.

The .35 Whelen can be loaded with bullets of from 150 grains up to 300 grains. As a matter of comparison, the 200 gr. bullet can be loaded to give almost 2800 fps and the 250 grain about 2500 fps. This compares with the .350 Remington Magnum fired from a 22" barrel. The .35 Whelen has long been considered by many authorities as the best balanced medium bore cartridge for North American hunting.

The .35 Ackley Magnum is representative of a group of .35 caliber wildcats known collectively as the short, belted magnum group. There are quite a number of these, and while they differ slightly in dimensions and shoulder angle, performance is nearly identical. The Ackley round is particularly noteworthy because it was the prototype for the .358 Norma Magnum. Dimensions, performance, and other features of the two are identical or nearly so in all cases. P. O. Ackley designed the original version in 1939, some 20 years ahead of Norma. The Norma cartridge is, however, preferable because it is a standardized factory product.

Both the British and European gun makers developed .35 caliber cartridges that, in many instances, were way ahead of American ideas. The .400/350 Nitro-Express introduced by John Rigby in 1900, for example, is very similar to the .35 Winchester that arrived three years later. However the British round is a little longer and featured a 310 gr. bullet at 2000 fps.

The .350 rimless magnum, also developed by John Rigby, is another ringer for the .35 Whelen. However, it preceeded the American wildcat by 14 years. It actually has a longer case than the .35 Whelen, but performance is about the same. It fired a 225 gr. bullet at 2625 fps.

Two metric .35's achieved sufficient popularity here to be loaded by American ammunition companies. The 9x56 mm Mannlicher-Schoenauer originated in Austria about 1905. European ammo had a 245 gr. bullet at 2100 fps. Remington loaded a 280 gr. bullet at 1850 fps, but discontinued it in the late 1930's. In power the cartridge is between the .35 Rem. and .358 Win. It is a good moderate range woods cartridge for most North American big game.

The 9 mm (9x57) Mauser was adapted by American manufacturers for a number of years. Back through the 1920's and 1930's, Remington and Winchester bolt action rifles were furnished in this caliber and both companies loaded the ammunition. It is still loaded in Europe and by the British, but has been obsolete here for a good many years. European loading features a 250 gr. bullet at 2312 fps or a 280 gr. at 2010 fps. In this country it was loaded only with the 280 gr. bullet at a velocity of 2060 fps. Ballistics can be improved by handloading. The 9 mm Mauser is in the same general class as the .358 Win. and will do for any big game found here under average hunting conditions.

To summarize the .35 caliber situation, we now have a complete line of commerical cartridges capable of covering any need, game, or hunting situation. For the first time the man who wants a medium bore and prefers the .35 is free of the custom gun and wildcat cartridge.

The once a year deer hunter won't find great joy in this because the time proven .35 Rem. has, and will continue, to fulfil his needs. However, the hunter who aspires to larger game and a greater effective range now has a very flexible selection.

In conclusion, it might be well to answer the question: Why the .35 in the first place? With all the .30 calibers kicking around, the .338 Winchester, .375 H & H Magnum and the Weatherby line it might look as if the .35 caliber fills a non-existant need. It is true there is a certain amount of overlap among the medium bores, but this is also true of almost all other calibers. The .35 certainly offers the advantage of better brush busting ability and wounding power than comparable smaller calibers, but that isn't the whole story. It think the answer is in the matter of flexibility and adaptability more than anything else. There is a larger assortment and variety of .357 to .358 inch diameter bullets than any other caliber with the possible exception of the .30's. Any .38 Special or .357 Magnum bullet can be used in .35 caliber rifles. The Lyman Reloaders Handbook lists over 23 different .358" cast bullets in plain base or gas check. Jacketed bullets are to be had in weights of 150, 180, 200, 220, 250, 275 and 300 grains. These come in flat point, round nosed, or Spitzer, and are made in soft point, solid, and other types. For this reason alone a .35 caliber rifle can be adapted to a greater variety of game and shooting conditions than any other medium bore.

It would, of course, be ridiculous to say that the .358 Norma is better than the .338 Winchester or the .375 H & H magnum. This just isn't true because they all have relative advantages and disadvantages. The advantage of the .35 is with the man who is willing to develop the maximum capability of his rifle by handloading. If you understand this, the .35 calibers have a great deal to offer in choosing a medium bore rifle.





DON HUME LEATHERGOODS Box 351, Dept. G. Miami, Oklahoma 74354





LOADING THE .32 S&W LONG

(Continued from page 37)

the smallest game we were hunting.

Therefore, the first improvement that's required is a suitable bullet. The "Lyman Handbook of Cast Bullets" lists two hullets which I think are the best for small game and all around shooting. They are 313445 and 31133. Bullet 313445 is a semi-wadcutter that casts to 95 grains. This is an excellent target bullet, having a sharp wadcutting shoulder. It is also good for small game as the flat point delivers maximum shock effect and cuts a full caliber hole. This bullet, cast medium to hard, is the one to use when maximum velocity and penetration is desired. The other bullet, 31133, is the old hollowpoint .32-20 bullet that casts to 105 grains. This is the bullet I have used most because it gives good expansion on all game. My mould casts this bullet from 105 to 112 gr., depending on the hardness of the lead. The soft bullet gives spectacular expansion, up to .60 caliber when loaded to about 1000 feet per second. To illustrate its effectiveness, I jumped a jackrabbit almost at my feet, and as he sped away, planted one of these soft hollow-points into his spine just above the tail. The rabbit, needless to say, piled up instantly. Doing a post-mortem, I found that the bullet had traveled almost the full length of the rabbit's spine and lodged in the neck just forward of the shoulders. The battered bullet had expanded to fully twice its original

caliber, then the point had disintegrated. Some of the bits of the mushroomed bullet had spun off at a 90-degree angle to the wound channel and penetrated to the outside.

When maximum shock and expansion are desired, as in shooting the larger varmints such as foxes and bobcat, I recommend this bullet cast soft and loaded with 7.7 gr. of 2400 or 4.2 gr. Unique to give a velocity of about 1000 fps for almost 250 fp of energy! These loads are maximum but safe in my gun. However, they might well prove to be too hot in your gun, so drop back a grain or two and work up slowly to the best load for your gun. Never use these loads in any revolver other than the K-32 Masterpiece. I do not consider any other .32 revolver on the market suitable for use with these heavy loads. If you have a .32 revolver other than the K model and want to work up a good

Antique Arms Library

The Lower Canadian Arms Collectors Association, Inc., in cooperation with the Library of the Town of Mount Royal, Quebec, has established a reference library for antique firearms, armour, ammunition, and related subjects. With an initial offering of 24 volumes available for study free of charge, it is intended that additional volumes will be added from time to time. The collection is located in the Town of Mount Royal Library at 20 Roosevelt Avenue, though the Library will soon move into a new building on Graham Boulevard. The Association states that this is probably the first important group of arms books to be made available anywhere in Canada for student and collector use.

load, you can drop back several more grains and work up, but you do so at your own risk.

If this same bullet is cast medium or hard to weigh 105 gr., quite a gain in velocity can be realized by loading with 5 gr. of Unique for 1250 fps, or 8.6 gr. 2400 for 1175. These two are the optimum loads, and the same cautions apply to them as to the loads mentioned earlier. The Unique load gives 365 fp of energy, which roughly approximates the energy generated by a much lighter bullet at 1400 feet per second in the .30 Mauser, and is certainly very deadly on small game. It also might be interesting to note that the standard .45 Auto load delivers 369 ft.-lbs.

The possibilities for experiment with the .32 S&W Long are almost endless, as there are cast and jacketed bullets available from 80 to 120 gr., and I have even used the Lyman 311465 gascheck bullet, weighing 127 gr. and loaded with 6.4 gr. of 2400 with good results. I have shot 1 to 11/2" groups at 20 vards with all the loads listed in this article. and have killed jackrabbits at 150 and 200 yards. Recoil and report are minimal in all loads. I believe the .32 S&W Long in the K-32 revolver is the finest small game combination I have ever seen, and it deserves the recognition and popularity it is worthy of.

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Beat ARCHERY COMPANY Dept. G-8 · Rural Route One · Grayling, Michigan In Canada: Canadian Bear Archery Distributors (Continued from page 24)

Little Moro warriors standing 5'2" and weighing 110 lbs simply soaked up the .38 slugs and kept coming—with bolo swinging.

Not only is the .38 not considered potent enough for war but the revolver is a poor choice for the heavy going that war entails. It simply can't take it. The six-gun fills up with mud and it won't shoot. As compared to the Model 1911 auto pistol it runs a sorry second. So you may be sure that there is no serious consideration of either the .38 M&P revolver as presently carried by the Air Force nor is any other cylinder gun in serious consideration by those hardnosed combat veterans down at the Infantry Board. They know better!

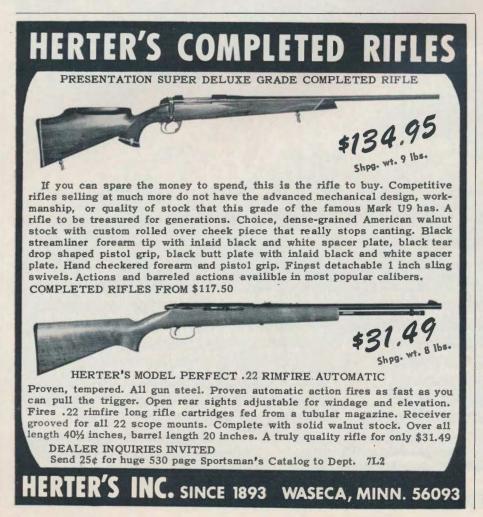
There seems to be a great deal of sympathy for the 9 mm cartridge in military circles. Whenever talk gets around to a new caliber for the new pistol you hear more discussion of the 9 mm Parabellum round than most any other. In American loadings this cartridge boots a 116-grain bullet at 1120 fps muzzle velocity. This produces 349 ft lbs of energy. The .45 ACP fires a 230-grain bullet at 850 fps and delivers 369 ft lbs of muzzle energy.

If the 9 mm seems to get the nod what

will it be married up with 'mongst those selfloaders currently gracing the scene?

Since the 9 mm cartridge was so unquestionably lethal during the bloodletting of 1939-45 how about the belt gun the Nazis sprung on us during that time? The Walther P-38. This automatic is again in production. It is an exceedingly fine weapon in my opinion. It has virtually everything a military man might want. It weighs only 271/2 ozs., has a 415/16" barrel, fires 8 shots, and quite importantly is a double action. And, it boasts some of the best safety features of any handgun. The pistol fires from a locked breech, it is a short-recoiling type by design, it has a splendid barrel-tostock angle and can be made cheaply and quickly. The objections that it is filled with more than its share of small intricate parts, fragile springs and undesirably close manufacturing and operating tolerances cannot be gainsaved.

So too has the Smith & Wesson Model 39 auto 9 mm. It weighs only 26½ ozs, has a 4" bbl, is an 8-shot, and quite desirably, has a double action mechanism. This pistol came through the mid-1950 trials looking awfully good. Since then it has been pop-



ularily received by the American shooting public. A slightly enlarged version of the Model 39 has been successfully designed as a target gun. This is the Model 52, chambered for the .38 wadcutter cartridge. It is one of the most extra-ordinarily accurate handguns I have ever fired. For all my target shooting above the twenty-two I shoot the Model 52 exclusively. The fact that the Model 39 has been successfully converted to a super target model is indication of its basic goodness.

There are other good weapons. There is, most certainly, the Colt Commander. This pistol, if the grapevine can be believed, was winning the mid-1950 trials at Benning, and when word of this leaked it caused all the fuss which brought the tests to an untimely close. The Commander is chambered for the 9 mm cartridge, it weighs only 261/2 ozs, it has a 41/4" bbl. and bolds 9 rounds. The only possible objection to the pistol is that it is a bit oldfashioned; it is a single action. Whether this cuts much ice with the selection group is not known, most likely it does not. The Army isn't out playing wild west gun-slinger and the idea that the soldier is going to dip down and whip out his pistol like John Wesley Hardin doesn't cut much ice. The concept is that when entering combat the weapon is in his hand and it is cocked if a single action.

There are other pistols which must surely be in the lists. One of these is the splendid Browning 9 mm Model 1935 Hi-Power. This gun is already widely used by several foreign governments, and is the official sidearm of Great Britain and Canada. The Nazis commandeered the FN plant at Herstal during WW-II and turned out the big Browning in quantity. It was issued in the Russian campaigns by the thousands.

Possibly the greatest advantage of the Model 1935 Hi-Power is that it holds 13 cartridges. John Browning has been guoted as saying that it was one of the very best of his many inventions. It is an improvement on the Model 1911 pistol. The gun is called the "Big Browning" but actually it isn't big at all. It weighs only 32 ozs, with a barrel of 421/32", bas an over-all dimension of but 7% inches and other than a well fatted magazine, caused by the big capacity, it is a pistol which is very much in a class with the others. Like the Colt Commander it is a single action. To me this renders the arm somewhat obsolescent, but remember I am not on the Army selection board! Whether the laddy-os at Benning are giving this any weight or not is a pretty well kept secret!

If I was on the committee for the selection of a .45 replacement I would be happy indeed to make a selection from this coterie. Certainly there are no better 9 mm pistols anywhere. It should be a matter, simply, of putting them all over the jumps and then let the chips fall where they may. The facts are, however, not a single one of these pistols have a ghost of a chance.

The Army is looking at a *new* pistol. If any of the pistols enumerated here were selected it would be as an interim measure, a sort of stopgap until the ultimate gun came along. The new pistol will be a very revolutionary arm. Like the forthcoming SPIW rifle.

First evidence of this has been the rocket projector called the Gyrojet. This projector looks like a pistol but it is not. It is a hand-held launcher, a weapon which weighs only 28 ounces and has dimensions like a .22 plinking gun. It launches a 13 mm miniaturized rocket, a ballistic missile with a weight of 188 grains. This lilliput rocket goes out to 200 yards in a tauted-string sort of trajectory. It burns for .12 second and has practically the same velocity at 100 yards as it develops at 20 yards. It bores through boiler plate like a rifle round and makes the old .45 ACP look pretty tame. The Gyrojet contains its own primer and propellant and thus eliminates the shell casing. This means there are no extraction problems. There is nothing to extract.

The only fly in the ointment is on the score of accuracy. The rocket is not sufficiently precise to measure up to military standards. It will group 10 hits into a 15inch ring at 25 meters. This is unacceptable.

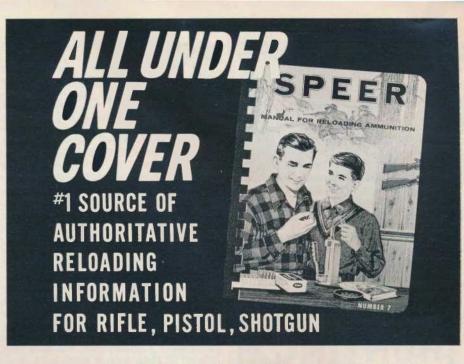
It may be the Gyrojet is no longer of such keen interest to our military people but it seems to hold considerable fascination for some of our enemies (See Guns in The News, page 25). Virtually the only publicity given the Gyrojet has been in the guns & shooting magazines. It is evident the Commies read these, too!

At the same time, field tests take another direction. This is toward the free employment of the fletchette. The fletchettes are tiny darts, weighing only 8 grains, made of steel with a long needle nose and a pair of guidance fins on behind. These are packaged in groupments of 3, 4, 5 and as many as 6 to the bundle. The darts are held in packet by the use of a sabot. The sabots come in 2-increment, 3-increment and 4-increment types.

The fletchette package is fired through a smoothbore barrel and once the packet is free of the muzzle the sabot falls away, leaving the tiny missiles to go on down to the target on their own. This is, essentially, a 25-meter loading and it is an area weapon. That is to say the darts strike very much like the charge from a shotgun. Due to the dispersion the gunner need not be so accurate about his aim. This will be a boon to the military handgunner who has never the time to be trained and become even passibly expert with his pistol.

The fletchette is ballistically out of balance. The fin end—the tail—is heavier than the nose, and once the target is struck it tends to go end over end, buzz-sawing its way through targets no more durable than the human flesh. It is a great wounder but a poor killer.

The sabot, besides holding the groupment of tiny arrows down the bore also provides the needed obturation so that powder pressures may be built up to assure reasonable velocities. Whether the sabot with its peewee arrows will be loaded in a conventional brass casing, whether the casing will be of a new tough plastic, or whether the sabot will have a squib of propellant affixed to its base, and thus eliminate the cartridge casing altogether, is under test and experiment. If the latter is finally selected, like the Daisy air rifle caseless round or the recently announced caseless system by Smith & Wesson then, very conceivably,



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the pistol would not have a hammer and sear and would need neither an extractor nor an ejector.

The fletchette idea is still pretty much in the R&D stage. However, the free useage of multi-bullet loadings in a number of calibers, most of them in the 7.63 and 7.65 calibers is far extended. This idea has been carried over from the rifle cartridge, the 7.62 mm NATO, which is now loaded with two bullets. These hullets, called the "piggy-back" nestle, the one in the other, and are fired quite effectively at all combat ranges. The multi-bullet scheme cannot be made to work satisfactorily in the .45 ACP because the shell casing is too short to contain two bullets. Ideally what is needed is very long casings like the .38 Spl. and the .44 Magnum. In these, both 2bullet loadings and 3-bullet loadings have

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been tested and are found to perform quite efficiently.

The new pistol will be, very likely, a high precision casting or may be as simply made as a die stamping. It will not weigh more than 30 ozs and will be limited to a barrel of not more than 4 inches and an over-all dimension of not more than 8 inches. Whether it will resemble the conventional automatic is highly speculative. If it is designed for the Gyrojet type of rocket it will be virtually without recoil. If it is finally adapted to the fletchette, again recoil will be held to very low limits. The designers are not going to lay themselves open to criticism which has always followed the old .45 ACP!

Current guns under test are of varying types. There is an over-under, and there are others with five barrels and six barrels. There are self-loaders which are instantly recognizable as the more conventional auto pistol. The five-barrel and six-barrel models bear a most startling resemblance to the venerable Allen pepperbox, a throwback to handguns of a century past, but there is a difference. From these 6 tubes belch forth six Fletchettes for every pull of the trigger.

The auto pistols being tested are extremely interesting. These weapons are functioned electrically. The power source is a tiny transistorized battery which has a useable life of 12 months and is quickly replaceable by the user. The pistol may be manually operated if the battery goes kaput.

There are many advantages to the firearm action which operates from an electrical power source. It is quite immune from misfires, bangfires and squib loads. The power application is always identically the same each time and for this reason operation is a great deal more certain. Whether the pistol will ultimately be fired electrically thus eliminating both hammer and sear is under consideration. It would be a relatively simple modification. This pistol will fire a multi-load bullet as now planned. Probably in a .30 caliber or a .32 caliber.

These new handguns are not target weapons and no thought is being given as to how the new service handgun will fare in target match competition. The fact that smart pistolsmiths managed to make the old Model 1911 into a gee whiz sort of target arm has small consideration in the thinking of the present committee. This is to be a combat sidearm, a pistol that will compensate for the lack of skill of the user, a trooper who must follow such an exhaustive and complicated training regime there simply isn't time to learn to be really expert with the pistol, and the new gun will be light and short and handy and it won't kick much and when he cuts loose with it his chances of hitting at

close range will be excellent.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Continued from page 15)

Cape Guns

up, depending on the quality (degree of condition). There are not too many of the "slabside" Winchesters around, and if yours is in the condition you state or better, it would be a great find for the avid Winchester collector. I would like to give you a better answer as to price, but cannot unless I could see the gun.-R.M.

Smith & Wesson Perfected

I have the opportunity to trade for a Smith & Wesson revolver that seems to me to be rare and unusual and I am told it is reasonably valuable. It is a .38 caliber and top break, but it also has the thumb latch on the side, just like the side swing models. It is original factory nickel plate and bas pearl handles that appear to be factory original also. It is in excellent condition and the serial number is in the 5000 bracket. The first patent was in 1896 and the last one shown on the barrel was 1901.

I would appreciate it if you can give me some reliable information on this revolver and advise me as to who would be a good buyer for it if you can.

C. L. Wood Caddo, Okla.

Your Smith & Wesson revolver is the Perfected Model with Top Break and side lock, in .38 S & W centerfire. Manufactured from 1909 to 1920, it is a hard model to find, but is not a rare item in the Smith & Wesson collectors line. If in very fine condition, with pearl grips, collectors value should be around \$75.-R.M. I have a double barreled gun which is 12 gauge and .38-55 side by side. The serial number is 1858 on both barrels and action, and has "United Arms Factories Siege" on side plates. It has twin hammers and triggers. I would like to know how many of this type were made and how old it is and of what value. Also, is it safe to shoot?

> Vic Mille Alberta, Canada

Your gun is of the type known as "Cape Guns," and were popular with the Boers in South Africa in the latter part of the last century. They were made by several manufacturers, not in great number, and today are quite scarce. Whether or not a gun is safe to fire cannot be determined by mail; new guns are "test" or "proof" fired by reputable makers. For a used gun, the obvious method is to have it checked and tested by a competent gunsmith.—S.B.

Tanker Garand

I had a tanker Garand made and have not been able to use it because the spring was too weak. Where can I get a spring made or where can I buy one?

I have tried many, many places, and even bought a new operating rod spring and cut it off to the right length to close the bolt. It doesn't work because it has too many coils to allow the bolt to retract far enough to insert a clip. The gunsmith who shortened my gun does not know what to do about a spring, and I am hoping you can help.

Floyd T. Baker McMinnville, Ore.

When a Garand is made into a tanker model, there is always trouble. I have seen very few of these that work perfectly. Instead of your trouble being in your spring, I believe that it is in your operating rod not being bent correctly to allow the bolt to work freely enough. Have your gunsmith go at it from that angle.—P.T.H.

Southerner Derringer

In a recent gun trade I got a .41 caliber single barrel derringer. The barrel swings on a vertical pivot, and the gun has a spur trigger and walnut grips. On top of the barrel is the word "Southerner," on the side is "Brown Co., Maybuarydam, (sic) Mass. April 6, 1857." Can you give me any information on this gun and its value?

> Thomas E. Moon Blackduck, Minn.

Your .41 caliber derringer was manufactured by the Brown Manufacturing Company. They were located in Newburyport, Massachusetts, from about 1869 until 1873. Collectors are usually fond of such a piece and if in good original condition it might be worth \$50.—S.B.

Short Barreled Winchester

I have a Winchester Hi-Wall .45/70, Pat. marks Oct. 1879, serial number 656, Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., U.S.A. What was the original barrel length? This one appears to have been cut down, and if so it's a factory-like job. The barrel is 14% inches long, and I'm thinking of replacing it. Any suggestions?

> Arthur R. Palmer Gheen, Minn.

At first glance a Winchester highway rifle with a short barrel sounds crazy. The normal length was 28". However, Winchester did make some short barreled jobs—and you may have one of them. If your barrel is 15" from the muzzle to the rear of the chamber—and particularly if the piece has a sling ring mounted on the left side of the receiver—it is worth investigating.

My advice is to not alter or rebarrel the piece until someone who really knows Winchesters has examined it.—S.B.

Trapdoor Springfield

I have a sporterized Springfield rifle, caliber .45/70. The trapdoor is inscribed U.S. Model 1884. The stock has the initials of S.W. Porter and the date 1891. It is in very good condition. What is its approximate value? Also can you tell me where I can get a mould to cast the .45/70 405 grain bullet, and is there any way to cut down the recoil? John Flynn

Chester, Penna.

Your trapdoor Springfield was probably the model of 1888 that had the rod bayonet. If it did not have the rod bayonet then it simply is an 1884 model made in 1891. (which is unlikely) since it is not original its value is only that of a shooter—probably about \$20. Lyman should be able to supply you with a mould. I would suggest the 405 grain mould.

There are no particular reloading problems. I suggest you use No. 2400 powder and start with about 21 or 22 grains. If you wish to use black powder try 55 grains and possibly work up.—5.B.

Cased London Colt

I recently acquired a cased London Colt pocket .31, model 1849 or '51. The case is mahogany and appears to be original, containing all accessories including combination nipple wrench (L shaped) and screw driver. Bullet mould is marked: colts patent powder black copper—plain made in Sheffield. The 5" barrel cylinder carries a stagecoach hold-up scene. What value would you place on this set?

> Dean W. Myers Eagle Grove, Iowa

Your Cased London Colt is a Pocket Pistol, Model of 1849 if it's a 5-shot, 1850 if a 6-shot. From your description, I would estimate that it's worth about \$250.00.—R.M.

1882 Maynard

I would appreciate having your idea about the value of a Maynard, Model 1882, Number 9, Target-Hunting rifle. The rifle is in good condition inside and out. Caliber is .35-30. There is a case with the rifle.

> E. Albert Petersen, D.M.D. Medfield, Mass.

Maynard rifles were well made except for the fact that they did not breech up tight; that is, there was considerable space between the barrel breech and the face of the breech, which was filled only when the cartridge was inserted. This model sold for about \$27.00. In 1890 the Maynard Co. failed and Stevens Arms Co. acquired the rifle—but never used it. Value should be between \$75-100, including case.—R.M.

Reloading Problems

What is the proper method of cooling a four cavity mould to really realize its production potential? And, has anyone ever figured out a primer catcher for the Texas Model T Turret press?

> T. C. Fleming Augusta, Ga.

For fast production we use two H&G 4cavity moulds. The first is filled and set aside, then the second is filled and set aside while the first is emptied and refilled, and so on. This casts at the rate of some 1000 bullets per hour with no cooling problems. You can dip a mould into water when it gets too hot. That's rare if the alloy is at minimum temperature for good castings, and if the mould is emptied as soon as the alloy solidifies, generally at the rate of 500 or more bullets per hour for one mould. Best substitute for a primer catcher on the Texan Model T. is a large box beneath the press.—D.W.



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GUN RACK

(Continued from page 6)

shooter who only loads a few rounds of animo in one or two calibers. Made by A. Zimmerman Cartridge Products, Dept. G, 127 Highland Trail, Denville, N. J., the trimmer complete and preset for a specific cartridge, retails for only \$3.95 for any rimless car-tridge from .222 Remington to the .35 Remington. For the rimmed or belted version, cost is \$4.25.

Using the Zimm trimmer is simple. The cup holds the head of the cartridge and the case must be decapped and sized before an attempt is made to trim it. With the case firmly held in the cup by means of a set screw, and with the cup held in your hand, you insert the cutter into the case. The small pilot which resembles a decapping pin goes through the flash hole of the case. Simply start operating the handle of the trimmer in a clockwise direction and keep turning the handle until the cutting action of the trimmer stops. Very little pressure is needed and when you find that the cutter does not shave any more brass, it means that the case is either just right in length or is somewhat shorter than factory specs. The trimmers are pre-set for trimming the cases to 0.005" under maximum case length. An additional cutter, pilot shaft, and jam nut pre-set for any desired caliber is only \$2.00; a nice bargain any way you look at it (postage is 10¢ extra).

Benchrest Tip

When you are headed for the rifle range this summer and dread the thought of a heavy shooting jacket to protect your elbow from the rough benchtop, try this trick. Get some foam rubber-you will find pads even in the local dime store-and pin the pad down where your elbow contacts the benchtop. This will save you from getting a sore and abraded elbow. If you are especially recoil prone and are shooting a heavy magnum rifle from the bench, a 25 pound bag of shot placed between the rifle butt and your shoulder will ease the recoil sensation quite a bit.

Electric Game Call

Johnny Stewart, Box 7765G, Waco, Texas, has revamped his Electric-Call rather extensively. In the early model that I used for several months, there were a few minor difficulties in setting up the circuits and in getting good tonal quality. The newly designed Electric-Call also operates on batteries, hut installation of the batteries is a simple matter and tonal quality has been vastly improved.

When I used the early model about 2 years ago, I found that Johnny's recording of a crow-owl fight was one of the hest that I had ever heard and it brought in the crows, an owl, and even a hawk on the double when I used the same recording with the new unit. In using the Electric-Call, and especially the crow-owl fight record, it is not

essential to turn the volume all the way up to attract the black rascals. I spotted some crows nesting close to a mile away, and with the volume turned to medium, first brought in a hawk, then three crows that had been headed for the roost. Shortly after their arrival and after they had chimed into the battle cry, a large part of the roost came overhead to see what all the noise was about. I had set out a couple of crow decoys and an owl decoy, and the crows overhead really went mad when they spotted them. Johnny's call worked so well that I estimated the closest crow to be about 15 yards, while the most distant one was perhaps only 40 yards away.

psi Calculator

Homer Powley, the well-known ballistician, some years ago developed tables that made it possible-for the fellow who owned a chronograph and who was willing to spend some time on a few simple calculations-to estimate chamber pressures. Bob Hutton, Dept. G, 619 San Lorenzo St., Santa Monica, Cal., 90402, has taken these tables and converted them into a simple slide rule arrangement. For \$2, you can get one of these Powley psi Calculators from Hutton at the above address. I checked one against data derived from a pressure barrel and found, that for all practical purposes, the Powley psi Calculator was right on the button.

Erma's .22 Luger

This new import from the Erma Werke resembles in some of its exterior features the Luger Pistole. There are several me-chanical differences, some of them due to the fact that the rimfire cartridge requires a slightly different feeding mechanism and of course a firing mechanism. My test gun, serial # 19954, is well finished and has many good handling qualities. The firing mechanism is a simple blow-back system, and although stripping the gun is a simple matter, putting her back together takes a great deal of care and not inconsiderable skill, especially with the recoil spring. A special spring compressor should either be

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The actual operation of the Erma .22 Luger is similar to that of the Luger in operating the toggle joint, safety, etc., but function tests were sadly disappointing. In my tests, I fired a total of 175 .22 LR cartridges, found that only two brands, Winchester and CCI Target ammo would feed and function in this gun. Standard CCI ammo, Monark, Remington, and C-I-L ammo did not feed smoothly or not at all, or if the cartridge was fed into the chamber, extraction difficulties were encountered. With none of the Remington or Federal ammo was there a single clip of five rounds that fed smoothly, and the most frequently encountered malfunction was that the empty was ejected and that the slide did not pick up a new cartridge from the clip. When I switched over to the spare clip, I found that although cartridges were stripped off the lips of the magazine, the cartridge did not chamber in 85 out of 115 rounds. In 60 of the 85 malfunctions, the bullet's nose was pointed up and the slide slammed into the side of the case, damaging it to such an extent that the cartridge would not chamber in a .22 revolver that I had handy. Similarly, these cartridges would not chamber in any of the .22 rifles that I tried them in,

Accuracy tests were not conducted since the trigger pull of the test gun was so rough that holding the gun, even with two hands from a solid rest, proved to be non-conclusive-I simply was not able to hold the gun on target and exert over 10 lbs of trigger pull without yanking the gun off target. Using the same hold and a non-match .22 autoloader, I was able to fire, with the same ammo, respectable groups, thus proving that it was neither the ammo nor my holding. The trigger pull on the Erma .22 Luger test gun was rough, creepy, and my trigger pull scales do not register beyond 10 pounds. On the first go-around on my indoor range I had thought that the gun was still on "gesichert" when the gun did not go off as anticipated. Once the trigger pull and the functioning difficulties have been squared away, the Erma gun could be a nice little gun.

The functioning parts of the gun are alloy casting with steel inserts used where friction and wear make such an addition desirable. Tests for match condition shooting were hampered by malfunctions, but a stripping of the gun indicated that this was more a question of stoning and smoothing parts than design faults. Imported by L. A. Distributors, Dept. G, 1983 W. 10th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., the gun retails for \$49.50.

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